"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today; local snows at night or tomorrow; warmer tomorrow; moderate west and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,178. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NO STARVATION IN GERMANY

Merely Thought of Hunger, Not the Fact of It, Has Produced the Outcry.

NEVER ANY WANT OF FOOD

Reasons for Political Quarreling Over Questions of Price, Distribution, and Surrender.

MEANING OF BERLIN RIOTS

An Experience in Self-Sustainment Which May Have Economic Consequences Hereafter.

By GARET GARRETT.,
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The German stomach is an imperious organ, very jealous of its economic rights, very touchy, accustomed to be over-nourished. To trifle with its habits entails perilous political consequences. For many years it has carried on a winning feud with those who speculate in its needs for private gain. And now it hates England and clamors for the vengeance of Heaven, not on account of anything it has suffered, which according to German scientists is no more than was good for it, but because England threatened to starve it. Really it has never been hungry since the war began. If its condition had been at any time so uncomfortable as the world supposed it to be the war had then been ended.

There is no scarcity of food in Germany actually. That is to say, there now is and has been always plenty to eat. There has been only too little of this or that, made up for by more than enough of something else. A deficit of grain is offset by an abundance of potatoes; a deficit of meat by an increased supply of fish; a deficit of fat by an abundance of honey, and so on. And as the war has now gone through two harvests, as conditions tend rather to improve than to become worse, and as the surplus food production of Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey now is added to the resources of Germany and Austria-Hungary, it is not easy to imagine how the German people are going to be starved. They are eating, statistically, perhaps 15 per cent. less than they normally would, and yet, perhaps, ten per cent. more than they need to eat. The case is somewhat better than the statistical statement would imply, since, owing to rigid methods of regulation, much waste of distribution is eliminated. A country that has normally produced only 85 per cent. of its own food, suddenly cut off from its outside supplies, must be supposed to have a deficit of 15 per cent., but where formerly was waste and now is none, the people will be able to consume 85 per cent. of the normal amount, plus the former waste, which now they also eat. That alone is a considerable factor, though it cannot be statistically expressed.

Meeting Kriegabrote.

On entering Germany for the first time since the war began one has certain disagreeable expectations. One feels the weight of much beautiful white Dutch bread consumed in Holland, camel fashion. Here are 65,000,000 people living on diminished rations. One is prepared to see their stomachs through their eyes, and to be regarded one's self with envy, as a well-fed visitor from the outside world, where there is everything to eat. It is true that the color, texture, and quality of bread change abruptly. At the frontier station is "kreigsbrote," (war bread,) brown, sliced very thin and a little soggy. On the walls are posters, reminding travelers of their obligation to eat moderately in war time. But the cuisine is very good, the gravy rich, the potatoes delicious, the coffee only Prussian—and the cost is altogether 2 marks and 60 pfennigs, that is, about 75 cents. This is really not so bad, and, on second scrutiny, the people look not in the least undernourished. On the railway station counter are cakes and things like pies, and ham and cheese and sausage sandwiches. On the spiesewagen, proceeding toward Berlin, the bread is lighter, in the form of rolls, there is anything one wants to eat, including butter, and one begins to part with one's recollections of the last meal in Holland. At the hotel the next morning one receives with breakfast his daily bread card, but here the bread is really very good. It is a meatless day, the waiter tells you. For lunch there is sole and other fish, with plenty of potatoes, and dainty things in sauce; but, of course, this is luxurious living. For dinner one goes to a popular restaurant to see what a meatless day is really like. There one has poached eggs, fried potatoes, string beans in sauce, and herring with coffee and very palatable bread for about 60 cents.

"Living," says the pro-German American resident, "is still cheaper in Berlin than New York, though prices have gone up about 30 per cent. on the average. Here, for example," pointing it out on the bill of fare, "is a dish at 1 mark and 30 pfennigs that was formerly 1 mark; another at 1 mark 60 pfennigs that was 1 mark 20 pfennigs before, and so on down the list. Beer and wine have not gone up at all."

"Yes," one says, "but what of the very poor? This after all is a place where only those come who have money to spend. How is it in the slums?"

"There are no slums in Berlin," says the American resident. "But go yourself and look at some of the open-air markets to-morrow. There you will see what the people, the housewives, actually pay for food."

That one does. On the bank of the

Continued on Page 2.

TELLS POPE OF 137 PRIESTS CONDEMNED

Mercier Submits Depositions to Prove Charges of German Atrocities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—A Zurich dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Cardinal Mercier at the audience which he had with the Pope on Sunday submitted sworn depositions concerning 137 Belgian priests condemned to death by the Germans. The Pope, the dispatch adds, was profoundly moved.

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"The first fruits of the visit to Rome of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, are that the Pope will conduct an independent and impartial investigation of charges of German atrocities in Belgium. Cardinal Mercier told the Pope that the German Episcopate was willing to accept an arbitration commission appointed by him. The Pope promised to appoint a commission and to base his apportionment of responsibility on the findings of this body."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 17. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn through friends at the Vatican that Cardinal Gasparri, Pontifical Secretary of State, regretfully informed Cardinal Mercier that it had been impossible to distribute to the members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Germany the joint letter addressed to them by the Belgian episcopate.

The Pope intrusted this important undertaking to Cardinal Hartmann, but after his arrival in Cologne an order came from the Kaiser absolutely forbidding his Eminence to forward copies to the Bishops or otherwise divulge the contents of the letter.

Cardinal Mercier is now pressing for an authoritative papal pronouncement on the subject of German barbarities.

ROME, Jan. 16. — Cardinal Mercier maintains the strictest reserve regarding the big bundle of papers which he took with him today, when the Pope received him in private audience and which he left with his Holiness. "Merely ecclesiastical matters" was all the Cardinal would say in reply to questions regarding these papers. One report was that the documents contained a village-to-village survey of present conditions in Belgium and of alleged continued German barbarities.

Cardinal Mercier spent just one hour with the Pope and then a second hour with Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State of the Vatican. He returned to the Belgian College, where he was closeted all the afternoon at a conference with other Belgian churchmen.

Callers were told that he could not see his friends and admirers today or tomorrow. Among the hundreds who signed the visitors' books were a number of American residents and many Italian notables.

FOR BRITISH CONTROL OF ALL SHIPPING

Neutrals to be Subject to Restrictions in Trading with the Empire.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—The requisition of steamers for Government account is keenly discussed in the morning newspapers today. It is stated that many brokers are of the opinion that the Government intends gradually to requisition the whole of the British mercantile marine, but The Times asserts there is no ground for this belief.

The Times, however, suggests a comprehensive scheme to put this into effect. The scheme provides that the Government shall commandeer all ships, paying the owners as hire a certain percentage of their original cost. Profits above this rate of hire would go partly to the owners and partly to establish a fund which, after the war, would be loaned to owners without interest for the purposes of new ship construction.

Neutral shipping under the plan would be permitted to trade with Great Britain and her colonies only on the same terms as British ships. If neutral countries are unwilling to consent to this arrangement, "they cannot expect the same treatment as British ships after the war," says The Times.

J. H. CHOATE TAKEN ILL AT OSBORNE MEETING

Scheduled to Preside, He Is Unable to Do So Because of Nasal Hemorrhage.

Joseph H. Choate, who was to have presided last night at the testimonial meeting to Thomas Mott Osborne at Carnegie Hall, arrived at the hall a little before 8 o'clock, when the meeting was to have begun, and was in conversation with Adolph Lewisohn and other organizers of the meeting, when he had a nasal hemorrhage.

After this had continued for some time Mr. Choate decided that he would not be able to preside over the meeting. He walked out of the hall, accompanied by several friends, and went home in his automobile. At his residence later it was said that Mr. Choate had entirely recovered.

Dr. W. Kinnicutt Draper of 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, who attended Mr. Choate at his residence, said that the trouble had not been at all serious and that Mr. Choate was all right again.

THE COLD HOLDS ON TODAY.

Minimum Temperature Last Night 10 Above—Wind to Abate.

The thermometer registered 10 degrees above zero last night, but the cold was less severely felt than it had been during the afternoon, when an edge was given it by a wind which blew from the northwest at a rate varying from forty-five to fifty-four miles an hour.

The temperature was 20 above zero at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and dropped steadily until 11 o'clock, when it was 14 above. The sun struggled out of the clouds now and then after that and sent the temperature up to 19 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the slight rise was not greatly appreciated at that time, as the wind was then at its height. The temperature dropped at the rate of about a degree an hour until 10 o'clock, after which it remained at 10 above till midnight, the wind gradually declining to an eighteen-mile rate at midnight.

The cold will continue, according to the local forecaster, through this morning, but will abate somewhat in the afternoon. There will be little wind tomorrow. It will remain clear.

The coldest Jan. 17 on record was in 1893, when 5 degrees above zero was registered. It has been frequently as cold as yesterday on the corresponding day in other years.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY for Aiken and Augusta. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Superb service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave. —Advt.

GARRISON POINTS TO NATION'S PERIL

Tells Bankers That a Defense Program Based on the Militia Plan Is a Sham.

URGES CONTINENTAL ARMY

Says Supporters of Real Preparedness Are Divided at a Critical Time.

WOOD SOUNDS WARNING

Declares We May Be Called on to Regret Our Volunteer System, but Too Late.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison and Major General Leonard Wood, Commander in Chief of the Department of the East of the United States Army, uttered strong denunciations of the State militia system of national defense last night before nearly a thousand New York bankers at their dinner at the Hotel Astor.

The Secretary's speech was a vigorous one, in which he declared that now was the time to settle the policy which the country is to follow in national preparedness, and condemned what he termed the "sham" solutions of the problem. General Wood was even more emphatic than the Secretary of War, and it was he (Wood) who aroused the bankers to such an extent that they rose from their seats and cheered him when he had concluded. After that the band struck up "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the diners sang it lustily.

General Wood told the bankers that they represented one of the very powerful organizations in the country today, and that to be efficient for war a nation must be organized in advance, must be able to fall back instantly upon perfected economic and industrial organization in the moment of an emergency. He uttered a warning, too, which seemed to impress his hearers.

Will Regret Volunteer System.

"If you retain the volunteer system and meet a country well organized for war," he said, and paused, "you'll regret it; but you'll regret it too late."

The persons who listened to and applauded the speeches for preparedness were some of the most prominent men in the financial world.

Charles Elliot Warren, who both delivered an optimistic address and acted as toastmaster, said that no one could survey the world crisis through which we are passing without being convinced that the United States, with the cooperation of her great financiers, was playing her part fully. He referred to the Anglo-French war loan as "the largest accommodation ever given borrowers of one country by lenders of another." He said that a closer financial co-ooperation between all nations would be one of the results of the war, however it terminated.

That values should have risen so much in this country notwithstanding the influence of the war was considered phenomenal, Mr. Warren said, and the liquidation of $1,500,000,000 of American securities held abroad, "with an equanimity rivaling its magnitude," he described as a triumph for the men of the New York Stock Exchange and the banking fraternity generally.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison said that he wanted to speak of national defense.

"I want to tell you the facts, so that you may act intelligently in the light of knowledge," the Secretary said. "I want all those who are honestly in favor of real measures of national defense to know that, unless they display at least one-half as much interest in securing something real as the opponents of national defense are displaying to secure a sham, a bitter disappointment awaits them with respect to the results to be achieved. Although the sentiment for real national defense is overwhelming in this country, its supporters, by inactivity, inattention, and dispersal of effort at this critical period, are making it difficult, if not impossible, to secure it.

State Control Now Absolute.

"One of the compelling reasons for the formation of the Union was to provide for the common defense, and that duty was enjoined upon the Congress of the United States, acting for the nation. It was given the fullest and amplest authority to do this. The States reserved to themselves the right to raise and maintain for their own purposes troops of their own, and the Constitution provided that these troops might be utilized by the nation to aid in enforcing the laws, suppressing domestic insurrections and repelling invasions. It provided that these troops, excepting when called out under the Constitution for the purposes just named, should be governed, officered, and trained by the States. It granted to the National Government the right to furnish arms to these troops, prescribe the discipline thereof, and to determine the form of organization to which such troops must conform.

"The national Government, up to the present time, has never in time of peace made any real provisions for national defense. It maintained a small army, the States maintained their small armies, and everything else was left to be done after the outbreak of war. This situation was, of course, intolerable to all those who realized the danger of this criminal neglect of the essential duty of a nation.

"The effect of the agitation of this question was to bring it sharply home to the citizens and, in their determination that this condition of affairs should no longer be permitted to continue, they demanded the adoption of a real military policy. Unless they pursue that demand insistently and persistently until it has been enacted into law, their purpose will be thwarted. The opponents of real national defense, although a small minority, are vigorous and vocal and very busy.

"The opposition, although actuated by widely differing motives, is united in antagonism. The supporters of real national defense are divided and dispersed, and therefore ineffective. They are wasting their strength by fighting against each other over details, apparently oblivious to the fact that consideration of details is immaterial and

Continued on Page 6.

THE MANOR, ASHEVILLE, N. C.
An Exclusive Inn. Write Albert Malone, Mgr. —Advt.

Steel Shares Distributed as Prizes at Mrs. Elbert H. Gary's Bridge Party

Mrs. Elbert H. Gary entertained with a bridge party at her residence, 856 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, the guests including many well-known members of society. The prize at each table was one share of United States Steel preferred stock.

Bridge parties are of ordinary occurrence in society, and handsome prizes are given as a rule, but Mrs. Gary's party will go down in social history as something entirely new, in this respect at least. The first intimation that the stock had been awarded as prizes was heard yesterday in Wall Street, and it was not long before it was being talked about on the Stock Exchange.

The stock given out in prizes, in the aggregate, was worth about $702, as it is quoted at $117 a share. Prizes of much greater value have been awarded at society bridge parties, but it was the novelty that gave significance to Mrs. Gary's awards.

There were six tables and twenty-four players. At the end of the game there was considerable speculation as to the nature of the prizes, as is always the case at any spirited game of bridge. If the women winners expected to receive silver bon-bon dishes, powder puff boxes, or vanity cases they were no doubt agreeably surprised when they received the stock, indorsed in blank. The stock draws dividends of 7 per cent. The names of the winners are not known.

Mr. Gary, who is Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, confirmed the report yesterday of the nature of the prizes at Mrs. Gary's bridge party, but declined to comment on it in any way, saying that it was a private affair.

Mrs. Gary entertains frequently in the Winter season at her home, and she gives a bridge party once a year.

CITY GIVES $6,000,000 IN LAND TO RAILROAD

Controller's Estimate on Exchange of Realty with New York Central.

ROAD TO SPEND $50,000,000

Will Not Encroach on Riverside Park Permanently and on 50 Feet Only for a Time.

The excess of the value of land which the city is to give to the New York Central over the value of the land which it is to receive from the New York Central as a result of the proposed west side improvement is likely to be about $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, Controller Prendergast said last night that the exact amount had not yet been determined, as it depended on the mapping out of the new plan and the precise measurement of the land to be exchanged and its valuation.

The New York Central, it was said yesterday, is getting practically a new right of way. It is giving up its present tracks along the bank of the North River below Riverside Park and is taking in exchange another right of way under the park itself. Then it is abandoning its easement along Eleventh Avenue and is getting an elevated railroad down Twelfth Avenue and the Marginal Way. The right to use the ends of certain streets, which has for long been in dispute, is now to be cleared up, and the deal is a complicated one.

In the most recent negotiations between the city and the railroad company, which took three weeks, the line of the new right of way under Riverside Park, was changed, so as to throw it further to the west, and consequently there has not yet been time to tabulate and value the property which each party is to give to the other. The Controller said last night it would be two or three weeks before this job is finished, and the maps of the improvement are ready for examination by taxpayers and other persons concerned.

It seems likely that when the bargain is finally worked out there will be on the one hand a contribution on the part of the company of $.0,000,000 in the form of construction work performed, and on the other a contribution of real estate of the value of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 on the part of the city. The real estate the city will deed to the New York Central will, it is understood, be about $2,000,000 less in value than that included in the suggested settlement of 1913.

Inquiries were made yesterday at the office of the New York Central as to the amount of park land at seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive which would be taken by the railroad in connection with its new tracks. At present the company has a freight yard on the north side of Seventy-second street, to which the access is by six tracks. It is intended to build a very much larger number than this so as to provide facilities for switching cars and making up trains in this yard.

These tracks will begin to spread out from the four main line tracks of the New York Central at Eighty-third Street and will resemble the staves of a fan as they come down toward Seventy-second street. It was said by one of the New York Central's engineers that they would not at any place encroach on the Riverside Park for more than 50 feet. A good many of them will be on made land extending out into the river.

While they are being built it will be necessary to take fifty feet from the park, but as soon as they are finished they will be covered over and the park will be restored as it was before.

The franchise rights under which the company will operate will remain substantially as they are at present, the Controller said last night, although all points in dispute will be cleared up.

S. Wood McClave has written an open letter to the Board of Estimate criticising the proposed settlement with the New York Central on the ground that it gives up the control of the water front to the railroad. Here it is:

Gentlemen: I read with interest, but not surprise, that an agreement had been arranged between the officials of the City of New York and the New York Central Railroad, whereby the latter corporation secures apparently something for which it has been working for over twenty-five years, i.e., the control of the water front of the City of New York. I write "apparently," because the plans as given are somewhat veiled, but it has been agreed that the railroad mentioned is to have the exclusive right, to use the elevated freight railway along the marginal street, tapping the docks on the North River front, then the most valuable franchise in the world has not only been literally, but actually, given away, and as I also anticipate valuable use of the earth below and the space above.

If my contention is correct, you no doubt realize that this will forever prevent the participation of the railroads centring in New Jersey from using the proposed Hudson River Bridge, with the possibility of preventing the building of the bridge at or near Forty-ninth Street—a bridge which is needed by the City of New York equally as much as it is needed by the State of New Jersey—because the means for better transportation facilities and the quicker method for handling freight have been taken from them, uniting these facilities to the control and greed of one corporation.

If the marginal street elevated railroad is to be built, it should extend around the entire water front of New York City, and any and all railroads be permitted to use it upon an equal basis; no other method than this can help better to solve the transportation problem and uphold the prestige of the now greatest city in the world.

Yours truly, S. WOOD McCLAVE.

Mr. McClave is a lumber merchant with an office at 1 Madison Avenue.

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50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

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High Official in Berlin Told Senator Phelan Fatherland Had No Interest in Them.

GOING WAS 'REPREHENSIBLE'

Sharp Condemnation Voiced When Phelan Urged Exhibit at Panama Fair to Please Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator James D. Phelan, Democrat, of California, who in 1913 served as Special Commissioner on President Wilson's appointment to urge foreign Governments to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, told today how a "high German official," when urged to use his influence to procure Germany's acceptance of the invitation as a compliment to the large German-American population, spoke scornfully of the German-Americans as persons who had expatriated themselves from the country of their birth and education and no longer deserved consideration from their native land.

In concluding his account of his mission, Mr. Phelan said that the lesson was that naturalized Americans need not concern themselves particularly about their countries of origin. Those countries, said Mr. Phelan, did not concern themselves about them and were generally antagonistic to the United States.

Mr. Phelan seemed to intend his remarks to apply to both Germany and England, for he told how both countries refused to participate in the exposition as an indirect protest against the provision of the Panama Canal act, exempting American coasting ships from tolls. This provision has since been repealed on President Wilson's recommendation.

Mr. Phelan's account of his talk with the high German official bears directly on a great deal of comment arising recently from the strained relations between the United States and Germany. Germans in this country, or naturalized Americans of German birth, have said repeatedly that the demands of the United States on Germany were impossible of fulfillment. When they were complied with, however, they said that Germany had yielded, not because she was afraid of offending the United States, but from sympathy for the embarrassing position in which a break between the countries would place German-Americans.

In response to a request for an account of his experiences in Berlin, Mr. Phelan dictated this statement:

"In the Summer of 1913 I was appointed by the State Department, at the instance of the President, as a Commissioner to support the invitation of the President of the United States to foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"I visited Germany in July and August. Shortly before my arrival Germany and England practically at the same time officially refused to accept the invitation of the President to participate in the exposition.

"In conference with a high German official, I asked for a reconsideration of the action taken, and among the reasons put forth was that the participation of Germany would be especially pleasing to the large number of German-American citizens, who composed an important part of our American population.

"I was very much surprised at the indignation which my remark aroused. The high official said that the German Government had no interest in what the German-Americans of the United States thought or felt; that they had expatriated themselves; that they had left their country, having in many instances first acquired their education and assumed the obligations of military service, and that their conduct was, in his mind, reprehensible.

"The impatience he showed at the mention of German-American citizens surprised me because of my own high opinion of the German-Americans of my state, who, I considered, were entitled to better consideration from the home government.

"When I saw the English officials and made a plea for reconsideration, I was informed that their refusal to participate was due to an adverse report of the Board of Trade and that if the Board of Trade changed its view for any reason, the Foreign Office would not stand in the way. A committee was, thereupon, organized and persuaded the Board of Trade that its interest was in participation, and still the Foreign Office, in spite of promises, stood firm.

"It was remarkable that England and Germany should have acted in the same manner at the same time, and my impression was that the refusal amounted to a protest against the action of the American Government in departing from the English and German construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in so far as Panama Canal tolls were concerned.

"The lesson of this story is that foreigners who have voluntarily assumed American citizenship, where they enjoyed equal rights with the native born, should not be concerned about the affairs of the country of their old allegiance, because those countries hold them in very poor esteem and are antagonistic at heart to the interests of the United States, and therefore the interests of all citizens who enjoy the protection of our flag."

BELLEAIR AND ST. PETERSBURG.
2 hours quickest time. Only line with through Pullman service. Atlantic Coast Line. All Florida Resorts reached. Office, 1193 B'way. —Advt.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator James D. Phelan, Democrat, of California, who in 1913 served as Special Commissioner on President Wilson's appointment to urge foreign Governments to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, told today how a "high German official," when urged to use his influence to procure Germany's acceptance of the invitation as a compliment to the large German-American population, spoke scornfully of the German-Americans as persons who had expatriated themselves from the country of their birth and education and no longer deserved consideration from their native land.

In concluding his account of his mission, Mr. Phelan said that the lesson was that naturalized Americans need not concern themselves particularly about their countries of origin. Those countries, said Mr. Phelan, did not concern themselves about them and were generally antagonistic to the United States.

Mr. Phelan seemed to intend his remarks to apply to both Germany and England, for he told how both countries refused to participate in the exposition as an indirect protest against the provision of the Panama Canal act, exempting American coasting ships from tolls. This provision has since been repealed on President Wilson's recommendation.

Mr. Phelan's account of his talk with the high German official bears directly on a great deal of comment arising recently from the strained relations between the United States and Germany. Germans in this country, or naturalized Americans of German birth, have said repeatedly that the demands of the United States on Germany were impossible of fulfillment. When they were complied with, however, they said that Germany had yielded, not because she was afraid of offending the United States, but from sympathy for the embarrassing position in which a break between the countries would place German-Americans.

In response to a request for an account of his experiences in Berlin, Mr. Phelan dictated this statement:

"In the Summer of 1913 I was appointed by the State Department, at the instance of the President, as a Commissioner to support the invitation of the President of the United States to foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"I visited Germany in July and August. Shortly before my arrival Germany and England practically at the same time officially refused to accept the invitation of the President to participate in the exposition.

"In conference with a high German official, I asked for a reconsideration of the action taken, and among the reasons put forth was that the participation of Germany would be especially pleasing to the large number of German-American citizens, who composed an important part of our American population.

"I was very much surprised at the indignation which my remark aroused. The high official said that the German Government had no interest in what the German-Americans of the United States thought or felt; that they had expatriated themselves; that they had left their country, having in many instances first acquired their education and assumed the obligations of military service, and that their conduct was, in his mind, reprehensible.

"The impatience he showed at the mention of German-American citizens surprised me because of my own high opinion of the German-Americans of my state, who, I considered, were entitled to better consideration from the home government.

"When I saw the English officials and made a plea for reconsideration, I was informed that their refusal to participate was due to an adverse report of the Board of Trade and that if the Board of Trade changed its view for any reason, the Foreign Office would not stand in the way. A committee was, thereupon, organized and persuaded the Board of Trade that its interest was in participation, and still the Foreign Office, in spite of promises, stood firm.

"It was remarkable that England and Germany should have acted in the same manner at the same time, and my impression was that the refusal amounted to a protest against the action of the American Government in departing from the English and German construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in so far as Panama Canal tolls were concerned.

"The lesson of this story is that foreigners who have voluntarily assumed American citizenship, where they enjoyed equal rights with the native born, should not be concerned about the affairs of the country of their old allegiance, because those countries hold them in very poor esteem and are antagonistic at heart to the interests of the United States, and therefore the interests of all citizens who enjoy the protection of our flag."

BELLEAIR AND ST. PETERSBURG.
2 hours quickest time. Only line with through Pullman service. Atlantic Coast Line. All Florida Resorts reached. Office, 1193 B'way. —Advt.

ALLIED TROOPS LAND NEAR ATHENS; KING TO MOVE CAPITAL, BERLIN HEARS; MONTENEGRO AGREES TO SURRENDER

Allies' Blockade to Extend to Neutrals; France Reluctantly Gives Her Consent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Plans of the Entente Allies to declare a formal blockade of German ports, it was learned tonight, have been the subject of exchanges between diplomatic representatives of the Allies here, and, in an informal way, between the diplomats and officials of the State Department. According to informating here, the program contemplates a virtual extension of the blockade to the European neutrals by rigid application of the "ultimate destination" doctrine, and delay in putting the plans into effect is attributed entirely to reluctance on the part of France, and possibly Italy, to accept the British interpretation of the rights of a belligerent in this respect.

The subject has been approached here with great caution and, it is said, with a thorough appreciation of the probability of an outbreak of anti-British feeling in Congress. An effort is being made by the diplomats to determine the strength of American feeling generally on this subject, and the European Chancelleries are being kept fully advised of the daily developments.

Application of the blockade to neutrals, for which the British contend the United States established a precedent in the civil war, is fully expected to result in supplementing the opposition of the United States by the very bitter protests of Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, and possibly Norway.

Except for this feature there might be little objection to the substitution of a real blockade for what are regarded here as the wholly illegal Orders in Council. At present the Allies are stopping all commerce with the Teutonic Powers direct by these Orders in Council, and are restricting indirect commerce by actual seizures and through agreements with the neutral countries of northern Europe to embargo exports into Germany and Austria.

One of the diplomatic representatives pointed out today that therefore the promulgation of a blockade really would not very greatly change existing conditions so far as the admission of American goods into the Teutonic countries was concerned. A substantial difference, however, would be the claim of a belligerent which seized an American ship or cargo of the right to confiscate her if she sought to run the blockade, instead of merely detaining her and paying for her cargo taken.

France is said to object to the British view of the right to blockade a neutral port, realizing that in the future France might thus be cut off from the right to import goods from the United States through the adjacent countries—Belgium, Spain, or Italy. The British contention, however, is that such neutral ports as Rotterdam in Holland and Malmö in Sweden to all intents and purposes are German ports during the war, and that only by closing them to German commerce could the Allies' plans of starving out Germany and Austria be made effective.

These views have finally prevailed among the Allies, it is said, and while, because of her geographical location, to Great Britain will fall the task of enforcing the blockade in the North Sea, as a similar duty falls upon France and Italy in the Mediterranean, it is stated by the representatives here of all the Entente Powers that they now stand as a unit in the assertion of the right to cut off completely trade either directly or indirectly with the Teutonic Powers.

The blockade, even if immediately declared effective, will not prevent the exportation to America of the goods of German origin which have been gathered at Rotterdam but were bought and paid for by American importers prior to March 15, 1915. Notice to this effect has been given to the State Department's trade advisers by the British Embassy.

GREEK ARCHIVES REMOVED

German Papers Also Assert That the Coast Is Closely Blockaded.

FEAR FOR MONARCH'S LIFE

Suggest Allies Plan to Establish Republic, with Venizelos as President.

MARTIAL LAW IMMINENT

Serb Government in Italy—Gen. Sarrail Made Commander in Chief of Armies at Saloniki.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—News that allied troops have been landed at Phaleron, five miles southwest of Athens, is contained in comment on this action by the Berlin papers, as recorded in the following statement given out by the Overseas News Agency:

"Berlin newspapers, commenting on the latest news regarding Greece, unite in stating that the Entante seems to have abandoned all regard for Greek neutrality and sovereignty. The landing at Phaleron is considered as proof that the Entente is now going to use extreme means for forcing Greece.

"According to private reports the Greek Government has transferred part of the State archives to Larissa, in Northwestern Greece, where eventually the Greek Government likewise will be transferred.

"The fact that the British are blockading the Greek coast most tightly and are subjecting Greece to other inconveniences is interpreted by the papers as meaning that the Entente is fomenting and preparing the overthrow of the Greek Government in order to substitute a republic with Venizelos at its head.

"Gratitude is unanimously expressed by the newspapers that the entire army and the majority of the Greek population are on the King's side, and will frustrate all attempts against the country's sovereignty and the King's life.

"The Zeitung am Mittag declares that the Entente intends the assassination of a country which refuses to commit suicide."

Landing at Piraeus Also Reported.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Reports received this morning from German sources state that the Allies have landed forces at Piraeus, besides those disembarked at Phaleron.

The Saloniki correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Allies are continuing to land troops at Orfano, 50 miles to the northeast of Saloniki.

Piraeus, the port of Athens, five miles southwest of that city, is the second largest city of Greece. It has a capacious harbor on its northeast side, and there are two small harbors on the opposite side of the peninsula.

There had been no intimation from any previous source that the Allies had landed troops at Piraeus.

The Berlin dispatch, printed above, contained the first hint of a landing at Phaleron. This is possibly New Phaleron, on the Bay of Phaleron, east of Piraeus, and also about five miles distant from Athens.

Martial Law for Greece.

ATHENS, Jan. 17, (via London.)—The Greek Government, in agreement with the King, will proclaim martial law this week, according to the newspaper Kairos. The Parliament, which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure.

Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of King Constantine, left Athens yesterday for Saloniki to join his regiment. He was accompanied by Princess Alice.

Prince Alexander of Serbia has arrived at Corfu.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says it is considered certain that when the Chamber of Deputies assembles on Jan. 24, M. Michelidkis, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, will be the sole candidate for the Presidency.

COMMONS DECLINE TO FORCE IRELAND

Reject an Amendment to Make the Compulsory Service Bill Apply to Her.

REDMOND MAKES A PROTEST

Says Conscription of Irishmen Would Be Ruinous to His Recruiting Efforts.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The proceedings in committee in the House of Commons today resulted in no modification of the Military Service bill. The Government strongly resisted an attempt to include married men in the scope of the bill.

The most important amendment sought to include Ireland. This also was negatived without division after a not very exciting debate, in which John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, eloquently appealed to the House not to endanger Ireland's loyalty, displayed by her recruiting campaign, by an attempt to employ force.

The only amendment accepted was one providing that men married before Nov. 2—the day Premier Asquith gave his pledge—should be regarded under the bill as married men. An amendment that the bill should not apply to single men above the age of thirty years was defeated.

Premier Asquith was again in communication with the Labor Party tonight, with a view to arriving at an agreement upon amendments which would be acceptable both to the Government and the

sul, went to a hotel in the town, where they captured in bed the chief German spy.

The allied Consuls, just before the landing, officially informed the Prefect of the intended disembarkation. In some mysterious way information of the projected coup leaked out, for the German official representative had fled the Consulate in light night attire, and found shelter in an obscure cabin. His hiding place was speedily revealed to the Allies, but up to the present they have not troubled to arrest him. The landing was completed in about five hours.

The French are busy preparing for the coming of the Serbians. These will be brought hither from Albania as transport facilities serve. These war-worn fighting men are in need of a period of repose in order to recuperate.

Day by day meshes in the vast network of espionage organized by the Germans and Austrians have been examined and the ramifications laid bare of a system which has extended throughout the Ionian Islands, Crete, and Saloniki. The Central Powers had aimed at securing long-coveted sovereignty of the Mediterranean, and for the accomplishment of that purpose gold was poured out lavishly. Showers of it fell in Corfu, the latter being the chief radiating station for sending forth German energy for corrupting Balkan officialdom, this being considered an essential preliminary to the setting up of German and Austrian supremacy on the Adriatic littoral, and also in the Mediterranean.

The Greek Government may have been ignorant of all these sinister proceedings in Corfu, but it is now clear that some Greek officials on the island must have been privy to these happenings. German or Austrian submarines have been using the coast of Epirus and many secluded bays of Corfu and the neighboring islands with much freedom and an air of proprietorship such as they might have been expected to display in their own home waters.

Recently they became so bold as to set aside all effort at concealment. A few days before the French landed an Austrian submarine approaching within twenty yards of shore at Benitsa, in South Corfu, a short distance from the Kaiser's villa, the Achilleion. Two of the crew, lowering a collapsible boat, rowed ashore, bought wine and other provisions, and chatted with the inhabitants. South of Santi Quaranta, on the mainland opposite northeast Corfu, lamp signaling has been observable nearly every night. Some one at or near the Achilleion has been suspected of signaling also, but the closest search there revealed nothing.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"The Austro-Hungarian Government has entered a verbal protest with the American Ambassador at Vienna, Frederic C. Penfield, against the occupation by French and British detachments of the Island of Corfu, which is a flagrant violation of the London treaties of 1863 and 1864," says the Overseas News Agency.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government points out that Great Britain and France have again manifested their disregard of the general principles of international law. The American Ambassador has been asked to communicate the protest to Great Britain and France."

SARRAIL CHIEF OF ARMIES.

British Expedition at Saloniki Is Placed Under His Control.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—General Sarrail, Commander of the French forces at Saloniki, is said by Reuter's correspondent to be the man to have taken over supreme command of the allied troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. General Sarrail is the senior of General Mahon, the British commander.

The correspondent says this move is welcomed by both armies, in the belief that it will make for the best results.

Bulgarians at Gievgeli and Doiran are suffering greatly from lack of food, according to information published by the newspaper Patrie of Athens and forwarded to Paris by the Havas correspondent. Since the road from Demir-Kapou is destroyed, the Bulgarians are obliged to transport provisions from Valea to Gievgeli by mule or on foot.

A squadron of French aeroplanes, according to the same correspondent, bombarded the Bulgarian camps at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, causing several fires.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, says a dispatch to the Tempe from Milan, declares that information reaching headquarters of the Entente Allies at Saloniki is to the effect that hostile forces, numbering about 320,000, are distributed between Monastir and the extreme right wing of the Entente armies, that 250,000 appear to be massed in front of and against the Entente's left wing and centre, and that on the right are 18,000 Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians, and 12,000 Germans.

The dispatch adds that these troops are now being employed in the rapid reconstruction of the two lines of railway, and that the Entente Allies are continuing their preparations for a formidable defense.

DETAIN AMERICAN WOMEN.

Bulgars at Monastir Won't Let Mrs. Farwell and Miss Mitchell Go.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says unofficial advices have been received there to the effect that two American women are being detained at Monastir by the Bulgarians. They are Mrs. Walter Farwell, a Chicago newspaper correspondent, and Miss Mitchell.

A Saloniki dispatch of Dec. 20 said Mrs. Farwell and Miss Mitchell were safe and well at Monastir, but it has not been known whether they were being detained or were remaining there voluntarily.

KAISER'S SON IN GREECE?

Eitel Friedrich Said to Have Visited King on Special Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

"An unconfirmed report from Zurich states that Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of Emperor William, has visited his uncle, King Constantine of Greece, on a special mission from the German Government."

VENGEANCE THREAT MADE IN REICHSTAG

Zimmerman Says Proper Ways Will Be Found to Punish the British for Baralong Attack.

DEEDS NOW, SAYS WESTARP

Reprisal Policy Approved After Socialist's Plea That Humanity Be Shown at Sea.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 15, (via Aix-la-Chappelle to London, Tuesday, Jan. 18.)—The Reichstag proceedings, after several days of rather uninteresting discussion of food problems and other matters, was enlivened this afternoon by a sharp discussion of the Baralong affair and Germany's answer to Great Britain concerning it.

In this debate all parties were shown to be solidly behind the Government. This solidarity was best illustrated by a speech of the Socialist member, Gustav Noske, which evoked loud applause from all sides of the house. This applause became more intense when Dr. Karl Liebknecht, standing aloof, hissed.

Count von Westrap, speaking in behalf of the Budget Committee, opened the debate by saying that his committee unanimously agreed that a cowardly murder had been committed upon the helpless victims of the sunken German submarine after the British ship got them in their power by a "disgraceful and treacherous misuse of the American flag."

"The tone the British Government has thought it good to adopt in replying to the German note," Count von Westarp continued, "does not accord with the seriousness and dignity of the matter in hand. It was in a tone of self-satisfied arrogance and supercilliousness. It is an egregious charge that England brings against the German forces on sea and land of committing numberless crimes of a grievous character. Words adequate in sharpness to repel the charge fail me. England's note is a disgrace to England."

"Deeds," the Best Answer.

Count von Westarp said that the Budget Committee had discussed Germany's answer, which in substance was fully approved.

"It was unanimously agreed," the speaker continued, "that the Government did right in attempting to further negotiations and that the best answer would be deeds—resolute deeds. This discussion in committee, however, was confidential. The time for words is past; the hour demands resolute action."

Herr Noske said the German people had read Great Britain's answer with a thrill of indignation. He admitted that he and many other persons had read the first report of the Baralong affair with grave doubts, for, he said, it seemed monstrous that British seamen should have fired on defenseless Germans, struggling in the waves, and all the more so as British seamen in other instances had rescued shipwrecked Germans after a chivalric fight.

"But all doubts were removed by the testimony of American witnesses," the speaker continued, "which merited full credence, as otherwise the British Government and press would have met the American evidence in accordance with the indignation they know so skillfully how to play. The English silence is a confession of guilt."

Discussing the measures of reprisal, Herr Noske said that it was self-evident that the German Government had to punish the murderers.

"It lies in the interests of all the belligerents," said Herr Noske, "not to raise unnecessarily difficulties in the way of harmonious working together of the nations after the war, which is frightful enough in itself, but the British note shows an absolute lack of the realization of this. It is the most disgusting display of cynicism we have yet seen. The subterfuges to which the British Government resorts to evade punishing the guilty amount indirectly to approval of these murders of the German seamen. We protest decidedly against such insults to our people."

Herr Noske expressed satisfaction at the calm and moderate tone of Germany's reply although he said that when he read the British note he felt that it deserved an answer couched with similar cynicism. The Socialists, the speaker added, were agreed that the case could not be disposed of by a mere protest and had approved the decision of the Government to adopt reprisals.

The Socialists regretted anything that would give increased bitterness to the war, but they could not tolerate seeing Great Britain treat the German people and the German Navy like dirt beneath the British feet. The speaker concluded by saying that German submarines must not be exposed to murderous attacks from an enemy's ships flying false flags.

Jeer at Liebknecht's "No."

Dr. Peter Spahn, the Centrist leader; Major Ernst Bassermann, National Liberal, and Herr Fischbeck, Progressive, spoke in a similar vein, fully approving the Government's proposed course. Dr. Oertel, Conservative, said that such unanimity of sentiment by all the parties in the Reichstag had scarcely ever been seen before, and he demanded that the Government now act.

"We are all agreed—" began Dr. Oertel, when Dr. Liebknecht rose and shouted "No." This caused peals of laughter throughout the entire house. When the merriment had subsided Dr. Oertel continued:

"We are all agreed, with one exception, whom nobody in this House is longer disposed to take seriously."

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmerman, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed satisfaction on behalf of the Government to the Reichstag on its unanimous approval of the Government's course and for the answer the Reichstag had given to "the impertinence of England's answer, which I assure you the Government will find proper ways and means to avenge sharply and emphatically."

Herr Ledebour, the Social Democratic leader, while expressing full agreement with the previous speakers in their judgment of the Baralong incident, and its treatment by the British Government, regretted, nevertheless, that some of the speakers had identified the British people with the policy of the British note. The speaker denied that the English people had "sunk to the depths shown by the British Government," and said that the identification of the British people with the Government could but tend to increase the bitterness between the peoples.

Herr Ledebour demanded that innocent persons should not forfeit their lives through the proposed measures of retaliation.

"Submarines," continued the speaker, "must continue avoiding in every possible way the killing of passengers and crews. They dare not torpedo merchantmen without warning. If they do so it would infringe the principles which the German Government itself has recognized.

"Retaliatory measures are always two-edged weapons. The demands of humanity must be complied with in every respect. We can show the Fatherland no greater service than by insisting that Germany, in respect to humanity, shall march ahead of the civilized nations."

The Reichstag then adopted resolutions approving of the Government's decision in the Baralong case.

RAID RUSSIAN TOWNS.

German Airmen Busy on North Front—Snow Hampers.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17.—A raid by German aeroplanes and artillery duels, all in the northern theatre of operations, are the only developments on the Russian front reported in today's official communication, which reads:

Western (Russian) front: German aeroplanes have raided Shlok, Kurtenhof, and Dvinsk.

There have been artillery duels in the region of Plakanen, south of Riga, at Kokenhusen, east of Friedrichstadt, and at Illoukst.

Our artillery made successful attacks on the villages of Lavrenska and Dubeliszki, northwest of Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

Military activity is hampered by snowstorms along a greater part of the front. There were engagements between patrols at some points.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—There have been only sporadic actions in Eastern Galicia and on the Bessarabian front, the Russian offensive not having been resumed, according to the Austrian War Office statement, which is as follows:

The Russians on the Bessarabian and East Galician front have not resumed their attacks. The situation generally is calm.

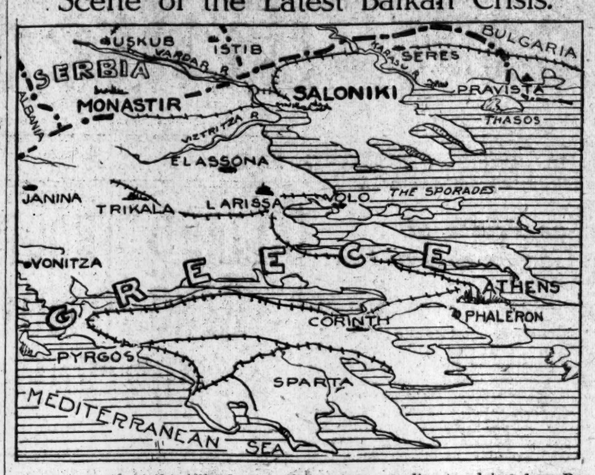
Austro-Hungarian troops in the district east of Barinozle drove the enemy from an advanced position, filled up the trenches, and stretched wire obstacles. The armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in field post operations repulsed three Russian advances.

COL. HOUSE LEAVES LONDON

President's Personal Representative Now on the Continent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left London for the Continent, according to The Times.

Scene of the Latest Balkan Crisis.



Phaleron, where the Allies have landed troops, according to advices from Berlin, lies on the bay southwest of Athens, on which is Piraeus, the port of the capital. It is a favorite shore resort of the residents of Athens, from which it is about four miles distant.

TURKS ON THE TIGRIS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK

Retreat Before British Relief Forces to Within Six Miles of Kut.

LOST WADDI POSITIONS

General Aylmer Dislodged Them Saturday and Moved His Transports Up-Stream.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today that the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia had fallen back to within six miles of Kut-el-Amara.

The announcement was made by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, who said the Turks had retreated as the result of another British victory. The Turkish positions at Waddi, he said, were carried on Saturday by the British.

"The recent operations in Mesopotamia, including the advance to Ctesiphon, were considered and approved by the War Council," said Mr. Chamberlain. "I am not in the public interest that I should make any statement on the scope of the operations now in progress. Information of that kind in the present circumstances would be far more valuable to the enemy than to the House.

"On the 11th instant I announced to the House that the enemy had retired to Essian, a position six miles east of Kut-el-Amara. He, however, apparently advanced again on the 12th to what is called in the telegrams the Waddi position. Since then we have received telegrams from General Townshend up to the morning of the 15th, and from General Aylmer up to the morning of the 16th. From these telegrams it appears that on the 14th General Kemball, on the right bank, was holding the Turkish position in front of him, while General Aylmer was pressing back two divisions on the left bank at and about the Waddi position. There was continuous fighting on the 13th in the neighborhood, and on the morning of the 14th General Aylmer reported that the enemy were again retiring, and that he himself was moving his headquarters and his water transport to the Waddi. In the night of the 15th General Aylmer reported that the whole of the Waddi position had been captured, and the enemy rearguard had taken up a position at Essian.

"General Aylmer reports that the operations were seriously hampered throughout by weather, and I am sorry to say that the weather is reported to be bad. All the wounded have been sent down the river."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 17, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Caucasus:

The Turks made two attempts to cross to the right bank of the Arkhava River. Both were repulsed. In the fighting of the 15th we took 167 prisoners and captured a Turkish artillery depot northwest of Khorassan, containing 1,000,000 rifle cartridges and 1,000 shells.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Regarding operations in Mesopotamia, the Turkish official statement issued in Constantinople says:

"There has been intermittent artillery fire near Kut-el-Amara."

300,000 TURKS FOR EGYPT.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Petit Journal's Athens correspondent says he learns from diplomatic sources that Djimal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, after settling the details of the Egyptian expedition, has left Constantinople for Syria.

"Djemal," says the correspondent, "refused to have any German officers on his staff, with the exception of one General nominated by Enver Pasha, Minister of War, who is to act in an advisory capacity and to exercise no authority.

"The Turkish forces destined for Egypt are placed at 300,000 men. Djemal was promoted to be a Lieutenant General before he left Constantinople."

LIEBKNECHT ASKED LIGHT ON ATROCITIES

His Suppressed Reichstag Queries Were on Belgium and Armenia.

ASSAILED INTERNAL ABUSES

Called Bethmann Hollweg's Attention to Violations of Citizens' Rights by Military.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A telegram from Berne says that several of the more important interpellations of which Dr. Karl Liebknecht gave notice in the Reichstag agenda for Dec. 20 were not reached in the debate, and their text was not published in the German newspapers at the time. Now, however, it has been disclosed by the Swiss Socialist press. The questions were as follows:

"1. Is the Imperial Chancellor aware that during the present war in the allied Imperial Otoman Empire the property of the Armenian population has been looted and hundreds of thousands of inhabitants massacred? What representations has the Imperial Chancellor made to the allied Turkish Government in order that those responsible, as is necessary, should be punished, and that further cruelities be prevented?

"2. Is the Imperial Government prepared to present at the earliest possible date to the Reichstag the facts regarding the situation of the populations of foreign territories occupied by Germany, —their provisioning, their conditions of health, their legal rights, the number, manner and causes of condemnations and punishments inflicted by the German authorities, the number of military requisitions made of the goods of citizens and their causes, and especially the amount of the contributions imposed upon the Belgian population?

"3. Is the Imperial Government ready to present to the Reichstag without delay the facts concerning: (A) the measures generally adopted by the German military and civil authorities during the war for the abolition of the right of assembly and personal liberty, the disbandment of associations, the violation of private correspondence, police spying in regard to telephone users, arrests, requisitions, etc., and especially the number of civilians who in the course of the war have been arrested without judicial proceeding? (B) the number, measures and causes of condemnations pronounced against soldiers in the course of the war, and the state of German military prisons?"

The Daily Chronicle says that the German press is greatly occupied with a discussion regarding disunion in the ranks of the Social Democratic Party, and is trying to determine whether this disunion is or is not a split.

The only single inference from the conduct of the minority of the party in voting against the recent war credit of $2,500,000,000. Twenty-one Socialist Deputies voted against the credit, but others abstained from voting, although they opposed the credit in the preliminary party caucuses. In other words, the opposition to the war credits within the Socialist Parliamentary group, which was one in August, 1914, rose to forty-one in December, 1915. There are 110 Socialist members in the Reichstag, representing more than four million electors, and of these only fifty-nine are willing to support the Government by a grant of supplies.

"The situation is one of great interest," says The Chronicle, "and should be closely followed by the Allies. This very considerable minority of forty-one contains within it a number of the most popular men in the party—Ledebour, Bernstein, Liebknecht, Ruhle, Haase, and Hoch, all of them proved gladiators in whom their constituencies have implicit confidence. Haase at Bebel's death was appointed Chairman of the Socialist Parliamentary faction, and his adhesion to the minority lends significance to the growing unrest.

"On the side of the Government are men like Scheidemann and Dr. David, also of great weight in the country, but there are signs that their influence is waning and that they feel increasing difficulty in justifying their action before the stalwarts of the party.

"Most important, also, is the attitude of the Socialist press. Vorwärts is in an exceedingly delicate position as the central organ of the party, but it is abundantly clear that its sympathies are with the minority. The extracts which it recently published from the party press go to show that it is far from being alone in its sympathies, and that many of the more weighty and intellectual Socialist journals, especially in industrial regions, are heart and soul with the minority and opposed to the war policy, which is believed to be favored by the majorty.

Vorwarts Arraigns German Socialists.

"In its issue of Jan. 15, Vorwärts publishes a remarkable leading article on the conflict within the Socialist Party, which is certain to intensify the differences existing between the majority and minority.

"'It is a fact,' says the article, 'that during the war German social democracy has developed on lines which call its question its intellectual and political independence. It remains a fact that the greatest party in the world, with the greatest independent political power, has done nothing to bring its power into action or to use its gathered moral and material resources. On the contrary, those powers, when used at all, have been fused in subordination to the war policy of the Government. Their power and their might have been without influence on political happenings, and, what is worse, no will has been displayed to give effect to their own principles.'

"Vorwärts points out that the only way to counteract this process of change and decay is by free speech in the Reichstag. It is the only way open for the censor takes care to close all other methods of reaching the people. The future of Socialism hangs in the balance, and it behooves the minority to bestir themselves if they are to save the party and its ideals from shipwreck."

Demands Belgian Independence.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17, (via London.)—The discussion of the budget in the Prussian Diet today gave rise to disorderly scenes owing to interruptions by Dr. Karl Liebknecht and other Socialists and to conflicting opinions expressed by members of different parties on the question of the reform of the electoral law. Herr Hirsch, Socialist, in the course of his speech, said:

"We demand the re-establishment of the complete independence of Belgium. If the enemy Governments are not yet ready to listen to demands for peace their attitude is in marked contrast to the feeling prevailing among the different peoples, who everywhere are demanding peace. We demand electoral reform on behalf of women, and, above all, secrecy of the ballot."

MONTENEGRO ASKS VIENNA FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

of argument will not be profitable and the Governments making use of it to excuse failures will not merit nor receive pardon from their peoples."

UNCONQUERED 500 YEARS.

Montenegro Cast Her Lot with Serbia When the War Started.

In her five hundred odd years of existence Montenegro has never before acknowledged herself beaten, although her mountains have, on several previous occasions, been overrun by an invading force, her towns burned, and her fields laid waste. The Turks had, until the present war, been her periodical enemies, but always she was saved by the deadly aim of her riflemen and the disposition of the Turks to celebrate a victory on the spot. It was so in 1683, 1714, and 1785, and each time Cettinje, the capital, was burned only to run with Moslem blood a few days later.

The existence of this miniature State, with its area of 5,606 square miles, its population of a little over half a million, its army of 50,000, and its aged monarch into the war was purely sympathetic and ideal—to defend their brethren, the Serbians. On Aug. 8, 1914, King Nicholas managed to get word to the Vienna Government that his country was at war with Austria.

For more than a year after this declaration, although Cettinje was occasionally visited by an Austrian aeroplane, the country was comparatively free from hostile operations. Serbia was her bulwark on the east and on the north were the mountains, and for no Skoda guns confronted King Nicholas then and there was plenty of food, and so he advanced into Herzegovina and laughed at the fire from the forts of Goradza and Grabovitz and the appearance of Austrian forces at Dematz trying to reach the heights of Lovcen, then manned by French naval artillery.

The reduction of Serbia, last Fall, however, changed all that. To prevent themselves from being cut off in the south, the Montenegrins were obliged to retire from Herzegovina. The French had retired from Lovcen early in June, and the heavier guns which the "Picco, Il Storio"—as the Montenegrins call the King of Italy—was to send to defend his father-in-law's kingdom, did not arrive, and so Lovcen was given up after a series of desperate assaults, and then, on Jan. 5, came the evacuation of Cettinje and the retreat of what was left of the Montenegrin army into Albania, still preserving, it was stated, its fighting units.

Montenegro dates from the battle of Kossovo in 1389, when the Turks gave the "coup de grâce" to the Serbian Empire. After the battle the nobles who could get away fled with their families into the Kara Dagh, or Black Mountain, while the peasants became the "Serves" or slaves of the Turks. From them Prince Danilo founded the Montenegrins of today; from the latter the Serbians.

The leader of the Black Mountain community was a priest, who was also a soldier and a man of letters. He belonged to the Russian family of Petrovitch Njegosh, and his descendants down to Danilo I., uncle of King Nicholas, bore the titles of both Vladika and Gospodar—Bishop and Prince. Danilo dropped the title of Vladika in 1851 and was recognized as the Prince of the country by Russia, which at the treaty of Berlin in 1878 forced Turkey to do the same. Of this new status the other signatory powers made due acknowledgment.

The then Prince Nicholas, who had been educated at Paris and Milan, continued to exercise a benign patriarchal government down to 1905, when he granted a constitution with popular representation. Five years later, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession, the Skupshtina, or Parliament, made him King.

His wife, whom he married in 1860, is the daughter of his old companion-in-arms and adviser, Peter Vukotitch. They have nine children. The fourth, Princess Elena, is the Queen of Italy. Her two elder sisters, Militza and Stana, were married respectively to the Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch, cousin of the Czar, and to Prince George of Leuchtenberg and then, after a dissolution of that marriage, to the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, another cousin of the Czar. A younger sister, Princess Anna, is married to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.

King Nichola s heir apparent, Prince Danilo, who will be 45 next June, married, in 1899, Princess Jutta, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

PRINCE AND KING AT ODDS.

Milan Has Another Version of Montenegrin Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 17. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Italian press attaches considerable importance to the action of King Victor Emmanuel, who left Rome hastily, for Taranto to confer with Prince Mirko of Montenegro.

Now that Austria is striving its best to force that kingdom to consent to peace by offering to allow it to occupy a portion of old Serbian territory and establish its capital at Mitrovitsa, provided it definitely relinquishes all claim to Mount Lovchen, Italian journals recall to the public memory the fact that Prince Mirko's political tendencies have been frequently at variance with those of King Nicholas.

The King stands steadfast to the traditional anti-Austrian policy, in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the neighboring Serbian nation.

BRINDISI SERB CAPITAL.

Government Removes to Italy with Diplomats of Allies.

BRINDISI, Italy, Jan. 17.—Forty members of the Serbian Government have arrived here from Scutari, accompanied by diplomats of the allied powers accredited to King Peter.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Idea Nazionale says the Serbian Government will have headquarters at Brindisi for some time. Premier Pachitch, Ljouba Jovanovitch, Minister of the Interior; M. Drachkovitch, Minister of Public Works, and a number of other Government officials are now in that port.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18. — The Paris correspondent of The Times learns that the Serbian Government will establish itself in Princess Anna, is married to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, at Aix-en-Provence, a city in the Department of Bouches-du-Rhone, a short distance north of Marseilles.

HAS OCEAN OF VODKA BUT NONE TO DRINK

Russia, Dry for All Time, Seeks Uscs for 260,000,000 Gallons in Stock.

CZAR ON TEMPERANCE SIDE

Duma Notified of Government Plans to Use the Spirit in Motors and to Make "India Rubber."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—What can be done with the 260,000,000 gallons of vodka now held in stock by the Russian Government as a consequence of the prohibition of the sale of the spirit?

This was the subject of an interesting debate at a recent session of the Duma, according to Petrograd papers just received in London. Some members favored destroying the stocks, others wanted industrial uses found for the vodka, and all agreed that the stocks must not remain in existence as a temptation to some reactionary Finance Minister to reopen the monopoly and sale after the war.

The present Finance Minister, Bark, in concluding the debate made this momentous declaration:

"I deem it necessary to declare categorically that all suspicions ascribing to the Government any intention of resuming the State sale of liquors are unfounded. I declare categorically that the Government will encourage temperance after the war, also, and that any return to the old state of affairs is impossible. Proof of this intention is the fact that the Government is now engaged in drawing up a bill, on lines suggested by forty-five members of the Duma, for the maintenance of temperance for all time. This bill already has met with the sympathy of the entire Council of Ministers, and vodka, in accordance with the Czar's wish as expressed to me, will be totally prohibited forever. For this reason I am entirely in favor of destroying the existing stock of vodka.

In the course of further remarks M. Bark indicated a scheme for the utilization of the spirit for technical purposes. His Ministry, he said, already had announced a series of prizes for inventions having for their object the adaptation of the spirit to technical purposes, and had issued a pamphlet on the use of the spirit for motor cars and a prepared combination of the spirit and benzine for the use of motorists. The Council of Ministers had also favorably considered the advisability of granting an extension of hours of business to traders using the spirit for lighting, and an order soon would be issued to that effect.

Further, the Ministry had decided to make a grant of 330,000 (about $150,000) for the erection of a factory for manufacturing artificial india rubber out of the spirit on a system invented by Ostromyslensky, and measures would be taken gradually increasing the degree of methylation of existing stocks.

M. Bark in conclusion agreed to grant £100,000 (about $500,000) to the temperance societies. He announced that no fewer than 46,000 salesmen of vodka already had been discharged, and that a large number of the remaining 8,000 had gone to the war.

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OSS OF HAIR. Seborrhoea and its uarrtslamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Booksellers.

NO STARVATION IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

Spree Canal is one of the largest open-air markets, stretching away for many blocks. Its patrons are the wage earners of the industries around Berlin. There is no clamoring for food. This now is a meat day, and there is plenty of meat. Roast beef is one mark 10 pfennigs to one mark twenty per pound (25 to 30 cents), and yet some prefer fish.

Making It Go Around.

These are first impressions. They do not require to be modified on more extended observation; in time they lose somewhat of their importance. The problem of food supply ceases rapidly to be paramount, and at last seems hardly to be serious. Economy of consumption and efficiency of distribution were the first terms of the experiment in self-sustainment. The supply was sufficient. Down to the very lowest economic strata the people are adequately nourished. In the large cities for years before the war were people's kitchens, where wholesome food was served at very low prices. They were financed to begin with in a philanthropic or social spirit, but they were required nevertheless to be solvent on their own account. They do not pay dividends, but they are self-supporting. The patronage of these places has increased during the war, but that is all. On a meatless day, in the people's kitchen at Frankfort, for instance, a bowl of very good barley soup and a large dish of sauerkraut and boiled potatoes may be had for 25 pfennigs, that is about six cents. On the five meat days meat is added, and the cost is forty pfennigs, or about ten cents.

To each of these kitchens in the large municipalities has been added since the war a place where cooked food is dispensed to those who have been certified as unable to pay anything. That is official charity. It is very little availed of. During a quarter of an hour you may count perhaps fifteen women, coming singly or in twos and threes, with their baskets and dishes and jars for potatoes boiled in their jackets, sauerkraut and meat and soup. They take it away hot and serve it on their own tables at home. There are never crowds of applicants. A bread line is unknown. Only the women come; they are always clean, respectable looking, with clothes in good order. At a guess one would say that more bread of charity is given in a bad Winter to the poor in New York alone on account of unemployment than is being given in all Germany on account of war. And the way of giving it is very different.

After the first week one's German acquaintances, having waited for the effect, begin to ask, "Are you sure you receive enough to eat in Germany?" Excellenz of the Foreign Office, one's host, observes that one is carelessly breaking the hollow straws that come with the sherry cobbler and says, very solemnly, "You know, we now make bread of straw in Germany." That is technically true. It is one of the things they achieved in the laboratories when the chemists attacked the food problem, but it is of no great practical consequence, because it was never necessary to be availed of. Excellenz explains the process at length, and adds, (one might have been fooled until then,) "Perhaps after you are gone," pointing to the straws, "they will be gathered up and saved for bread." Your host at a private table pretends on a meatless day to be deeply humiliated that the great dish is delicious trout swimming in a gorgeous plum sauce, and sighs, "You see how we have to live in Germany."

When the Stomach Howled.

All of this seems, of course, incompatible with the facts, first, that Germany has protested so vehemently against the efforts of England to starve 65,000,000 people, making that the justification for her submarine warfare, and, second, that in the Reichstag and in the German papers, especially the Socialist press, there has been a continual outcry against the rise in the cost of living, followed by commotions described as bread, meat and butter "riots" led by the housewives of Berlin. The explanations are simple. As to the first fact, the stomach howled before it was hurt. It howled at the thought of being pinched, and it will be slow to forgive England for its intention. As for the internal agitation, it is political.

The agrarian or agricultural interest is politically powerful. It is too tenderly treated by the Government; all the remainder of the population protests, led by the Socialists. Naturally, the interests of those who produce food would conflict with those who consume it. When the English had declared a blockade against Germany's food supply, the German Government took absolute and arbitrary control of the distribution and consumption of grain in the Empire. Speculation in grain became at once impossible. Then were called in the statisticians, the physicists, the chemists and specialised scientists to decide how the grain should be apportioned between people and animals to equalize the relative values of animal and vegetable food, and in general to determine the best possible use to be made of all there was. Many problems arose. Food may go either from the soil direct to man, or from the soil through animals first, reaching man in the form of meat. Then there was the difference between city and country people to consider. City people required, generally, more meat than the others. Also, these scientists took into account the aesthetic value of food, which is important. "Poor," as one of them said, "if food is made too unattractive to the senses people will not eat enough, and that would be worse." Some mistakes were made. The vegetarians at first had too much their way, and the slaughter of hogs, to save the grain, was overdone. Effect: first, a glut of pork, and months afterward a famine of fat. Germany, normally, consumes a tremendous quantity of fat, more than she produces, importing vegetable oils, of which she herself produces none at all, and also large amounts of raw animal fat.

The original mistake of killing too many swine caused pork to rise too fast in price, which in turn affected the price of other meat, and of all forms of fat, including butter, and then a great row began. The Government decreed maximum prices, but did not go the whole distance and compel the pig growers to sell. That was its tenderness for the agrarian power. The German farmer in his affection for high prices is kin to farmers anywhere else in the world. He sends three sons to war and holds back a pig for the difference between 200 and 205 marks.

The Socialists in the Reichstag and in their newspapers denounced the producers of food stuffs for their unpatriotism; the Government for not attending to them severely and the speculators above all. The housewives blamed the retailers, and sometimes smashed their windows and overturned their open-air counters. One listening to the commotion from outside might have thought the German stomach was rioting for food. That was not the case. It was the price of food and not the quantity that made the trouble.

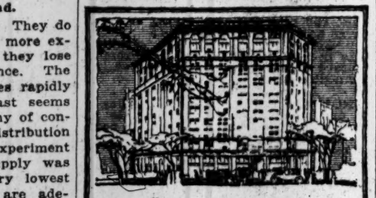
The position of the Socialists was this: "If there is no meat or fat, very well. We are willing to do without. But you tell us there is enough, and we believe you, and, therefore, we want it at reasonable prices."

Means to Ends.

And all the city people for once were with the Socialists. The Government hearkened. But instead of trying to make the producers sell at the maximum prices it sought to limit the consumption of meat and fat, hence the decree of meatless days and fatless days. Naturally, if you make first a maximum price and then limit the consumption to the supply available, the case is solved, as it was with grain. The producer has nothing more to gain by withholding his produce, whereas, if the price is fixed and the consumption is unregulated, he may hope that by withholding his produce the scarcity will cause the maximum price to be raised by the Government, as did happen several times with pork prices.

But meatless and fatless days would not limit the consumption unless people altogether observed them honestly, which, alas! they did not do. Many householders took in enough meat on meat days to last over the meatless ones. In the public restaurants on meatless days the patronage fell off, because people stayed at home to eat in private the meat they could not be served with in public. Then began the agitation for "meat cards," like "bread cards," which would make it impossible for any one to buy in one day more than his individual allotment. But by this time the swine had begun to multiply again, cattle had become more plentiful at the same time, and in the conferences of science the vegetarians were commanding new respect, going so far as to say that the reaction had gone too far since the great slaughter and that people had better be allowed to eat more meat. And so no general "meat card" regulation came. However, butter cards were issued in places at the same time that maximum prices were decreed. When this was done the export price of butter in Norway was higher than the maximum price fixed by the Government in Berlin. For a few days there was a great scarcity of butter everywhere in Germany, but the consumption under this regulation fell so rapidly that the butter dealers in Norway and Holland were taken unawares with large stocks on hand. They cut their prices, and Germany got butter on its own terms.

Altogether it is an economic experience of which the meaning will be clearer hereafter. A food importing nation that does not absolutely control the paths by which its nourishment reaches it from outside must naturally be vulnerable in war, and, for that reason, uneasy in peace. If Germany, without this lesson, had continued for another generation as it had been going, turning more and more of its energies to industrial pursuits, its importation of food might have become 25 per cent. or more of the total consumed, instead of the 15 per cent. it was in 1914, and then, without control of the sea, a career in war would be very brief. In the same light, England's problem is intensified. She cannot ever become self-sustaining in food; her stomach is in the keeping of her fleet. Probably after the war it will be Germany's economic ideal to continue potentially self-sustaining. Her agricultural production could by gradual means be very much increased. For England that ideal is unattainable.



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SUBMARINES WON'T WARN ARMED SHIPS

Austria Prepared to Announce Stand if Another Verdi Enters American Port.

GUNS NOT FOR DEFENSE

Necessarily Must Be Intended to Attack U-Boats, Vienna Contends—May Clarify Situation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, according to authoritative information received here today, is prepared to take up with the United States the questions involved in permitting merchant ships armed for defensive purposes to leave American ports. A communication to the State Department on the subject probably will be sent immediately if another Italian ship follows the lead of the Giuseppe Verdi and enters an American port with guns mounted. In such a note, it was said in Teutonic diplomatic circles, the Vienna Foreign Office undoubtedly would inform the United States that any armed ship encountered by an Austrian submarine would be subject to attack without warning.

The intentions of the Austrian Government became known after Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Chargé of the Embassy here, had called upon Secretary Lansing, informing him that he had advised his Government that the Giuseppe Verdi had been permitted to leave New York Harbor with two guns mounted at her stern. The ship was allowed to clear after the State Department had been assured by the Italian Government that the guns aboard would be used for defensive purposes only.

When the vessel arrived in port Baron Zwiedinek directed the attention of Secretary Lansing to the guns. In Teutonic quarters it is explained that the Austro-Hungarian Government did not consider it was justified in making a protest at the arrival of the Italian ship. The United States having permitted the ship to sail with armament, however, it now is considered that there would be justification for diplomatic correspondence should a second armed Italian vessel arrive in an American port.

Defense Guns an Anomaly.

The Vienna Government is represented as taking the position that guns on a merchant ship could not properly be used for defensive purposes. This position is based upon the fact that no Austrian warships other than submarines are at sea; that enemy ships are required to stop when hailed by a submarine, and that a submarine which comes within hailing distance of an armed merchant ship runs the danger of speedy destruction. A single shot from a gun such as those aboard the Giuseppe Verdi might sink any submarine hailing her. Consequently, it is contended in Teutonic diplomatic circles, a submarine, not having an opportunity to warn armed merchant ships, has no other course left but to sink such vessels without warning.

It is believed in official circles that a communication setting forth such points would result in the United States determining upon a definite rule in regard to armed merchantmen leaving American ports, or have the effect of keeping American citizens off ships carrying guns. The present position of the United States, assumed before German and Austrian cruisers were driven from the seas, permits the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes. It has been admitted in high official quarters, however, that submarine warfare ultimately may cause the United States to revise its position to a certain degree. The State Department has had the question seriously under consideration for several weeks. Early in the war Great Britain and France informally agreed to have their vessels leaving the United States disarmed.

Present Position of United States.

The present position of the United States, as outlined today at the State Department, provides that a merchant ship, after being warned, may defend itself from capture by returning the fire and fleeing. At the instant a merchant ship fires a shot, however, she assumes the character of a warship and maintains it until she comes to a stop and ceases firing. While in that status the submarine has a right to employ every means at its command. Once the merchantman capitulates, the submarine must cease firing and observe the rules of international law in regard to allowing passengers and crew sufficient time in which to reach a place of safety before destroying the vessel.

It is admitted that such a procedure places in danger the lives of passengers who may be aboard the merchantman and that the Government whose flag the submarine flies cannot be held liable for lives lost or damage done during the fight.

ISSUES ANCONA DENIAL.

Lifeboats Not Shelled by Submarine, Vienna Government Declares.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 18, (via London.)—The Government has issued a denial of charges made in England in the last week that the steamer Ancona was torpedoed without warning and the survivors and lifeboats shelled. The statement declares that the lifeboats filled with Ancona passengers were lowered while the steamer still was in full flight in a zigzag course. The submarine then, according to the report, was fully 4,000 meters distant and fired sixteen shots, three of which hit.

"It is only human," says the account, "that the people in the boats who saw the shots directed at the Ancona striking in their vicinity should assume that they were directed against them and their boats particularly. Also, it is not impossible that splinters from shells exploding upon the water may have hit this or that boat. It is, however, out of the question, according to every responsible expert, that the submarine should attempt to be foolish enough to shoot its valuable ammunition on such tiny targets as boats in water when a vessel a thousands times greater was not an easy mark.

"It is highly probable that splinters from shells which landed on the deck of the Ancona struck boats stored there and put them out of commission. The most primitive methods of stuffing holes would have put these lifeboats in order again. It is a profound secret how boats in the water could have been penetrated below the waterline, while holes above it would have been inconsequential.

"The English reports are the more remarkable since they claim that the lifeboats were shot at after the torpedoing, while as a matter of fact the submarine immediately after the torpedoing submerged as the result of the approach of a strange vessel, and watched the sinking Ancona through its periscope. The only possible truth in the English report is the discovery of lifeboats with holes stopped up."

The statement concludes with a bitter attack on the alleged falsity of the English reports and the credulity of the general reading public.

SHOTS STOPPED PETROLITE.

U-Boat Took Provisions Off Tanker —Lansing Wants Warning Details.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—State Department officials admitted late today that they were investigating an affidavit by Captain Thompson of the Standard Oil tank steamer Petrolite, which makes a sensational report of how an Austrian submarine on Dec. 5 fired upon and stopped the tanker off Alexandria, Egypt, and removed supplies.

Captain Thompson's affidavit, State Department officials say, does not give all the facts they will need to pursue the case, but it is said to declare that fourteen shots were fired at the ship, one of which crashed into the engine room and injured a Danish seaman, and that the submarine commander took one of the Petrolite's crew aboard the submersible and held him as a hostage while he obtained provisions from the steamer.

When details of what warning was given to the ship and what her response to the warning shots was are received the case will be taken up further. A warship has a right to take provisions from a merchant ship under certain circumstances. What these were in the present case has not been cleared up.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company here admitted that the affidavit of Captain Thompson asserted that the Austrian submarine fired a "number" of shots at the Petrolite, that one of them crashed into a part of the ship above the engine room and injured a seaman, and that one of the crew was taken on board the submersible as a hostage until provisions were removed from the Petrolite. The tanker was returning to New York in ballast, it was said at the Standard Oil offices, and the provisions alone were taken from the ship.

The officials also declined to make the text of the affidavit public, saying that the matter rested with the Secretary of State.

TRACE VON PAPEN'S FUNDS.

Papers Seized at Falmouth Show Embassy Deposits.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The examination is proceeding of the letters and documents taken at Falmouth from Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled Military Attaché of the German Embassy to the United States. Letters from the Riggs National Bank at Washington to the Captain show that the bank advised him that Ambassador von Bernstorff had deposited $2,580 to his credit early in December of 1914, and $2,000 early in February of 1915. Early in January of 1915 the German Embassy deposited $3,000 to the credit of Captain von Papen. On three other occasions the embassy paid to his account a total of $6,000 in amounts of $2,000 each.

In an editorial on the von Papen correspondence The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that President Wilson "must derive an unpleasant sense of contamination from those papers, in reflecting upon any action whereat he may arrive in concert with the German Ambassador." It continues:

"Ambassador von Bernstorff has divided his time between purveying funds for purposes which brought about Captain von Papen's expulsion and suggesting the framework of American protests on behalf of neutral privileges and the sancity of international law."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—It is believed here that the exact date of the payment of $700 by Captain von Papen to Werner Horn was two days before the explosion at Vanceboro, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Department of Justice has taken no action in the case of Captain Franz von Papen, following the publication of documents taken from him at Falmouth. The disclosure of a payment by Captain von Papen on account of Werner Horn, the German charged with attempting to dynamite the St. Croix bridge between Maine and Canada, is the special part of the information which interests those officials of the department who have the investigation of espionage charges in hand. They do not take at face value the defense that this particular payment was for attorney's fees, and expect to be able to show that the real purpose was to finance a series destructive plans against Canadian railways in the hope of obstructing the movement of troops and supplies to England.

The regular course will be for the British Government to transmit the incriminating papers to the State Department, whence they will be sent to the Department of Justice for further inquiry and whatever possible legal steps may be required. Nothing will be done in the case by the Department of Justice until it is in possession of the original papers or authenticated copies of them.

FIGHT AT QUAKER MEETING.

Canadian Soldiers Support a Conscriptionist Speaker with Fists.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Wild scenes were witnessed at a gathering last night in a Quaker meeting-house in which Canadian soldiers participated. The trouble arose owing to interruptions by a faction of Quakers of a Quaker speaker who was supporting conscription.

One of the Canadian soldiers tried to muzzle one of the interrupters of the speaker with his gauntlet. The meeting-house was soon a mass of struggling forms. In the melée hats were smashed, clothes were torn, and collars lost. The conscriptionists finally came off victorious in the struggle, and then sang the national anthem and cheered the King.

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Hereafter They Will Be Examined in Government Laboratories—Another Victim Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Daniels late this afternoon announced the appointment of a naval court of inquiry to make a sweeping investigation into the cause of the explosion on the submarine E-2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and issued orders to the members of the court to meet at the Navy Yard at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to begin the inquiry. The court has been given very wide latitude. Captain W. H. G. Bullard left for New York to-day to take charge of the investigation.

The order for the court of inquiry took the form of the following instructions:

To Captain William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N.:

A court of inquiry consisting of yourself as President, of Lieut. Commander Herbert G. Sparrow, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Clyde S. McDowell, U. S. N., as additional members, and of Lieutenant Joseph O. Fisher, U. S. N., as Judge Advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at the navy yard, New York, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the explosion on board the United States steamer E-2 on Jan. 15, 1916, whereby serious damage to Government property was incurred and certain persons were killed.

Court Has Wide Scope.

The court will make a thorough and careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the said accident and the cause thereof and the damage done to said vessel and injuries to persons and the deaths caused by said accident, and will ascertain whether the accident or any injuries or deaths or damage to Government property resulting from said accident was due in any manner to the negligence or inefficiency of any person or persons in the United States naval service or connected therewith, and if so the names of such person or persons, and to what extent the negligence or inefficiency of such person or persons contributed to said accident or injuries, deaths, and damage to Government property resulting therefrom.

The court is not restricted to its inquiry to the United States ship E-2, nor to the incumbency of any person now attached thereto, as to time in any respect, the object of this Court of Inquiry being to determine the cause and responsibility for this accident and the culpability of any person or persons, and accordingly the scope of the Court of Inquiry is extended to cover all matters pertaining to the explosion or cause thereof.

The court will diligently and thoroughly examine into the matter hereby submitted to it, and on the conclusion of the investigation will report its proceedings and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the facts which it may deem to be established by the evidence adduced, together with its opinion as to what further proceedings, if any, should be had in this matter.

If the court should be of opinion that further proceedings should be had in the matter, it will include in its report a succinct statement as to the person or persons against whom and the subject matter upon which such proceedings should be had.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

A dispatch to the Navy Department tonight from Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, stated that the board of investigation which was appointed immediately after the explosion continued its investigation today, but the message did not report that the board had reached any conclusions. The work of this navy yard board will be submitted to the Bullard Court of Inquiry.

Tests to be More Rigid.

Secretary Daniels announced today the adoption of the policy of hereafter having batteries, engines, and other vital parts of submarines subjected to more rigid tests in laboratories before they are installed in American submarine boats, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, a repetition of the E-2 and F-4 accidents.

Mr. Daniels said that the Edison batteries were installed in the E-2 as an experiment, and that in the absence of a research and experimental laboratory, there was no other way in which the battery could be tested by the navy. He pointed out that he had asked Congress this Winter to appropriate 000,000 for the erection of a naval laboratory, as recommended by the Edison Naval Consulting Board, where batteries, engines, and other naval equipment may be tested and experiments conducted.

Secretary Daniels added that he was without any information upon which to base a judgment as to the cause of the accident, and that he would keep his mind open until the Court of Inquiry makes its investigation and report.

A fifth death resulted from the explosion on Saturday in the submarine E-2 when Guy H. Clark, Jr., a machinist's mate, died in the Naval Hospital at 10:15 o'clock last night. Machinist Clark enlisted in the navy from Frankfort, N. Y., where his father and family live. There is very little hope that Chief Electrician E. L. Miles, now in the Navay Hospital, will recover, but all the others injured in the explosion were reported to be improving yesterday.

Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer for Thomas A Edison, again refused yesterday to give his own opinion as to the cause of the explosion on the E-2, but insisted strongly that the Edison battery was not in any way responsible. He said that there was no foundation for a Washington report that naval officers had been aware of defects in the Edison battery, and the batteries were only installed conditionally on the E-2.

"It is not reasonable," Dr. Hutchison said, "to suppose that the Navy Department, after having more than eighteen months in which to test the batteries supplies in 1914, to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, would have installed the batteries if they had deemed them in any way dangerous. Further than this, the batteries would never have been supplied to the navy by Mr. Edison if they had developed any defect or danger during the five years of experiment and test to which they were subjected."

Edison Making Experiments.

Mr. Edison himself was busy with experiments at his laboratory yesterday and would not allow himself to be disturbed even by members of his own staff, but Dr. Hutchison said that Mr. Edison awaited the findings of the Board of Investigation with perfect confidence in the ability and impartiality of the officers conducting it.

"Twenty-eight of the largest railroad systems in the United States," Dr. Hutchison added, "use Edison batteries exclusively for car lighting and operating block signals. One-third of the electric trucks in the United States are operated by the Edison storage batteries. The navy has in service more than $500,000 worth of Edison batteries, including those on two big floating cranes, one in Boston and another in Honolulu."

The Navy Department recently closed a contract with Mr. Edison for storage batteries for firing the big guns on United States battleships by electricity. The President's yacht is supplied with Edison batteries for emergency wireless and emergency lighting.

RETREAT LASTED 10 NIGHTS.

Allies Removed Stores First, Then Their Gallipoli Troops.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Further details of the evacuation of the Suvla Bay and Sedd-el-Bahr regions appear in the morning newspapers. The accounts state that the operation in each case covered ten nights.

The first period was devoted to the removal of Winter stores and superfluities. During the next period everything was removed except actual food and munitions needed for the final two nights, during which the troops embarked with guns and animals.

On the last night picked men held the first line trenches, one man to seven yards of the front, and they remained until word came that all was clear on the beach.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Office says:

Dardanelles Front—A hostile ship on Friday unsuccessfully shelled Sedd-el-Bahr. Our seaplanes dropped bombs on ships of the enemy off Mudros, (on the Island of Lemnos.)

The value of the booty captured by the Turkish forces now amounts to at least £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.")

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following order has been found in the British camp at Sedd-el-Bahr on the Gallipoli Peninsula, recently evacuated by Entente troops, says the Overseas News Agency:

"Special Army Headquarters, April 27, 1915.—Soldiers of France and of the King: You are about to force a landing on the open coast in view of positions considered unconquerable by the enemy. Remember Lord Kitchener's words to your chief when leaving: 'You will put your foot on Gallipoli and hold out until the end. The whole world will watch your advance.'

"HAMILTON."

Sinnot to be Newark Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—John F. Sinnot has been agreed upon for Postmaster of Newark, N. J. The nomination is expected to be sent to the Senate within the next few days.

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To-Day at Reduced Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our Regular Stock of Winter Suits

Made in Our Own Shops

15.00 17.50 20.00 25.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $40.00

These suits represent the highest standard of Ready-to-wear Clothing. They are tailored in a manner quite different than just ordinary Ready-to-wear clothes.

Two, Three or Four Button Semi-Fitted, also Conservative Sack Suits

The newest fabrics including Invisible Plaids, Shadow Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Herringbone, English Tweed, Novelty Weaves or Blue Serge.

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Hand Tailored Ready-to-wear Suits, tailored throughout in our own shops according to the highest standards; trousers with reverse waistband and many other details of workmanship only to be found in the best custom tailors' products. Invisible Plaids, Stripes, Checks, English Tweed, Oxford Velour or Blue Serge in this season's newest weaves and colorings.

NEPOTISM CHARGED AGAINST M'ADOO

Association of ex-Deputy Collectors Says That Treasury Head Is a Spoilsman.

RELATIVES UNDER EISNER

Name Five Jobs In Long Protest Against Restoring Deputies' Places to Classified List.

The Association of ex-Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, which was organized after the rider on the Urgent Deficiency act of 1913 had resulted in wholesale removals is making a vigorous campaign against the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Hughes of New Jersey to put the office of Deputy Collector back in the classified civil service.

Charles Wines of 1,836 Lexington Avenue is President of the association. The Secretary is George Haupt of 429 East 120th Street and the Treasurer and counsel John A. Eubank, a lawyer, of 45 Broadway. Mr. Eubank said yesterday that the local organization included 125 former Deputy Collectors of New York City and Newark, who had been ousted since 1912. Branches of the association exist in Boston, Chicago, and Baltimore, and others, Mr. Eubank said, are being organized throughout the country.

The association has adopted a long memorial declaring that the spoils system now prevails in internal revenue offices throughout the country and that Secretary McAdoo, a son-in-law of President Wilson, has been a chief offender against the spirit of civil service reform. The resolutions have been sent to every member of Congress and they say, in part:

"Concrete instances of the machinations of the Democratic party in carrying out the spoils system through the instrumentality of the aforesaid rider were as follows:

"In the First District of New York, Collector Keith removed all of the field deputies and appointed to the vacancies created his personal and political friends from Nassau and Suffolk Counties. And on later being called to task he was compelled to remove some of those earlier appointees to make way for the political henchmen of the Democratic party in Kings and Queens Counties, which counties in the first instance had been ignored.

"In the Third District of New York every field deputy but one has been removed. One of those who had been removed was later reinstated on submitting proof that he had been an enrolled Democrat for a few years. Those deputy collectors who had been assigned to clerical work have all been removed except those who were enrolled Democrats. In this office the principles of civil service reform were most grossly abused and palpably traversed. A number of the deputy collectors dismissed were those who had earned their appointments through civil service examinations. In this district no reason was advanced for the removals which were made by delivering to the dismissed the following letter: 'You are hereby notified that your appointment as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of New York, is revoked, effective at the close of the day of Aug. 8, 1915.'

"In a number of instances on making removals Collector Elsner of the Third District of New York stated that he was forced to do so and was powerless in the matter. Such comment by Collector Elsner is substantiated to some extent by the following appointments in the Third District of New York:

"Mrs. M. Lou MacDonald, cousin of Secretary McAdoo.

"Miss Mary Faith McAdoo, niece of Secretary McAdoo.

"John O'Neill, nephew of Secretary McAdoo.

"John Castle, husband of housekeeper in McAdoo family.

"James Wilson, former employe of Secretary McAdoo.

"Although the President stated that there would be no danger of the spoils system creeping into the customs of the Internal Revenue service with his approval or connivance, yet his personal appointee, a Cabinet officer, Secretary McAdoo, could secure and dictate the appointments in one district office of no less than three relatives, two servants, not to speak of a number of political henchmen.

"In this wholesale removal of deputy collectors throughout the country no consideration was given whatsoever to war veterans. Those patriots who had tasted the defeat at Bull Run and glorified in the victory at Gettysburg and had risked their lives in preservation of the Union, some carrying and handicapped with wounds received in the line of duty, were dismissed with scant courtesy. The same treatment was accorded to those who had served in the late war with Spain."

ALLIES' GUNS EFFECTIVE.

Long-Range Firing Kills Sixteen Persons in Lens.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Firing by long-range guns on the French and British fronts is the only feature of the day's operations in the west. Berlin reports sixteen inhabitants of Lens were killed by shells. This bulletin was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium, between Westende and Middelkerke, our long-range artillery shelled enemy groups, who suffered appreciable losses.

Two enemy aeroplanes, which were proceeding in the direction of Dunkirk, were shelled by our special guns and obliged to turn around. They dropped four bombs on the dunes without result.

Between the Somme and the Aisne we bombarded the German trenches at Herbecourt, west of Peronne, and at Moulin-sous-Toutvent.

To the north of the Aisne our batteries caused serious losses to the German organizations on the Plateau of Vauclerc and in the region of the Cholera Farm, northwest of Berry-au-Bac.

To the east of the heights of the Meuse our long-range guns bombarded enemy storehouses situated near Conflans-en-Jarnisy, south of Briey. Flames and a thick column of smoke were seen to arise from the bombarded buildings.

The afternoon bulletin read:

There were no events of importance in the course of last night except between the Somme and Avre, where our artillery was rather active.

The British official communication, issued this evening, says:

Last night the enemy showed activity with trench mortars and bombs at Givenchy. Today we made a combined attack with bombs, rifles, grenades, and trench mortars at the same place with excellent results.

Our bombardments have been effective at Frelinghien and at Zwarteien and north of Ypres, where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's lines. Hostile artillery was active at Ypres.

This statement was issued by the German Army Headquarters:

There were no events of importance on the western front.

In the town of Lens sixteen inhabitants were killed or wounded by artillery fire of the enemy.

ITALIANS RETAKE TRENCHES

Austrians Admit They Were Driven Out by Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Trenches in the Oslavia sector on the Italian front, which were taken recently by the Austrians, have been evacuated by their Austrian occupants, owing to the concentrated fire of the Italian artillery, according to the Austro-Hungarian bulletin received today from Vienna. The statement reads:

Artillery duels are in progress at several places along the Isonzo and Tyrolean fronts. The conquered trenches near the church at Oslavia were evacuated by the Austro-Hungarians owing to a concentrated Italian artillery fire.

Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes forced several Italian captive balloons to descend and dropped bombs on camps of the enemy.

ROME, Jan. 17.—This official bulletin was issued today:

Along the Trentino frontier there have been artillery actions. Our fire against Fort Raibl, in the Seebach Valley, destroyed part of a cupola and resulted in the flight of enemy detachments.

On the heights around Oslavia our vigorous counteroffensive, devoted to the recapture of small portions of the trenches north of the village, still held by the enemy, continues successfully. Prisoners taken confirm that strong enemy forces were engaged and suffered heavy losses.

On the Carso there has been no change.

Enemy aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on inhabited places in the lower Isonzo plain. Little damage was done.

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I love a good "Highball".
It's the only thing I ever take
When I partake at all,
And I always try to take it
Where they're sure to have in stock
That best of sparkling water,
The sparkling cold White Rock.

NO, I don't claim to be the only good tailor, but I do claim to be a good tailor only. Nobody is perfect, except "the girl I'm engaged to," but if I make mistakes, it's my own loss

Not only do I expect no customer to take garments that aren't right—I don't even show them to him for my own sake.

$20 to $45 for Suits and Overcoats to measure

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17 Years On This Corner

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KOLYNOS Dental Cream

A Reasonable Precaution To Take In Times of Grip Epidemic

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A fundamental precaution is to keep the mouth and throat in a condition of ideal cleanliness.

This is obtained by the habitual use of Kolynos Dental Cream, which destroys masses of microbes in the process of cleansing the teeth, and places the mouth for a time in a state unfavorable to their rapid re-development.

Do not imagine that Kolynos can cure influenza. At the first intimation of infection you should instantly consult your physician, but keep your mouth in so healthful a condition that he will not need to chide you for being regardless of one of the chief rules of personal sanitation.

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in a dwelling having no water supply, no lighting, no heating? Of course not. But why, then, do you house your business in plants that lack the necessities for successful manufacture? Your building should afford you the lowest rent, the lowest power cost, the lowest insurance rates, the lowest trucking charges, and the lowest labor expense, and at the same time embody all modern improvements. If they do not they are inferior to the Degnon Terminal buildings where lowest charges for these items are assured.

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FORD PEACE BOARD PICKS STOCKHOLM

Decides on Meeting Place, but Germany Again Refuses to Let the Members Through.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—The Ford peace party decided today to go back to Stockholm for the session of the permanent conference, feeling certain of the consent of the German Government to passage back by rail. This is desired by all the Scandinavian delegates, who are supported by Mme. Schwimmer, while Gaston Plantiff, not receiving orders from Mr. Ford, gives in, and is leavin gthe party. The party is going back in a week or ten days, in charge of Louis F. Lochner, who will assume the business control, though Plantiff may take charge again if dissatisfied with the management. Plantiff, having carried the Ford pilgrimage through, is now going to Germany, and possibly to Russia, on private business more congenial than stopping a war.

Probably a large factor in the Stockholm decision was the coldness of the orthodox peace organizations at The Hague, and also the inexpensiveness of Stockholm. It is estimated that the expense of the conference will be $3,000 weekly, exclusive of the salaries. Lochner is to get $5,000 yearly and Dr. Aked $10,000 plus the expenses of himself and wife. This is the highest among the delegates. The Plantiff principle is not to pay more than the regular income of the delegate. Mrs. Fels accepts nothing. Mme. Schwimmer's salary is unknown, but probably is large. The Ford expedition is apparently lapsing into innocuous desuetude.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17, (via London.)—Germany's refusal to permit members of the Ford Permanent Peace Board to travel through German territory to Scandinavia has temporarily halted the board's peace plans. The members of the board today selected Stockholm for its regular meeting place, but so far appeals to the German Minister at The Hague and also to the Berlin Foreign Office for permission to cross Germany again have been denied.

The entire expedition crossed northwestern Germany on a special train from Copenhagen about ten days ago, but now the Berlin military authorities absolutely refuse again to grant such a privilege, inasmuch as the State Department at Washington also has refused to extend the American passports to include Germany. As a result, the members say they will remain at The Hague and wait indefinitely if necessary.

Stockholm was selected because it was thought to be well removed from the vicinity of belligerent countries.

Dr. Charles F. Aked and Mme. Schwimmer said today that it would be many weeks before the board was sufficiently organized to enable it to do anything more than preliminary work.

WILL SIFT USURY CHARGE.

Investigation Affecting National Banks Ordered by Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After hearing Representative William Schley Howard of Georgia assert that many national banks had been charging usurious rates of interest, the House Committee on Rules today voted to summon John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Treasury, to testify next Friday regarding the interest rates of national banks. Representative Campbell, ranking Republican member of the committee, announced that he would question Mr. Williams particularly to ascertain if any Government funds deposited in national banks had been loaned at exorbitant rates.

Representative Howard quoted Controller Williams's recent statement that more than 1,200 banks had admitted in their reports of September last that they had been charging rates ranging from 12 to 60 per cent., and that a few had exacted as high as from 100 to 1,000 per cent.

DAVIS DISCARDS MUFFLER.

"Cyclone" Congressman Wears a Collar for First Time in 20 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—"Cyclone" Davis, Representative at large from Texas, who hasn't worn a collar for twenty years, surprised his colleagues in the House today by appearing in a starched shirt and moderately high collar that met half-heartedly underneath his whiskers. The soft shirt and muffler that have heretofore covered the chest and expansive Adam's apple were missing.

Mr. Davis told fellow-members that he had found on his desk three Texas newspapers referring to him as the "collarless statesman," and now that he was in Washington he just guessed he'd wear a white collar, although the thing didn't feel so comfortable.

Brazil Keeps American Preference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The American Consul General, at Rio de Janeiro, reported today that during 1916 the products of the United States would continue to receive from Brazilian customs houses the preferential treatment heretofore granted, in accordance with an executive decree signed by the President of Brazil last Friday.

To Aid French Farmers.

The National Allied Relief Committee, with headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, issued yesterday an appeal for $15,000 to buy farming implements for destitute French farming families in Northern France, whose properties were laid waste in the advance of the Germans to the Marne in 1914. The implements urgently needed are ploughs, harrows, rakes, two-wheel farm wagons, spades, shovels, scythes, root cutters, and reapers.

HEARS SLAIN PARTY HAD SAFE CONDUCTS

State Department Gets Report Indicating Carranza's Responsibility for Deaths.

FACTS STILL TO BE PROVED

Liability of First Chief, if Shown, Need Not Mean Break with Mexico, Officials Hold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the State Department tonight from John R. Silliman, Consul at General Carranza's Headquarters at Queretaro, stated that General Carranza would conduct an energetic campaign against bandits, and that a reward in gold had been offered for the capture of the perpetrators of the Santa Ysobel outrage. The dispatch added that General Jacinto B. Trevino, in charge of the hunt for these and other bandits, had informed General Carranza that two Villista Generals, José Rodriguez and Carlos Ayana, were caught on Thursday and shot at night.

Reports to the State Department today were interpreted as giving convincing evidence that Carranza is in earnest in his effort to capture bandits, protect Americans from assaults, and improve conditions, but that Americans should remain out of dangerous and uncertain localities was indicated.

At the same time the State Department gave out a graphic official report regarding the circumstances in which the Watson party went into Mexico and was massacred at Santa Ysobel. The evidence presented indicated that Carranza authorities at Chihuahua had assured C. R. Watson, head of the party, that no escort was necessary. In that opinion many of the Americans agreed, although they had suggested to the authorities the advisability of sending troops with the party. The advices further stated that the Carranza Governor of Chihuahua had given Mr. Watson a personal passport, and that the Carranza immigration authorities in Juarez had given a general passport for the whole party.

Liability Question Raised.

These developments are taken to point to responsibility of the Carranza Government for not adequately protecting the Americans. State Department officials indicated, however, that they did not consider the advices as being finally sufficient to determine the responsibility of the Carranza Government, and further investigation will be made.

The officials also pointed out that should Carranza eventually be held responsible, the decision would not mean a break in this Government's relations with him, though it would result in a demand for indemnity in addition to punishment of the murderers, already demanded and promised.

The story of the safe conducts came from Collector Cobb at El Paso, whose dispatch repeated a statement made "by a person connected with the companies operating in Chihuahua." The general disposition of State Department officials was to regard this story as difficult of proof. T. H. Holmes, the only survivor of the party, has advised the department that if any safe conducts were granted it was without his knowledge.

The dispatch from Collector Cobb and whatever the department gathers to support or disprove it, will be among the data to be submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, probably late this week, in response to Senator Fall's resolution asking for information regarding conditions in Mexico. This data is expected to influence the Senate directly when it is called upon within a few days to ratify the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to General Carranza's Government.

Official Report on Massacre.

The following is part of the State Department's statement:

"Holmes, the only survivor of the massacre, has no knowledge as to whether Watson and companions requested a military escort or guard for their trip from Chihuahua to Cusihuiriachic. He states that if they did so the authorities declined to furnish an escort or guard. Holmes says that all of the members of the party felt safe in making the trip.

"It is reported by a person connected with one of the companies operating in Chihuahua that on the day that the Americans that were killed started for the works, he had a conversation with Watson, and asked him if a Mexican escort was to accompany his party. He replied that such an escort would not accompany them, as he had talked with the authorities and they told him it was not necessary

Party Had Passports.

"As to what assurances, if any, Watson and companions had received from Mexican authorities that it would be safe to resume operations at Cusihuiriachic: Knowing that the Cusi mines were situated at Cusi and that the purpose of the return of Watson and companions to Mexico was to resume operations of these mines, the immigration authorities in Juarez, upon application of the El Paso agents of the Cusi company, gave a general passport to the Watson party. The Governor of Chihuahua also gave a personal passport to Watson.

"Watson went to Chihuahua and was there on Jan. 4 to ascertain if it would be safe to resume operations. While there he got the de facto authorities to send a garrison and maintain it as Cusi. On that day three trains of troops, of twenty cars each, supposed to carry a total force of 1,000 men, in charge of General José Cavazos of the de facto Government, left Chihuahua for Cusi at 9 A. M., and 1:30 and 4 P. M., respectively. The 1:30 train also carried the Mexican civilians, Lopez and Loweree, employes of the Cusi Mining Company; Eduardo Enriquez, employe of the Cusi Mexicana Company, and Pascual Alaigua, employe of the Minas, San Juan y Anexes Company, another American owned company in the Cusi camp. Said Enriquez is a brother of the de facto Governor of the State of Chihuahua. After being satisfied that a garrison was going to the camps and after the second military train had left Chihuahua, Watson left for El Paso at 4 P. M.

"On Jan. 6, the Chihuahua agent of the Cusi Company, with whom I have just talked in my office, telegraphed Watson at El Paso, in reference to the above-named civilian passengers on said second military train, information received by him from Cusi by phone as follows: 'Boys arrived Cusi safely last night. They found everything quiet over there.'

Reported Troops at Cusi.

"As this telegram mentioned the boys without mentioning the troops, Watson on the same day, to make certain that a garrison was established at Cusi, telegraphed the Chihuahua agent: 'Wire if troops arrived Cusi, and train running Northwestern.' To which the Chihuahua agent replied on the same day: 'Troops arrived Cusi. Since yesterday evening Northwestern trains suspended indefinitely, account no fuel.'

"On the same day, said Chihuahua agent also telegraphed Watson at El Paso: 'Cusi office again reports everything quiet,' and 'Lopez telephones we have just located two bags missing and we are now receiving same in our office.'

"Upon the question of safety en route: The de facto authorities had run their three military trains to Cusi on the 4th, and, as afterward came to the notice of the party, was that day running a special out to pick up and bring back the equipment used for those three trains. It was this special that blocked the track and trapped the Watson party.

Consul Edwards Explains.

The foregoing paraphrase was contained in a State Department announcement to which was appended the following:

"In reply to a telegram on the subject from the department, the Consul at Juarez (Mr. Edwards) reports that he stated to The Associated Press that the department had through him, on Jan. 3, requested the Carranza Government to protect the district of the Cusi Mining Company, and that such protection was promised immediately by the authorities at Juarez.

"The Consul states that no mention was made in this statement of the train upon which the massacred Americans traveled, and that he considered it only just to the department to give out this information."

That other Americans believe they are safe, just as the Watson party was convinced, was indicated in the following dispatch to the State Department from an agent at El Paso:

The first passenger train in ten days arrived at El Paso from Casas Grandes, Pearson, and the Mormon colony district at 10 o'clock yesterday, bringing about twenty-five Americans, including a dozen women and children. A number came on business and expect to return. They report conditions unalarming to them, as they consider the garrison at the places named sufficient for their protection."

Concentration of Americans at Torreon, Monterey and other points, where Carranza troops can afford them greater protection, was reported to the State Department today by Consul General Hanna at Monterey.

Establishment of a neutral zone in Northern Mexico to be jointly policed by the forces of Mexico and the United States, unless disorders are speedily controlled, is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Senator Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma. The resolution, referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, would authorize the President to enter into an agreement with General Carranza to use troops.

REFUGEES DUE AT EL PASO.

Part of Santa Ysabel Outlaw Band Caught, It Is Reported.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 17.—Approximately 100 out of the 1,000 Americans and other foreigners who remained in Chihuahua State after the massacre at Santa Ysabel a week ago today were expected to arrive here late tonight.

Most of the passengers are coming from the Parral district, around which bandits are said to be operating. The party includes women and almost a score of children, some of whose parents decided to remain in Mexico.

Twenty-five Mormons who reached here last night from points in Chihuahua State declared they had not come as refugees, but on business. They expect to return to their colonies near Casas Grandes in a few days. No other members of the colonies would come out, they said.

According to reports received here tonight by Brig. Gen. Pershing, soldiers of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry prevented Colonel Manuel Ibaca-Valles and Lieut. Col. Enrique Cisneros, Villa leaders, from crossing into the United States fourteen miles west of Columbus, N. M., and thus caused them to be captured by Carranza troops last Friday. The men were executed Saturday.

Advices received at Douglas, Ariz., today state that eighty armed followers of the two Villa leaders also were taken into custody. This band was believed, according to Douglas dispatches, to have taken part in the Santa Ysabel murders last Monday and is accused of numerous other raids in Sonora and Chihuahua.

Jesus Valverde and José Zozaya, Mexican residents of El Paso, were arrested today on indictments charging participation on the alleged conspiracy of Huerta to start a new revolt in Mexico.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Jan. 17.—Under a strong escort of Carranza troops, equipped with eight machine guns, 115 foreign and Mexican employes of the mining camps along the Parral & Durango Railroad reached here today. The special train on which they traveled left late today for Juarez.

Passengers from the mining camp of Mistral reported the looting of the camp by Villa bandits before they left. The bandits took all the money and horses, but offered no personal violence.

All but a few of the passengers came from Parral. Sixteen foreigners, including two Protestant missionaries—Miss Prescott and Miss Dunning—elected to remain there. Only four boarded the train here for the journey to Juarez.

HELD FOR TUNNEL TRAGEDY.

Alleged Bandit Arrested and Two Others, Accused, Freed.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 17.—Manuel Guitierrez, the alleged bandit, was arrested here tonight and charged with having been primarily responsible for the firing of Cumbre Tunnel, on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, between Casas Grandes and Pearson, Chihuahua, where twenty-one Americans aboard a train lost their lives on Feb. 4, 1914.

It is alleged that Gutierrez was an officer of the band led by Maximo Castillo, who was freed tonight by the Federal authorities in El Paso. Gutierrez had affiliated himself with Villa, and with the disintegration of Villa's forces made overtures to Carranza officials who invited him to Juarez. On his arrival he was arrested. He is supposed to have robber E. P. Fuller, a ranchman, near Villa Ahumada.

Castillo and Jesus San Martin, both of whom had been accused in affidavits in connection with the tunnel fire, left El Paso for New Orleans late today to take ship for Cuba. They were permitted to go to Cuba because it was feared deportation to Mexico would mean execution by agents of Carranza or Villa. Although affidavits declared Castillo and San Martin led the party which fired the tunnel, and the affidavits were made by American railroad men, United States authorities did not consider the evidence sufficient, and merely charged the men with having violated immigration laws.

MEXICAN TROOPS EXCLUDED.

Request to Send Them Through American Territory Is Denied.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 17.—The State Department at Washington has denied a request of the de facto Mexican Government that 600 cavalry troops be permitted to cross United States territory from Naco, Ariz., to El Paso, to aid in running down bandits in Chihuahua, it was announced here to-day by Ives G. Lelivier, Mexican consul.

The refusal, he said, was based on the fact that residents of El Paso were greatly excited over the recent murders of Americans in Chihuahua, and that Mexican troop movements in the United States would be imprudent.

EXPEDITION TO FIGHT EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS

American Physicians Plan to Enter Mexico, Where There Are Already 100,000 Cases.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 17.—Mexico has, at fewest, 100,000 cases of typhus fever, according to reports to Federal officials here. These reports stated there were 5,000 cases at Aguascalientes. Out of a population of 20,000 at Pachuca, 1,980 died in December. The number of cases in Chihuahua and Sonora States is not known.

American physicians, armored in silk and rubber against the infecting body vermin, are preparing to go into Mexico to combat the epidemic with the methods used lately in Serbia, according to an announcement today by Dr. Carlos Husk, chief surgeon of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which normally employs 50,000 men south of the international border.

Doctors Libman and Olitsky of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, with Dr. Husk and other physicians, will form the expedition, which will be financed by the Guggenheim interests. According to Dr. Husk the expedition will start from Laredo, Tex., as soon as permission is obtained from General Carranza.

Dr. John W. Tappan, of the United States immigration service, said today that Mexican authorities at Juarez were preparing to co-operate in preventing communication of typhus to American territory. They are disinfecting persons suspected of harboring the disease by germs, and vagrants in Mexican border territory will be deported to the interior.

VILLA LED IN MASSACRE.

Federal Agents Say He Commanded Band at Santa Ysabel.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 17.—The State Department representatives here today announced that they had established beyond doubt the fact that Francisco Villa and not General Rodriguez was in command of the men who murdered the Americans at Santa Ysobel. These bandits were said to have deserted recently from the Carranza forces in Chihuahua, having been former Villistas who had gone over to Carranza.

Villa has issued a decree ordering his men to kill all Americans caught in Mexico, to burn all American property, and, when the Carranza forces get too close behind them, to retreat into the interior where they cannot be caught.

The decree was brought to the border by General Rosalio Hernandez's private secretary tonight, and is considered authentic.

GOV. YAGER'S FOUR GLASSES

J. B. Reynolds Brings Back a Story from Porto Rico.

James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, returned yesterday on the Brazos from a trip to Porto Rico for rest.

"They are talking citizenship in Porto Rico," he said, "yet they don't seem to be satisfied with the bill that Governor Yager has come up to the United States to put through. The opposition holds that while the bill gives a larger salary to the Governor, and increases his power, it does not actually benefit the people. So they are sending up a delegation next week to protest.

"The Governor doesn't seem to be popular. I don't know whether it is entirely due to a reason advanced to me or not, but my informant said that upon attending a banquet at the table of the Governor, a Kentuckian, he had been very much encouraged to find four glasses at his plate, but when he found that the first was for ordinary water, the second for mineral water, the third for iced tea, and the fourth for grape juice, he had made up his mind that Governor Yager didn't understand the Latin-American temperament. Anyhow, the Governor has never seemed to get into harmony with his surroundings."

POLICE ASK POWER OVER ALL DRIVERS

Bills Give Woods Right to Suspend Permits to Run Autos or Wagons.

OPPOSITION IS ASSURED

National Highway Protective Society Thinks Secretary of State Should Handle Licenses.

Sweeping changes in the regulations controlling vehicular traffic in New York City are embodied in bills which are shortly to be introduced in the Legislature at the instance of Police Commissioner Woods. Under the provisions of the bills all drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, as well as motor vehicles, including owner drivers also, must possess licenses, issued only after an examination has shown the applicant to be duly qualified.

The right to issue licenses is placed by the bills in the hands of the Secretary of State; the right to suspend them in cities of more than 2,000,000 inhabitants is given to the chief police officer. As a reason for bestowing this power on the Police Department, Commissioner Woods says that experience in large foreign cities shows that only by centralized control in the hands of the local police authorities can the traffic problem be satisfactorily handled.

"The whole matter," he states, in a plea for support of the bills, "has been boiled down to two propositions:

"First, that no person should be permitted to operate a vehicle of any kind on the streets of New York until he has given reasonable proof that he is qualified so to do, without endangering the lives of the rest of the community.

"Second, that if after receiving permission to operate a vehicle his action clearly shows a disregard for the safety of others, the Police Commissioner shall have the power to say, after holding a hearing and proof of the operater's delinquincy, 'Your license is suspended for a period of one day, or one year,' according to the seriousness of the offense."

Further provisions of the bills are that the Secretary of State shall appoint examiners and cause examinations of applicants to be held at convenient points throughout the State. The applicant must present a photograph of himself. Those to whom licenses are issued will receive a metal badge, with a distinguishing mark, which must be worn while the operator is in the car. No one under 18 years of age will be entitled to a permit. The Chief of Police in cities of more than 2,000,000 shall have the power to hear complaints, and to suspend for not more than one year the license of an operator or driver who, in his judgment, has shown himself to be incompetent. This power may be delegated to others by the Chief of Police.

The license may contain "special restrictions and limitations concerning type of motor-power, horse-power, design, and other features of the motor vehicle which the licensee may operate."

Several other bills, also requiring all drivers of cars, whether owners or chauffeurs, to qualify under a revokable permit system, will be up before the Legislature, but these, so far as could be learned, lodge both the issuance as well as the suspension or withdrawal of the permits in the hands of the Secretary of State.

The National Highway Protective Society, it was learned yesterday, will oppose the Woods idea of lodging power to suspend licenses in the hands of the police, though agreeing in other respects with the provisions of the Commissioner's bills.

Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, said he thought the Secretary of State should receive, and duly consider, recommendations from the Police Department as to the suspension of licenses, but that a more purposeful unity of action would be attained by leaving all power as to license issue or recall in the hands of the Secretary of State.

SPANISH SHIP IS SUNK.

Twenty-three of the Belgica's Crew Are Reported Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Spanish steamer Belgica has been sunk. Twenty-three members of the crew were saved.

The last mention of the Belgica in available maritime records notes her arrival on Dec. 19 at Heysham, England, from Sagunto, Spain. The steamer was owned by the International Navigation of Bilbao. Her gross tonnage was 2,105.

GERMAN WARSHIP FOUNDERS

Small Naval Vessel Goes Down in the Baltic—Name Not Known.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company reports that a small German naval vessel has foundered off Kongshoel, Island of Aeroe, in the Baltic. Several uniformed men have floated ashore.

Neither the fate of the crew nor the name of the vessel is known.

9,687,744 STATE'S CENSUS.

Population Increases 20 Per Cent. in Ten Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The population of the State, according to the census taken last June, is 9,687,744. Of this total 5,047,221, or 52 per cent., are residents of New York City. The census report was submitted to the Legislature tonight.

The census shows that 8,059,515, or 83.2 per cent., are citizens, and 1,628,229, or 16.8 per cent., are aliens. The State census of 1905 showed a total population of 8,067,308, of which 7,062,886, or 87.6 per cent., were citizens and 1,004,320, or 12.4 per cent., were aliens. These comparisons indicate that in ten years the State's population increased 20.86 per cent., the number of citizens increasing 14.1 per cent. and the aliens 62.1 per cent. In the same ten years New York City has gained 25.7 per cent. over its population of 4,013,781 in 1905.

Three-quarters of the population, or 7,249,602, live in the fifty-seven cities; 863,804, or 8.9 per cent., are distributed among the 466 incorporated villages, and 10½ per cent., or 1,007,827, inhabit the rural communities. In the eight Indian reservations of the State there was a permanent Indian population last June of 4,845, as compared with 5,006 in 1905.

SAVED BY AMERICAN CONSUL

Armenian Refugees Hope Others Will Be Rescued from Slavery.

GENEVA, Jan. 17, (via London.)—Thirty Armenian refugees, some of them formerly wealthy, have arrived here by way of Egypt and Italy, and others are to follow them.

The Armenians say that it was solely owing to the energetic action of the American Consul at Aleppo, who adopted a strong attitude with the Turkish military authorities, that thousands of Armenian lives at Aleppo and in the surrounding regions were saved. They assert that the German Consul, Herr Roesseler, took no action to stay the Turks.

One of the Armenians, a man eighty years of age, said: "America saved us from death, but there are many thousands in our country who are waiting to be saved from slavery. Only America can help us. Thousands of Armenians have crossed the frontier into Russia, but the Armenian national has virtually been annihilated by the Turks."

Jesse B. Jackson is given in the Congressional directory as the American Consul at Aleppo, Syria.

Save when you feel it least. Have money when you need it most.

JOIN THE

Christmas Club

Open for membership all this week and next week in your Bank in your home town.

A small weekly payment brings you a check next Christmas.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 309, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York. 146 in New York State. 106 in New Jersey. 25 in Connecticut. (19)

GREENHUT'S
"Meet me at the Fountain"
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

DEPARTMENT LOCATION CHANGES—Main Building

Art Needlework—3d Floor, Center
Baby Carriages—3d Floor, Rear.
Blankets and Comforters—Main Floor, Rear.
Book—3d Floor, Center.
Men's and Boys' Clothing—Main Floor, Rear.
Men's and Boys' Hats—Main Floor, Rear.
Commercial Stationery—3d Floor, Rear.
Drugs—Main Floor, 18th St. Side.
Notions—Main Floor, 19th St. Side.
Harness and Horse Goods—3d Floor, 19th St. side, Rear.
Photo Studio—3d Floor, 18th St. side.
Sheet Music—3d Floor, Rear.
Shoes—3d Floor, Rear.
Silverware—Main Floor, 18th St. side, Front.
Sporting Goods—3d Floor, 18th St. side, Rear.
Toys—3d Floor, 19th St. side, Center.
Trunks and Bags—3d Floor, Rear, 19th St. side.
Umbrellas—Main Floor, Front, 18th St. side.
New Enlarged Lunch Room—4th Floor.
Furniture—Now on Fifth Flr.

50 S.H. Green Trading Stamps Free, Today
With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon

We cannot itemize any items with prices at this writing—But during this sale you will find economies in every section of Greenhut's "Big Store."

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD FOR TODAY ONLY
This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, January 18.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
GREENHUT'S
N. Y. T.—1-18-16. 119

Greenhut's Have Purchased The Entire Stock of
MATTHEWS
Fulton Street, Matthews Corner, Brooklyn

Sensationally Reduced Prices in All Departments During This Sale, Which Began So Splendidly Yesterday.

Facts About the Matthews Store

Located on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in the heart of the shopping center for nearly eighty years.

The Matthews store was regarded as one of the best Department Stores in America.

The Matthews store was famous for the uniform quaity of high-class merchandise carried in all its departments.

The Matthews store distributed S.H. Trading Stamps with all purchases, as does Greenhut's.

Women's and Misses' Suits
Juniors' and Girls' Outer Apparel
Men's Clothing
Boys' Clothing
Men's and Boys' Hats
Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Shoes
Ribbons
Neckwear
Art Embroidery
Jewelry
Silverware
Leather Goods
Coats, Dresses, Blouses, Furs
Silks and Dress Goods
Undermuslins, Corsets
Linings
Infants' Wear
Staple Goods of all Kinds
House Dresses
Aprons, Sweaters
Laces, Notions, Embroideries
Trimmings
Buttons, Gloves
Handkerchiefs
Toilet Articles
Hosiery and Underwear
Linens
White Goods
Blankets and Comforters
Wash Goods
Men's Furnishings
Home Furnishings and House Wares of all Kinds
Bric-a-Brac
Furniture,
Carpets, Rugs, Upholsteries
China, Glassware

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases till 12 o'Clock—Single S.H. Stamps Thereafter

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879 — Phone 1234 Greeley

Furs
at Very Special Prices

A special purchase of new furs enables us to make this important offering of fur muffs and sets. In addition, the reduction on fur sets is timely and sure to interest the fur shopper these days.

Fur Muffs

	Special Prices
Hudson Seal	16.50
Black Fox	16.50
Natural Skunk	27.50
Black Lynx	32.50
Natural Lynx	17.50
Beaver	16.50

Fur Sets Reduced

Kit Fox Set — Formerly 47.50 to 37.50 — Animal scarf, fur both sides, round muff
Mink Set — Formerly 117.50 to 82.50 — Double animal scarf, round muff
Cross Fox Set — Formerly 110.00 to 85.00 — Large animal scarf, round muff
Japanese Fox Set — Formerly 45.00 to 28.50 — Animal scarf and fancy round muff
Red Sox Set — Formerly 62.50 to 47.50 — Animal scarf, fur both sides, round muff

Fur Scarfs

	Special Prices
Hudson Seal	9.00
Black Fox	12.50
Natural Skunk	11.75
Black Lynx	23.50
Natural Lynx	15.00
Beaver	9.75

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

LAY MURDER PLOT TO DEFECTIVE SON

Father and Mother Say Irving Updike Was Not Responsible for Actions.

CLEAR YOUNGER BROTHER

Police Chief Holds Different Theory and Both Prisoners Are Held in Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Irving and Herbert Updike were accused formally this evening of "conspiracy to commit a felony"—the crime planned being the murder of their wealthy parents for money. Unable to furnish bonds of $5,000 each, they were committed to jail until Jan. 26, when they will have a hearing.

Early in the day Chief of Police Lee of Oak Park asserted that Herbert Updike was not under arrest and could leave the station whenever he pleased. He believed, as the father did, that the boy of 21 years never had any intention of carrying out the plot.

Herbert had said that his older brother, Irving, had planned the murder and had threatened him if he did not join in the undertaking. Herbert revealed it all to his mother and aided the police in obtaining a confession from his brother.

The father, treating the case as a family matter, proposed to the Chief that Irving be confined in a hospital for the criminal insane, and that Herbert be sent somewhere far from the influence of cabaret entertainers. The Chief was on the point of acquiescing when he received information which caused him to refuse. He became doubtful of the entire innocence of the younger brother in the conspiracy.

The suspicion arose that Herbert, taking advantage of the weaker mind of Irving, induced him to enter into the plot to kill the two persons who stood between them and a fortune estimated at $2,000,000. An argument in the cell between the two prisoners, in which Irving accused his brother of "double-crossing" him, is said to be responsible for the chief's change of mind.

Furman D. Updike, the father, is convinced that Irving is a mental defective. Accompanied by his attorney, he visited his son in jail in the afternoon, and departed in deep distress. He had been told many times that there was something wrong with Irving, but he never believed it, always finding ready excuses for the son's eccentricities. His business associates had pointed out to him time and again deficiencies in his son, but he overlooked them. For seven years when Irving was a member of the Board of Trade, he lost much money, which his father made good. He sold his membership eleven months ago.

Light on the mental condition of Irving was furnished by his half-brother, John H. Updike, who has been in Colorado for several years.

"I was at Laguna Beach, California, two weeks ago when I first heard of this plot," he said. "At that time I received a letter from Herbert, in which he said that Irving was planning to kill his parents and for me to come at once. I communicated with a detective agency as soon as I arrived in Chicago, and we arranged to find out about it. Irving has not been the same since an accident fifteen years ago, when he fell while skating and fractured the base of his spine.

"For years he has been possessed of an insatiable greed for money, obtained in any form or way. To acquire it was his one desire in life."

Five years ago Irving was greatly stirred at a revival meeting and stood up and declared he had reached perfection. He read the Bible almost every evening to his father, whose sight and health have been failing.

The following statement was issued by Mr. and Mrs. Updike tonight through the Rev. William E. Barton:

"Our son Irving received an injury to his spine during his school days, and since that time has shown many signs of mental unsoundness. At no time have his symptoms indicated that he was dangerous, but the family has no doubt that this plot was the sole result of his mental condition.

"His brother, Herbert, was not a guilty accomplice, but became an apparent accessory for the purpose of discovering and disclosing the plot, and it was successful.

"His parents have full confidence in Herbert and hope that medical, possibly surgical treatment will bring relief to their son Irving.

"F. D. UPDIKE,
"MARY S. D. UPDIKE."

This expression is not in accordance with the views of Chief Lee.

"In his confession Irving undertakes to assume all the blame," he said. "The whole tendency of his confession is to exonerate his younger brother."

To obtain the confession Herbert Updike took Irving into the garage in the rear of the Updike residence, and by questioning him at length got him to repeat the plot. A dictograph was in the room. In the basement of the home a stenographer, with the receiver to his ears, made a report of the conversation.

Irving Updike became a member of the Board of Trade in October, 1908, and his seat was sold Feb. 15, 1915. He worked in the offices of Logan & Bryan and of Arrot & Co.

Irving is described by persons living near the Updikes as a "quiet and old-fashioned man."

Herbert Updike was graduated from the Oak Park High School two years ago. He entered Cornell University, but left college last year. It is reported that he is engaged to marry the daughter of a railroad President. On Jan. 10 a marriage license was issued to him and Miss Nelly de Osonne, a singer in a café. He denied that the ceremony was performed.

Electrical Contractors Meet.

One hundred members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of New York State met in annual convention at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday. A reception was held morning and afternoon, and a smoker last night. Assemblyman Powers of Rochester, who is to introduce a bill for the licensing of electrical contractors in the Legislature, will speak at today's session, and other speakers will be Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity; Chief Engineer Wynkoop, and Mr. Forsythe of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

MAY FREE FILIPINOS IN 1918.

Clarke's Amendment Worries Democratic Leaders in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Democratic leaders in the Senate responsible for the handling of the Philippines bill are concerned over a movement that has made great headway in the last few days, the promoters of the movement planning to amend the bill so as to give the Islands full independence within two years of the date of its enactment. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, said today that he understood that about half the Democratic strength would support such a measure, and he knew of half a dozen Republicans who would vote the same way. This, of course, would not be enough to secure the adoption of the amendment; but Mr. Hitchcock has not polled the full Republican strength, and other votes may be added to the list.

The proposition for the almost immediate independence of the islands has been presented in the form of an amendment to the pending bill by Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, President pro tempore of the Senate, who led the band of seven Democrats last session in opposition to the President's Ship Purchase bill. Mr. Clarke insisted then that he was carrying out the literal pledge of the Democratic platform. The same argument is advanced in support of his present amendment, and it is believed in certain quarters that his amendment may be intended to embarrass the Administration by raising again the question of fulfilling platform pledges.

SLADE ATTACKS MARSHALL.

Rae Tanzer's Lawyer an Impeachment Witness for Buchanan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois began the introduction of preliminary testimony before the House Judiciary Committee today in support of his resolution for the impeachment of H. Snowden Marshall, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The hearing was held behind locked doors, but it was learned that Maxwell Slade, the New York attorney who represented Rae Tanzer in her charge against James W. Osborne, reviewed at length that case. One of the Buchanan charges is that Marshall shielded Osborne in the litigation. Mr. Slade was called as a witness for Mr. Buchanan and it is reported that he criticised the District Attorney not only for his alleged interest in these proceedings, but also because of alleged objectionable methods in obtaining indictments by the New York Grand Juries.

Representative Buchanan and his attorney, ex-Representative Hill of Illinois, are expected to address the committee at a subsequent hearing, and other New York witnesses may be called. If the committee decides that the preliminary evidence is sufficient to justify a more thorough inquiry District Attorney Marshall will have an opportunity to call witnesses and enter a defense.

OPPOSES LAMAR'S APPEAL.

Government Argues the Case Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Government today asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of David Lamar from his conviction in New York on charges of falsely impersonating an officer of the United States. The Government urged the appeal was without merit.

Lamar's attorneys opposed the Government's request and the court took the matter under consideration.

CALLS FOR LOYALTY TO FLAG

Cardinal Gibbons Approves Conference on Americanization.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Unqualified approval of the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization, to be held in this city Wednesday and Thursday, was given by Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic Primate of the United States, in a letter today to Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the National Americanization Committee. The letter was in response to an invitation to Cardinal Gibbons to attend the congress, and in it he said:

"Though my official duties and increasing age prevent my doing all I should like to do, allow me to assure the committee of my heartiest sympathy with the work.

"Above all times, now should our fellow citizens and compatriots be undivided in their loyalty and devotion to the Stars and Stripes.

"May wisdom and forethought guide you and our national leaders for the best interests of our beloved America."

The Cardinal's letter was received with elation today by those in this city interested in the movement for the Americanization of all persons of foreign birth within the borders of the country.

WHITE PLAINS FUND SHORT.

Discrepancy of $7,453 Found in Police Board's Accounts.

An audit of the books of White Plains, made after its incorporation as a city on Jan. 1, has revealed a discrepancy of $7,453 in the petty cash account of the Police Fund, covering a period of nine years. State Controller Eugene M. Travis has called on George Chevalier, Treasurer of the Police Board of three, who has been a member of that body for eighteen years, to explain the seeming shortage.

With his atttorney, John A. Goodwin of 60 West Thirty-ninth Street, Mr. Chevalier conferred with Mr. Travis and Deputy Controller Lee yesterday, and told them that if a complete check of the books showed any amount missing he would restore the money if it could not be traced.

OFFERS 27,000,000 LIRE.

Insurance Institution Subscribes to New Italian Loan.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The Stefani Agency announces that a subscription of 27,000,000 lire (approximately $5,100,000) has been made to the new national loan by the National Insurance Institution.

Before leaving for Paris tomorrow the French Ambassador, Tomasso Titoni, will consider here methods of spreading propaganda for the loan in France and England.

TRILLIONS OF KISSES IN CUPID'S MESSAGES

Letters of John L. Martin to Mrs. Cora Clarke Read in Breach of Promise Suit.

SECOND TRIAL OF THE CASE

Plaintiff Tearful When She Hears Epistles—Called Herself Widow, Though Only Divorced.

Mrs. Cora M. Clarke, who is suing John Leon Martin, a stock broker, for $50,000 for breach of promise to marry, occupied the witness chair all day yesterday before Justice Lehman of the Supreme Court and a jury. She did little but identify a multitude of letters written to her by the defendant from various points in this country, Canada, and Europe, and told a little about her life before she met the man she is suing. The first trial of the suit was in the Fall of 1913, and was of short duration, because Martin, while testifying, admitted having promised to marry the plaintiff. So Justice Page ruled that, as the counsel for Mr. Martin had answered the suit by a general denial, the defendant had overthrown his own case. Thereupon the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25,000. The Appellate Division sent the case back to be tried over again.

Mrs. Clarke is a slight woman, with light brown hair and somewhat pale. She was composed, although her eyes grew moist when her lawyer read some of the ardent letters written to her by the defendant. Under cross-examination by Terence McManus, she said she was born in Ravensood, Ill., on April 23, 1874; that she came to Brooklyn when she was 16 years old, and a year later she married Harold Baldwin, who was in the paper business. She divorced Mr. Baldwin in Chicago in October, 1895. Asked if she did not describe herself as a widow at the former trial, she replied:

"Yes, because I consider that, being divorced, I am a widow."

After her divorce Mrs. Clarke returned to Brooklyn and worked for a time in a jewelry store on Fulton Street. There she met a Mrs. Merritt, who lived on Washington Avenue, and lived with her as companion and housekeeper for eighteen months, when Mrs. Merritt died. She had not been mentioned in Mrs. Meritt's will, but for some time after her employment ceased she received her wage of $50 a week. Mr. McManus laid considerable stress on these payments and urged Mrs. Clarke to tell just how she came to get this money. She replied that a Mr. Lagrove, a relative of Mrs. Merritt's, had continued paying her. Sometimes the money came to her at regular intervals and occasionally, when the weekly payments lapsed, she got the money in a lump. On a few ocasions she received as much as $300 at a time. The payments were always in cash.

All of the letters read and put in the record were of a strikingly similar type. They began in 1907, when the defendant and plaintiff first met, and continued up to a few days before the marriage of the defendant, in March, 1912, to Miss Maude C. Eddy, a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre School.

The letters were of the most ardent character and spoke of love, passion and longing. In one letter the defendant wrote "I hope you have given up your foolishment and turn to me for good and all like a good woman should." Again he wrote, "A man don't care to marry a woman and have other men say disagreeable things about his wife." In one letter he commented. "When a man loves a woman he is helpless and at her mercy." In all of the epistles he breathed great love for the defendant, he sent her trillions of kisses, making crosses on the page where he could get them, and he called her many pet names, some of them of the same sort as a young mother uses when cuddling her baby.

Questioned about some of the letters as the reading went on, Mrs. Clarke said that Mr. Martin called on her in her home in West Ninety-third Street when he came back from a trip abroad in 1907 and told her that they would get married as soon as he had bathed. Then he visited his mother, and when he came back he said the wedding would have to be postponed because his father was ill. During the testimony it came out that at the defendant's suggestion Mrs. Clarke leased an apartment at 536 West 111th Street, and that she was still living there when she learned of the defendant's marriage. A friend told her of it and she called him up at his hotel. A woman answered and then the defendant came to the telephone and after a few words rung off.

Witness said that afterwards the defendant told her he must have been out of his mind when he was married, and promised to put $50,000 to her credit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Mrs. Clarke, with a little sob, said:

"He told me I looked very badly and that I must have suffered a great deal."

In several of the apartments where Mrs. Clarke lived she used the name of her divorced husband, being known as Mrs. Baldwin. The trial will be continued today. It came to an abrupt end because Juror No. 9 thought a five-minute recess was an adjournment and went home.

SNUFF BOTTLE BRINGS $300.

First Day's Sale of Bahr Collection of Chinese Art Yields $17,732.

There was a large crowd and spirited bidding at the opening sale of the A. W. Bahr collection of Chinese art at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Garrett Pier, Percy Pyne, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, the Count and Countess Del Drago, Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, and H. J. Heintz. The prices were good,

An imperial enamel snuff bottle, Ch'enlung period, brought one of the first of the higher prices, going to C. A. Toomes, who made many purchases, for $300. It was in the shape of a miniature pilgrim bottle, decorated in French style with flowers and a landscape, and in a medallion on either side the figure of a young European girl. It was all in the delicate painting and vivid enamels of the period. The imperial mark showed that it was for the use of royalty or for the gifts of royalty. Another imperial enamel snuff bottle, ovoid shape, the same period, showing the faces of European children, went to Lorenz, agent, for $250.

Rowland Moore paid $270 for another bottle of pilgrim shape with a European woman and child in the design. C. A. Toomes gave $250 for a rare carved ivory imperial snuff bottle, showing a domestic scene, house, pavilion, children, and landscape, in exquisite hand work, with polychrome coloring, made for the royal family and obtained from a palace in Peking. Another carved ivory bottle showing the Emperor in a pavilion by a lotus lake, went to George Case for $210.

Kenyon V. Painter paid $260 for an Imperial enamel snuff bottle with European figure subjects and the enamel coloring of the period, Ch'en-lung. Another of the carved ivory bottles showing the Emperor's pavilion, went to Seaman, agent, for $270, and the same buyer paid $340 for a quaint and interesting pair of white jade, bird-shaped cups. A figure of the Goddess of Mercy, Kuan-Yin, carved from brilliantly clear crystal, with a slight golden tinge, 5 inches high, went to Bernet, agent, for $205. H. J. Henry paid $200 for a writer's brush pot in fei-ts'ui jade, the darker green portion carved in the form of a bird, clinging to the cup.

An elaborately carved and pierced circular bowl of "mutton fat" jade, with cover and side handles, went to Louise McCarthy for $330, and Rowland Moore paid $350 for a coral and jade necklace. This was composed of 108 carved coral beads, with thirty small and four large carved jade beads and other jade ornaments. Another necklace with 108 fei-ts'ui jade beads and others of tourmaline or Siberian ruby, went to Seaman, agent, for $290. A tourmaline necklace with brilliant green jade pendant went to Bernet, agent, for $220.

A moss-green flower-shaped jade bowl went to Blair for $190. H. J. Smith paid $210 for a white jade mythical animal, and another mythical animal, in translucent jade of faintly tinted gray-green, showing the animal as if stalking its prey, went to W. E. Benjamin for $420.

A beautiful piece of agate carving in the design of a duck in a lotus pond, in gray-green, shading into lilac and a rich amber, the colors cleverly worked into the design, brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to Seaman, agent, for $720. A twelve-inch vase and cover, elaborately carved, of agate, went to C. A. Toome for $500; H. J. Henry paid $350 for an old jewel casket in the form of an imperial carriage, finely carved, in the famous red Soochow lacquer, and an interesting eighteenth-century buffalo-horn birdcage, veneered with tortoise shell, with carved ivory ornaments, went to Seaman, agent, for $330.

An unusually interesting Chinese painting on glass, a landscape and river scene, went to George Smith for $200, and a beautiful specimen of mirror painting on glass, from an imperial palace, showing camelia trees and rushes, went to Seaman, agent, for $215. The Countess del Drago paid $105 for another mirror painting, "Boys Playing on a Lake."

The returns for the afternoon were $17,732. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

TOOK OFF TWO GERMANS.

American Nitrate Schooner Boarded at Barbados by British.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—The American schooner Isabela, en route from the Chilean nitrate fields to Savannah, was boarded by British soldiers while lying at Bridgetown, Barbados, and two members of the crew, G. Gussman and F. Sealy, thought to be German subjects, removed, according to statements made by Captain West and other officers of the steamer upon her arrival here tonight. American Consul C. L. Livingston at Bridgetown, made a report of the affair to the State Department, it was said.

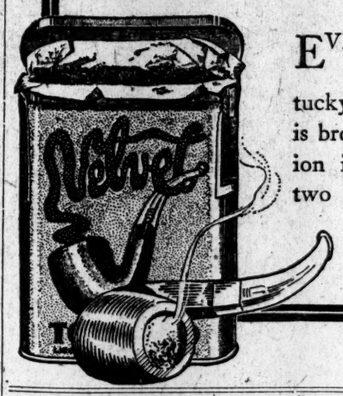
The Isabela put into Bridgetown on Jan. 8 and shortly afterward the two seamen were taken ashore. The vessel sailed without them. It was said one of them contended he had taken out preliminary American citizenship papers. Both had signed at Baltimore for the voyage, giving their birthplaces as Germany.

Soldier Gets 5 Years for Abduction.

Willett P. Southwick, who was convicted of having abducted Beulah M. Jackson, seventeen-year-old daughter of William Jackson, of 1868 Rochester Avenue, Boston, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robert H. Roy, in the County Court, Brooklyn, to serve five years in Sing Sing prison. Southwick lived in Boston and went to Canada, where he enlisted in the English army. He came to Brooklyn on a furlough. At the time he arrived the girl disappeared from her home. She and Southwick were found together in Brooklyn.

HOURS are leaden or golden, accordin' to what you put in 'em. A little VELVET will put a lot of gold into yo' hours.

Velvet Joe



EVERY good quality of choice Kentucky Burley tobacco is brought to perfection in VELVET by two years' ageing of the leaf.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

JEWISH FUND IS $1,199,878.

Ambassador Gerard Tells Relief Committee of Great Distress.

The American Jewish Relief Committee received yesterday through the State Department at Washington a cablegram from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin announcing that there was great distress in the sections in the war zone inhabited by Jewish communities. This is corroborated by Mr. Lewin-Epstein, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Committee. Mr. Lewinz Epstein reports that he found a shocking condition in the war-stricken countries. Many have died from exposure and starvation and he says that the distress is daily increasing.

There was a meeting of dealers in remnants at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, yesterday. About forty dealers attended and had listened to the plea made by S. Lamport and Bernard Semel of the Cotton Converters' Committee of the Business Men's League. When the call for a practical demonstration of sympathy came $2,350 was quickly raised. The genuine sympathy expressed was rather a surprise to those who had the meeting in charge, for it was thought that only about $500 could be raised. Every cent of the money subscribed meant a real sacrifice. In addition to giving the meeting organized and will begin a canvass of all engaged in the same trade.

The American Committee has raised to date $1,199,878.18, of which $958,652.46 is in cash and $241,225.72 in pledges. A contribution of $1,000 from Bernhard Mayer was, through an error, omitted from the previous list of acknowledgments. These amounts above $25 were received yesterday at the office of the commission, 52 William Street:

H. A. Scholle	$25	Mamaroneck Com.	$40
Assoc. Jewish Charities	191	Nina D. Herzog	25
J. W. Gitterman	50	Grand Rapids Com.	100
Herman Joseph	25	Therese Rosewasser	120
H. Pincus	25	Ahavas Rehim Frank Bros. Lodge	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. Herrmann	1,000	Mrs. B. Neuberger	200
Gary Community	100	David R. Strauss	25
Indianapolis Association (col.)	85	Oscar M. Arnold	25
		D. N. Crouse	25

Checks or pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, World Building, or to the People's Relief Committee, 196 Broadway.

LAMAR'S ESTATE $130,000.

Left by Justice's Will to His Family, with His Friendships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The will of the late Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar of the United States Supreme Court was filed here for probate today. It was in his own handwriting. Justice Lamar left an estate valued at about $130,000 to his widow and their two sons. One paragraph of the will reads:

"My friendships, many and precious, I leave to my family, in the hope that they will be cherished and continued. I know of no enemies, but if such hereafter unhappily arise let them be forgotten."

CRITICISE AMERICAN GOODS.

British Complain That Shipments Are Not Up to Representations.

Criticism of the quality of machinery and other material being forwarded by Americans to England is expressed in letters received here. The great demand for machine tools of all kinds has encouraged a trade in American second-hand and old model lathes, "millers," and other appliances used in the manufacture of munitions of war not only by the British Government, but by private contractors. The machines have been sold on description, and when they have been received in Great Britain the purchasers have complained that they are not up to the representations made. That these criticisms have some basis is shown by the recent action of the Merchants Association of New York.

Among the letters received here recently is one from an Englishman prominent in both commercial and political life who is in touch with what the British Government is doing. It is directed to a well-known manufacturer of this city.

"I hear on every side," he writes, "dreadful complaints about your manufactures and the quality of the stuff which is coming forward from America. I think that this is a pity. It is much to be regretted that your people have tried to make too much out of the job, without giving equivalent results. An awful lot of rubbish has been sent to this side, and the good name of the states in machinery and such has gone down considerably.

"Still, I do not know as all this could have been helped, as the pressure to deliver was so great, and our people here have been asking you to do things quite beyond your power."

CRITICISE FOREIGN OFFICE.

London Papers Base Attack on Result of Orders in Council.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—The Post's Washington correspondent in a long dispatch discusses the blockade problem, publishing parallel columns showing the 1913 and 1915 exports from the United States to Germany and adjacent neutrals of wheat, corn, flour, bacon, cotton, and automobiles, as evidence that "the blockade of Germany has been nullified and the power of the British navy destroyed by the failure of the Foreign Office to grasp the situation."

The Post, commenting on the dispatch says: "The situation shown in the figures from Washington is that during the whole course of the war Germany has been permitted to import from neutrals essential supplies to an amount greater than in times of peace. Has the Foreign Office been aware of these things? If not, it is dangerously incompetent."

"The nation cannot feel secure until it learns that the control of the blockade has been taken from the Foreign Office and made over in its entirety to seamen, who alone possess the requisite knowledge and experience to conduct it," says The Mail, which copies The Post's Washington correspondence dealing with the blockade situation. The Mail declares that Great Britain will be stupefied by the astonishing figures of the exports to Germany from neutral nations, which proves that the Foreign Office has completely nullified the navy's work.

GIMBELS

Broadway at 33d Street

Zero Extras!

JUST warm things that every one needs for comfort and pleasure, with the thermometer (as we go to press) reading 10 above zero, and still on the down grade!

Furs

Women's Hudson Seal Coats, $72.50, -$142.50, $185
(Seal-dyed Muskrat.)
Arctic Seal Coats, $43.50 to $92.50
(French Seal-dyed Coney.)

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Red Fox Scarfs, $4.50 Muffs, $9	*Beaver* Scarfs, $7.50 Muffs, $12.50	*Black Wolf* Scarfs, $12.50 Muffs, $13.50
Taupe Fox Scarfs, $9.50 Muffs, $19.50	*Moleskin* Scarfs, $4.95 Muffs, $15	*Natural Skunk* Scarfs, $9.50 Muffs, $11.50, $22.50
Black Lynx Scarfs, $7.50 Muffs, $18.50	*Hudson Seal* Scarfs, $3.50 Muffs, $6.95	*Natural Mink* Scarfs, $9.50 Muffs, $14.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs, $7 Muffs, $7.50	*Black Fox* Scarfs, $8.50 Muffs, $10	*Gray Fox* Scarfs, $5 Muffs, $8.50

Furriers Since 1842
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Men's Furs

Men's $150 Muskrat-lined Coats, $95
Men's $85 Fur-lined Coats, $47.50
Men's $95 Raccoon Coats, $67.50
Men's $7 and $8 Fur Caps, $5
Fourth Floor

Winter Footwear

Women's Carriage Boots, $6
Men's $1 Goodyear Rubbers, 60c
Women's White Skating Boots, $8
Women's Smart Spats, $1 and $1.50
Second Floor

Mackinaws

Men's $10 to $15 Mackinaws, $8.75
Boys' $6.75 to $8 Mackinaws, $4.85
Boys' $6 Mackinaw Outfits, at $3.95
Fourth Floor

Scarfs=Caps=Sweaters

Men's $6 All-Wool Sweaters, $4.50
Women's $2.50 Wool Scarf and Skating Toque, $1.75
Men's 75c Shakerknit Caps, 45c
Men's $1.50 Skating "Rodels," $1
Boys' $1 and $1.25 Wool Scarfs, 50c
Boys' Wool Caps (to match), 50c
Boys' $2 and $3 Winter Hats, $1
Fourth Floor
Women's Tyrolean Cloth Sweaters, Special at $6.50
Angora Wool Caps, with Scarfs, $1.95
Third Floor

Sleds

$1.25 Steering Sleds, 75c
$2.50 Flexible Fliers, $1.50
Fourth Floor

Winter Underwear

Men's 85c Union Suits, 38c
Women's 75c and 85c Wool Vests, 50c
Children's 80c Union Suits, 50c
Men's Heavy Shirts and Drawers, $1.50
Men's Heavy Union Suits, $2.95
GIMBELS—Main Floor

MEN!

The Closing Days of Our Clearance Offer

$35 to $45 Suits Overcoats & Ulsters

$21.50

¶ Just REALIZE what that means—in *economy!*

$35 to $45 are our REGULAR prices—and are LOW at that. The Coats and Suits were *in our stocks* at those prices. You are buying the actual clothing that a short week or so ago would have cost you anywhere from $13 to $23 *more* than today's price. And it is the BEST grade of clothing we carry.

¶ Of course there is not every style, every material, and every effect, in *every* size. But the picking is excellent, nevertheless.

And Every Single Overcoat Is Silk-Lined!
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Selected Specials

from our

Fur Sale

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Were $150.00 *now* **$87.50**
Were 250.00 *now* **135.00**

Motor Coats in Raccoon, Leopard, Civet Cat, Beaver and Nutria; also imported and domestic Coats of Chinchilla, Mink, Alaska Seal and Astrachan at similarly large reductions.

Selected	Selected
Dyed Blue Fox Sets	Cross Fox Sets
Were $85, *now* **$45.00**	Were $125, *now* **$65.00**

Men's Department

Muskrat-lined Overcoats

sizes 42, 44, 46 and 48. Exceptional values

With Persian Collars...were $75.00, *now* **$40.00**
With Otter Collars.....were $85.00, *now* **$50.00**

Marmot-lined Coats

Sizes 40 to 48.....were $65.00, *now* **$30.00**

Imported Oxford Shells, with very finest Muskrat linings collars of various furs

Were $185 and $200 *now* **$100.00** and **$115.00**

A collection of fifty high-grade Overcoats with linings of Mink, Hudson Seal and Civet Cat

Were $175.00 to $450.00 *now* **$100.00** to **$300.00**

Extra Quality Raccoon Motor Coats

Were $165.00 to $200.00 *now* **$95.00** to **$115.00**

Revillon Frères

Established 1723
NEW ADDRESS
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

WINTER STYLES for FINAL CLEARANCE

$85 to $325 SUITS at $55 to $85
OF CLOTH AND VELVET, FUR-TRIMMED.
$45 to $75 TAILORED SUITS—to close—$20, $38.

$95 to $265 GOWNS at $55, $75 to $125
AFTERNOON, DANCE, DINNER AND EVENING GOWNS.

$95 to $325 WRAPS at $75, $135 to $165
OF CHIFFON VELVET AND RICH BROCADES, FUR-TRIMMED.

$145 to $350 COATS at $75, $125
SMARTEST FUR-TRIMMED STYLES—OF RICHEST MATERIALS.
$45 to $75 COATS—Small groups to close—$25 to $55.

$195 to $850 FUR COATS—$95 to $450
OF CARACUL, HUDSON SEAL AND MOLE.

$95 to $750 FUR SETS—$45 to $350
OF SKUNK, HUDSON SEAL, TAUPE, POINTED AND DYED BLUE FOX, MINK, MOLE, CUB-BEAR AND FISHER.
$55 to $95 MOLE, RACCOON, BEAVER and SEAL MUFFS—$25, $35.

B. Altman & Co.

Evening and Afternoon Gowns

in new and unusually attractive models (exclusively reserved to B. Altman & Co.) are displayed in

The Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

DEFENSE PLEAS OPEN CIVIC FEDERATION

Low, Breckinridge, and Other Speakers Urge Necessity of Adequate Preparedness.

DANGERS AFTER THE WAR

The Americas Must Be Ready to Resist a Triumph of Militarism —Progress of Poltroonery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Appeals for support of an adequate national preparedness policy, voiced by half a dozen speakers, featured the opening session today of the National Civic Federation. President Seth Low started the discussion in his opening address with the declaration that, "if the United States is to prevent the antagonisms and hates of Europe and its age-long traditions of empire from finding lodgment on this continent after the war, it must be by the strength of our own right arm and by the willingness to die for what is certainly precious to ourselves and for what we believe to be no less precious to humanity."

Whatever might be the outcome of the war, Mr. Low said, its results could not be less than revolutionary upon the life of the world.

"If militarism triumphs," he added, "the Americas, like Europe, must bow their necks to the yoke of a militarism which will give to the soldier, rather than to the citizen the domination of the future."

Mr. Low said he favored the Administration's defense program, not because he thought it ideally perfect, but because it was a long step in the right direction.

"Personally," he continued, "I believe that short service under the colors on the Swiss system, modified, perhaps, to meet our conditions, should be required of every young man in the United States, and that we should no longer depend upon an army which, as in England, strengthens the view that it is the business of a few to protect all, rather than the business of all to protect each other."

Germany and England.

"In no country, not even in the United States," he said, "is the military spirit less dominant than in Switzerland; yet Switzerland, because she was prepared, was able to mobilize all her men for the protection of her territory as quickly as the most military nation, and because she was prepared she has been able to protect her territory from violation from the outbreak of the war until now. England's navy has proved her bulwark against attack at home in this as in other wars, but it is appalling to think how many of her men have been sacrificed in fighting on the land because she was unprepared. And now, after suffering appalling losses, she is obliged to resort to conscription.

"The lesson that seems to me to lie upon the surface of the European situation is this, that Germany has shown herself marvelously efficient, because, though under an autocratic form of Government, she has made her army thoroughly democratic in the sense that it embraces the entire manhood of the nation. This has resulted in a spirit of loyalty to the country, and in the subordination of the individual to the country's welfare, which is the admiration and which ought to be the inspiration of every nation in the world. England, on the other hand, in the name of democracy, has not only permitted herself to be found unprepared to cope with the problems of her environment, but, by adhering to the system of a volunteer army, she has encouraged the development of class interests, as distinguished from the spirit which unites the entire nation as one man for the protection of everything that is vital to the British Empire.

"The amazing war has brought before the eyes of the astonished world no spectacle more amazing than that of a member of the British Cabinet obliged, on the one hand, to plead with British manufacturers not to take advantage of their workmen on account of the war, and on the other hand to plead with a body of workingmen not to permit a union rule to jeopardize the safety of the empire. If this were the ripe fruit of democracy, the world, contrasting it with the united loyalty of the German people to their country's cause, might well question whether democracy deserves to endure; but, in my judgment, this painful contrast is due to the fact that in Germany the army is democratic in its composition, while in England the army has not been democratic, but has been made up of a part of the nation, thus permitting the other part to feel that it is no particular concern of theirs what befalls the country as a whole."

Progress of Poltroonery.

Assistant Secretary Henry S. Breckinridge of the War Department, speaking in the place of Secretary Garrison, detained in New York, assailed opponents of preparedness in an address to the woman's department.

"It has been alleged that women are against preparedness," he said. "I believe that is a lie. There is something worse than war—dishonor. If you think that the preachment of dishonor lately has made no inroads in this country, you are greatly mistaken. For the last four years the insane advocates of poltroonery and cowardice have not worked in vain."

Increasing the National Guard, Mr. Breckinridge declared, would not suffice for adequate military preparedness, because complete Federal control at all times was essential.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio pictured a dangerous situation for the United States, and said the nation must have preparedness, even though it might be costly.

Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts suggested that if William J. Bryan's pacifist doctrine was practical Armenia ought to be the "jolliest little Eden in the world today." The dove of peace, he declared, was no bird to turn loose when the hawks of war were abroad.

For the woman's department, Miss Maude Wetmore, the National Chairman, voiced a welcome for any plan of military preparedness which makes the flag "our life, our all—not a rag to protect the corpse from which the spirit has fled."

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, discussing industrial hygiene, asserted that "we live almost twice as long, die more than a third less frequently, are sick only two-fifths as often, and have three times as much money to spend," as thirty years ago.

The great assistance rendered by the Federation to legislators in planning drafts of compensation laws was indicated by August Belmont of New York in his report on the year's activities of the Workmen's Compensation Department.

A resolution calling on Congress to enact immediately legislation providing for an adequate retirement system for Federal employes was adopted.

National preparedness is on tomorrow's program for the entire forenoon session, the speakers including Samuel Gompers, John Hays Hammond, Senators Wadsworth and Phelan, and ex-Governor O'Neal of Alabama.

SEEKS DEFENSE INQUIRY.

Training of Schoolboys Subject of Senate Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator George A. Slater of Westchester introduced a resolution in the Senate tonight providing for the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the subject of national security and military preparedness. The resolution is in line with a recent suggestion from Washington of military efficiency boards in the various States. Here is the main part of the resolution:

"Resolved, (If the Assembly concur.) That a joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of three Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate and five Assemblymen to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, be hereby established to inquire into, consider, and report upon the wisdom and practicability of providing for the military training and discipline of the youths of this State between the ages of 14 and 21, to the end that a due conception of the patriotic duties of the individual citizen may be developed in the young men of this State, and that they may become not only qualified by education and training to meet efficiently the responsibilities that may devolve upon them in case of war, but that the spirit of discipline and the physical, moral, and mental qualities required of the soldier may be fostered and the State provided with an adequate basis for a citizen soldiery to supply its quota to the nation in time of war and for its own needs."

OUR NAVY CLASSED AS THIRD OR FOURTH

German Fleet Nearly Doubles American in Dreadnoughts, Secretary Daniels Says.

F. D. ROOSEVELT'S ESTIMATE

New Construction Abroad Puts Us Fourth, He Asserts — Letters Used to Answer Kitchin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The statement by Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic floor leader of the House, but one of the foremost opponents of the Administration's preparedness policy, that the American Navy is classed as superior to the navy of any other nation except Great Britain, came in for severe criticism today from Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois and Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts.

Representative Gardner took issue with Mr. Kitchin in an address before the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation. He produced a letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, written last April, estimating that the United States Navy then stood fourth on the list of the world's fleets.

Representative Madden made public a letter to him from Secretary Daniels, concerning the Kitchin statement, which, while not attempting to say whether Mr. Kitchin was correct or not, was interpreted by Mr. Madden as showing that the United States fleet was "a very bad third" among navies.

With reference to the letter from Mr. Roosevelt, Representative Gardner said: "Hitherto I refrained from mentioning the existence of this letter, but recently I obtained consent for its publication. Here is the letter from Mr. Roosevelt:

Navy Department, Washington.
April 20, 1915.

My dear Mr. Gardner: As all of the belligerent nations are rushing naval construction with the greatest possible vigor, and as they have all taken possession of vessels building in home shipyards for foreign Governments, the actual present strength of their navies is greatly in excess of what it was at the outbreak of the war. It has been estimated by some writers that the English will have in commission before the end of this year sixteen new dreadnoughts of the latest type. I am, therefore, forced to the conclusion that our navy probably stands fourth on the list at the present time.

I would thank you very much not to mention in your address that any of this information has been officially received by the Navy Department. As I stated before, it is all based upon reports published in the daily press and verified by the department as far as is practicable. Sincerely, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Dreadnought Strength the Factor.

In his letter to Congressman Madden, Secretary Daniels said that "the dreadnought strength determines the power of a navy." In commenting on this statement today, Mr. Madden said that even the most casual student of naval questions must be startled by it.

"As the Secretary's figures show the United States to be a very bad third in dreadnought strength," continued the Illinois Congressman, "that situation is obviously more serious than the people realize. Moreover, Secretary Daniels has included the Michigan and South Carolina in our list of dreadnoughts, where they do not belong, according to the classification of our Navy Department, and hitherto of Secretary Daniels himself. In glancing over the table which the Secretary submits, it is well to remember that of the fourteen United States dreadnoughts which were 'built or laid down' at the outbreak of the European war, only ten, (including the South Carolina and the Michigan,) have yet been actually put in commission. Two more are practically complete."

The table of the number of dreadnoughts built or laid down when the war commenced follows:

Great Britain	46
Germany	28
United States	14 plus five authorized, equals 19.
France	18
Japan	8
Russia	4
(Three of these are in the Black Sea.)	
Italy	6
Austria-Hungary	4
Spain	3 number authorized not known.
Argentine	2 none authorized.
Brazil	2 none authorized.

After giving this table Secretary Daniels says:

Long Cruising Radius.

"Reports indicate that the German battle cruiser Ersatz Hertha was launched in August, 1914, but that the name was afterward changed to Hindenburg. A sister ship, the Ersatz Victoria Louise, was laid down soon thereafter.

"In addition to the capital ships—dreadnoughts and battle cruisers—authorized each year, Great Britain has been laying down a certain number of light cruisers and destroyers. Such, also, is the case with the German Navy.

"German dreadnoughts are capable of steaming for long distances at sea, as is shown by the cruise of 20,000 knots by the dreadnoughts Kaiser and Koenig Albert, with the small cruiser Strassburg, to South American waters and return, shortly before the war.

"In battleships of the pre-dreadnought class," says Secretary Daniels, "the United States has an advantage in that its guns are more powerful; but, for the reason hereinbefore stated, the dreadnought strength determines the power of a navy, because without speed it is impossible to use the guns.

"Attention is invited to the fact that two naval engagements of the prevailing war were fought at ranges commencing at about 18,000 yards, and unless the ships engaged carried guns that could be employed at these ranges, they would be of no value against the ships possessing guns of greater range."

WOULDN'T LET McANENY GO.

Friendly Aid Society Re-elects Him President.

President of the Board of Aldermen George McAneny was the chief speaker at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Friendly Aid Society in the Assembly Hall of the Woman's Municipal League, 42 West Thirty-ninth Street, last evening and was re-elected as the society's President. Mr. McAneny spoke of the city's work in his address, and referring to the Warren Goddard Settlement House in East Thirty-fourth Street, which is the Aid Society's chief work, said that the city's work was much the same, only on a larger scale and without the same personal touch.

He spoke of the work the city had done recently and of the better accommodations on Randall's Island. He said the cost of municipal milk stations had been returned in the number of babies' lives saved, and spoke of the new Amusement Committee which will unite the recreations of the city in one organization, and said that the right man had been found to head the committee.

Mr. McAneny had asked to be released from his office of President of the Friendly Aid Society, but his resignation was not accepted.

Reports of the society's work were given. The workers have this year opened classes in cooking and sewing for young mothers, who, having worked in factories and shops previous to their marriage, know little of home life. The babies are cared for in a nursery while the mothers are taking lessons. Fifty school children of working mothers are provided with hot five-cent lunches daily. A class of boy cobblers has been graduated, its members now mending the family shoes.

An appeal was made for a larger house or an outside room in which to put a gymnasium for the larger boys, who now have to be turned away, as there is no room in the settlement house to accommodate them.

Other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Mrs. Norton Goddard, S. Sidney Smith, Alexander J. Hemphill; Secretary, Miss Edith Kendall; Treasurer, Henry D. Plant.

Better Lights on the New Haven.

Both Public Service Commissions yesterday ordered the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to install a better lighting system in its local trains.

WILSON OVER PHONE TALKS TO NEWSBOYS

Speech Heard by 120 in Campaign to Raise $500,000 for Club.

APPLAUSE REACHES CAPITAL

Controller Prendergast Gives Address at Headquarters—May or Will Speak Today.

Imagine a room full of newsboys with ears pressed to telephone receivers and eyes just jumping with delight, listening to no less a personage than the President of the United States, as he wished them a happy New Year and told them how much he liked them. That's just what happened at the Boys' Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street last night. As soon as connections were established with the White House, sixty boys with frostbitten noses leaped to the receivers, heard half of the President's message, and then made way for sixty more youngsters who received the rest of Mr. Wilson's remarks.

No Presidential message was ever listened to with greater attention and no Presidential message was ever received with more clamorous enthusiasm. The boys, most of them ranging from eight to ten years of age, stamped their feet and burst into such a frenzy of joy that even President Wilson, in the White House, heard the demonstration and inquired from Robert Stewart Scarburgh, one of the officials on this end of the wire, what it was all about. Mr. Scarburgh told him the newsboys were merely expressing their thanks for the message they had received and the President responded with a hearty laugh and a cheerful "good night."

Sixty receivers installed by the courtesy of the New York Telephone Company served to put the newsboys on speaking terms with the Executive of the United States. But sixty was not enough. At the hour appointed for the conversation between the newsboys and the President fully 500 lads from the lower east side tried to storm into the club. Only 200 could get into the room, the rest had to remain outside and receive the President's precious remarks second hand. And of those who did get in, only about 120 were fortunate enough to get hold of the receivers which enabled them to listen to the words especially addressed to them by a "real live" President of the United States.

"My, ain't it great," one of them gasped as he heard the President's words.

"Hurry up lemme get at it, will yer," exclaimed another boy clutching at the receiver.

"Aw, wait a minute!" was the whispered reply. "He ain't through yet."

"Aw, come on, give me a chance," urged the anxious youngster.

And so it went on all along the line until the President had finished speaking. Before the President began to talk he was told over the wire by Mr. Scarburgh, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Boys' Club Association, that a committee of citizens had undertaken to collect $500,000 for the extension of the Boys' Club. Then President Wilson, addressing the boys over the wire, said:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity to address a few words to the boys. I hope you will have all the success in your great work. It is one of the first signs of friendship for the youngsters who bring us our newspapers. My sympathy has always been for the boys. I wish them all a happy New Year."

In the afternoon the business men who offered their services to collect the $500,000 for the boys were addressed at campaign headquarters at 57 Chambers Street by Controller Prendergast.

"You have in your charge at the present time a great forward movement," said the Controller. "You have undertaken a part of the tremendous work of Christianity. I do not care how little a part we play in the affairs of life, we cannot help realizing how necessary it is in this great throbbing community to look out for the boys. The girls, too, but the boys in particular—they need more help than the girls, because in a city like this there are so many ways in which their time can be spent that yield them no good results that we must direct their minds and footsteps if they are to go aright."

At the close of the Controller's talk the Campaign Committee announced that the total contributions for the day were $5,062, which added to the amounts previously received made a grand total of $80,378.85. The largest check for the day was for $2,000 from Edward S. Harkness.

Mayor Mitchel was announced as speaker for today.

TO OUST THREE DU PONTS.

Holders of Majority of Voting Stock Move to Elect New Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—Following the recent action of the Board of Directors of E. I. du Pont-de Nemours & Co., in removing Alfred I. du Pont as Vice President and member of the Finance Committee, letters were sent tonight to stockholders of this company and its predecessor, the E. I. du Pont-de Nemours Powder Company, asking that proxies be given Pierre S. du Pont, Alexis I. du Pont, and John J. Raskob, authorizing them to elect a new Board of Directors at the annual meeting here March 13.

The nineteen signers of the letter, representing over 55 per cent. of the voting stock of E. I. du Pont-de Nemours & Co., ask for power to name the present board with the exception of Alfred I. du Pont, William du Pont, and Francis I. du Pont. In place of this trio are to be substituted H. M. Barksdale, Vice President; William G. Ramsay, Chief Engineer, and F. J. Tallman, head of the Purchasing Department.

Should sufficient proxies be given, Alfred I. du Pont, William du Pont, and Francis I. du Pont will lose all official relationship with the company. Although William du Pont has not intervened as complainant in the suit filed by Philip F. du Pont, it is understood that he is in sympathy with it.

The suit put by the men holding the majority of the voting stock, explains that when Gen. T. Coleman du Pont withdrew his offer to sell 20,700 shares of common stock to the company at $100 for re-sale to leading employes, following the refusal of the Finance Committee to accept his proposal, Pierre S. du Pont and others bought his holdings. When objection was made to this purchase by two directors, Pierre S. du Pont expressed a willingness to the board to consider an offer for the stock.

At a meeting of the directors, only three of the nineteen present voted to make an offer to buy the shares. The matter ended, seemingly when John P. Laffey, attorney for the company and a member of the board, pointed out that since there was not sufficient surplus in the treasury for the purpose, the purchase of the stock would be illegal.

The letter quotes a resolution of confidence in the accused officers and directors, passed by the board after the suit was filed.

FIVE FIRES IN THREE HOURS.

Harlem Detectives and Deputy Chief Seek an Incendiary.

Within three hours and within a radius of less than a mile five fires occurred yesterday in Harlem, leading the police to believe that an incendiary was operating in the neighborhood. Deputy Fire Chief King was also of the opinion that the fires were of an incendiary nature. There had been thirty of them in Harlem within a week.

The first fire was in a cellar at 352 West 124th Street, only two floors away from Hook and Ladder 40. In less than an hour there was another cellar fire at 426 West 125th Street. A third fire occurred in a saloon at 1,360 Amsterdam Avenue. A half hour later there were two more cellar fires, one at 27 Manhattan Street and the other at 3 Manhattan Street. In each case the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. An investigation was begun by the Harlem detectives.

FINED FOR PLOTTING TO SMUGGLE RUBBER

Four Defendants in Pro-German Conspiracy Plead Guilty—Woman to Appear Later.

Four of the five persons named in the indictment, returned last Friday by the Federal Grand Jury, charging attempt to set on foot a conspiracy to smuggle crude rubber from the United States into Germany, via the Netherlands, pleaded guilty before Judge Clayton, in the United States District Court yesterday. Fines were imposed as follows:

THE RUBBER AND GUAYULE AGENCY, INC., a corporate defendant, $50.

EDWARD WEBER, a relative of Albert Weber, an official of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, $1,500.

PAUL SCHMIDT, a partner with Weber in the rubber agency, $1,500.

MAX JAEGER, a German sent to this country to put the plot in operation, $1,500.

RICHARD WOHLBERG, purchasing agent, $100.

Wohlberg, who is a native-born American, was reluctant to accept the place of purchasing agent for the Germans.

Miss Anna Dekkers, a Hollander, who is the fifth defendant, was unable to appear in court owing to illness. She will plead later in the week.

The rubber was to have been smuggled to Germany as personal baggage of women passengers traveling on Holland-American liners, and Miss Dekkers was selected as the first passenger.

In imposing the fines Judge Clayton said that he did not feel justified in sending the defendants to prison. He said he did not consider the defendants bad men, and did not believe they had intended to defraud the United States when they tried to ship rubber into Germany without submitting sworn manifests of the shipments, as required by law, to the Collector of Customs in New York. He was convinced, he explained, that the defendants never would have undertaken their scheme had it not been for conditions created "by that most unfortunate and lamentable of wars now going on in Europe."

"Some of our best citizens," Judge Clayton said, "are naturalized citizens, and one cannot write American history without recognizing the important contributions made to that history by persons born in foreign lands. Who could write the history of the Revolution without mentioning, and gratefully, Germans, Frenchmen, Hungarians and Austrians?"

But, the Judge added, all citizens, be they native born or naturalized, must have respect for the laws of the United States, especially those laws by which this Government endeavors to keep out of trouble in other lands.

The fines, it was stated, would be paid. Assistant District Attorney Content represented the Government at the arraignment, and Harold Deming of 5 Nassau Street appeared as counsel for the defendants.

Burglar Stole Promissory Notes.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—John A. Seaman, a contractor of this place, will have to rely upon the honesty of some of his debtors to pay sums due him this week on promissory notes, as some one entered his house early yesterday morning and stole a number of notes from his safe, also taking $10 in cash, a $10 fountain pen, and a gold watch. The police station is within twenty feet of his house, but the police were not aware of the robbery until notified by Mr. Seaman.

Is Germany Winning?

"She tells her people that she is," says Frederick Palmer, America's leading war correspondent, in his interesting analysis of the results of the great war up to date. Read his answer to the most important question in the world in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

CIVIL SERVICE.

Salary Increase FOR VETERINARIAN (Department of Health) $1,320 Per Annum. ($1,800 to $2,820 increase has been urged.)

Applications issued at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, up to 4 P. M., January 31, subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 7. Candidates must be licensed to practice in the State of New York. Knowledge of contagious diseases of animals necessary; ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections at slaughter houses are part of duties. Age limit 21 years.

For further particulars see "City Record" Or apply Municipal Commission.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Sensation of the Day—Drink and Be Sober by Vance Thompson author of "Eat and Grow Thin"

Haven Emerson, M.D. Commissioner of Health, New York City, says "Excellent, effective and certain to prove of inestimable value"

At all bookstores everywhere $1.25 net MOFFAT YARD & COMPANY

GARRISON POINTS TO NATION'S PERIL

Continued from Page 1.

negligible, unless you secure the essential firm foundation upon which to build.

National Control Essential.

"Unless it is settled by affirmative legislation that the nation shall raise, organize, officer, train, and at all times control the national forces for national defense, all other things that are done or left undone are of little or no moment. Upon this basic principle all sincere supporters can unite, and upon it all such must unite, if anything worth while is to be obtained.

"This was the basic principle bodied forth in the recommendations of the President to Congress. This is the basic principle which is being assailed by all of the opponents of real national defense. They are doing it openly and covertly, straightforwardly, and subtly. They are suggesting that a complete and satisfactory remedy will be applied by voting money to State troops, and relying on them for national defense. They are suggesting that, by providing by act of Congress that those who participate in these Federal appropriations shall agree to be mustered into national service in time of war, a complete and satisfactory solution of the military problem is reached.

"Such a solution, of course, appeals to every pacifico, to every politico, and to all those who see therein an opportunity to divert Federal funds to local purposes. Diverse as are the motives of the pacifist, and the others who are joined with him, in an assault upon a real national policy, they both eagerly agree in support of these suggestions. They see therein the defeat of any real, substantial, valuable policy of national defense. They realize that if they can deceive the people into believing that these proposals provide a substantial response to the insistent demand for national defense, they will have accomplished what they set out to do, and in addition will have personally benefitted by the result.

Forty-eight Separate Armies.

"You cannot possibly have any military system worthy of the name based upon forty-eight separate armies, operating under forty-eight separate authorities, raised, officered and trained by forty-eight separate Commanders in Chief, who are by law absolutely in control of every authority that is necessary in military affairs. And the suggestion that this hybrid, incoherent, utterly insufficient system is turned into an effective and trustworthy system by merely providing that the men who go into the State organizations must agree to serve the national Government in time of war is deceptive in the extreme. So long as the Constitution of the United States remains as written, no act of Congress can legally give the national Government any right to raise, recruit, officer, train or control these State troops.

"All proposals to build a military system for the United States upon the basis of State troops are proposals to create or to continue a situation that is illusory and not real, that is a sham and not substantial, that is a mockery and not honest.

"That, indeed, is the very situation which the people have demanded shall be remedied. That is our present system, or, more properly speaking, lack of system. Even if it were possible under the Constitution to do what is suggested, the folly of it, when considered by sensible men, would cause its immediate rejection. What is suggested is that the National Government, which has the most ample power to raise, maintain, and control national forces for national defense, shall not only refrain from exercising this power but shall parcel it out to the forty-eight States of the Union, and then buy back some measure of authority and jurisdiction.

Cannot Buy Jurisdiction.

"In any and every case where the Constitution determines the limits of jurisdiction, these such limits must remain until the Constitution is changed. Jurisdiction cannot be bought or sold. If the Constitution reserves to the States jurisdiction over any subject, there that jurisdiction must remain until the Constitution is changed to vest it in the Federal Government. The State is utterly powerless to barter away its jurisdiction, and the Federal Government is utterly powerless to acquire it by purchase.

"This disposes once and for all of all propositions to continue the system of State troops for national defense by attempting to provide by law for the doing of those things which the Constitution absolutely prohibits and makes impossible for the nation to do. It would be laughable, were it not tragical, to contemplate an outcome which would leave us exactly as we were at the beginning of the agitation.

"That this ineffective and dangerous result is more eminent than the majority of people have any idea of is what I have come here to say to you. Those whose self-interest and purpose lies along the line of diverting the public demand for real national defense and securing this sham policy are energetic and active to procure just that result. Their announced and declared purpose is to add a few thousand men to the existing organizations of the regular army, to pass the Militia Pay bill, and to stop there. If that is all that the people of this country want, then they have agitated themselves to no purpose, and have wasted their time and their nerve force and their brain force unnecessarily. If this is a satisfactory solution, no effort whatever upon anybody's part will be necessary to secure that.

"If that is not a satisfactory solution—and all those who are earnest and sincere and intelligent know that it is not—then there must be an instant cessation of all immaterial dispute over details and an effective coming together in united agreement upon fundamentals.

Other Questions Subsidiary.

"What number of men there shall be in the regular army, what system shall be devised for the national forces that are not to be constantly trained in the regular army, and how long and by what method such forces shall be trained, what shall be the distribution of troops among the various arms of the service, how officers shall be procured and trained, and all other details, are subsidiary questions that must be left for future consideration until the one great vital question is settled as to whether we are to have a real military system or a sham one.

"Let the supporters of a real military system agree that whatever forces the nation is to rely upon shall be raised, maintained, and controlled by the Federal Government, and these subsidiary questions will all be worked out in due time and be properly settled.

"It is difficult for one who is absorbed with the imperative importance of this question to understand what is happening. The newspapers of the country, either voicing public opinion or leading it, have been insistent for months in their news articles and in their editorials that a wise, sensible military policy is essential for the nation. This public opinion was formulated by the President, the spokesman of the people, and a policy embracing the essentials principles of national defense was by him proposed to Congress. So far as the essential principles embodied in that policy are concerned, they are those agreed upon by every military authority in this country who has ever given the subject intelligent consideration. The newspapers have insisted that the people should take their direction in this matter from those whose education along military lines made them the best advisers in this respect. All views that we have from military sources agree that, outside of an addition to whatever regular standing army we have, we must have organized Federal troops, subject to instant call. The name to be given to such supplementary troops is, of course, absolutely immaterial. Whatever they are called, they must be Federal troops, sometimes called Federal volunteers. In the particular proposal of the War Department they are called Continental Army.

Trust to the Experts.

"Since in any military policy worth considering the essential elements must be contained in the recommended policy how heart-breaking it is to find those who should be the warm, earnest supporters of real national defense overlooking the necessity of supporting that which contains the basic principles in which they believe, because of a feeling that there should be more or less of the various component parts of such proper elements. No one of such supporters can disagree as to the basic principle; if they would stop to think they would all realize that the proper elements, the necessary elements, are set forth in the proposal policy, and they would realize that when you once get the basic operative principle experience can be trusted to demonstrate the wise carrying out thereof in details.

"The real essential contest is between those who want something worth while done and those who do not. The contest tween those who want a firm foundation for a military policy laid now and the details attended to as experience dictates, and those who hope to divert the great majority of public opinion from a real solution and delude it into being satisfied with a sham solution. Although there has been a very great deal said about the necessity on the part of the uninformed people of ascertaining and following the judgment of military experts, it is curious to observe what has actually been done in practice. The military experts in the War College Division of the General Staff Corps have agreed upon the essential elements as bodied forth in the proposed plan. The policy proposed by the War Department, and recommended to Congress by the President, was absolutely based upon the recommendations of military experts of the highest character.

"It all lies with the people, who must impress upon their representatives in Congress their firm, undeviating determination to have this matter settled right, and settled now.

Every Person is Affected.

"This question does not peculiarly affect the rich, and does not peculiarly affect the poor. War is no respector of persons. It is like the outbursts of nature, which impartially sweep over and destroy whatever lies in its pathway. If the people wish wise precautions to be properly taken in their behalf, they must insist and insist, and continue to insist. Their opponents are fully alive to the opportunity which the indifference to the supporters furnishes them, and, unless there is an awakening to the situation, and vigorous, earnest, continued effort, the supporters of real national defense do not deserve, and will not obtain that which is necessary.

"Remember that this question is not settled in the public press. It is not settled in public meetings. It is not settled by what one citizen says to the other in social converse. It is settled in the halls of Congress, and by those to whom the people have confided the power to settle it. Very largely the settlement rests with the committees that initially deal with the subject. If the opponents of real national defense find that the supporters of real national defense continue divided, unvocal, and wasting their strength in conflict with each other they will avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented them, and will crystallize Congressional action along the lines of least resistance, of self-interest, and of the continuance of the present utterly inefficient system.

"If, on the other hand, the people of the United States, whose representatives are now dealing with this matter, make their meaning and determination absolutely and unmistakedly clear and insistent, they will secure the proper results. They will secure a military policy originated by the nation, providing for national forces under national control; they will secure that which satisfies the self-respect of the nation and its safety.

"I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to become active and vigorous and vocal for the right."

Wood Seconds Garrison.

It was believed by some of those who knew the conditions under which General Wood uttered his significant speech last night that he did not decide upon the speech until he heard how vigorously Secretary Garrison spoke for preparedness. It was not definitely known until the night before the dinner that Secretary Garrison could attend it. General Wood had been asked to speak, but at the beginning of the dinner it was stated that he had changed his mind about accepting the invitation after learning that Secretary Garrison was to speak. During the dinner word went around that he had decided to talk, after all, on the topic of "The Military Obligations of the Citizens."

"This isn't altogether a question of policy," General Wood said, "it is a question of humanity. We've no right to send untrained men out to meet well-disciplined men in war—it's murder.

"Secretary Garrison is absolutely right in what he says about the militia. It must be made a national force. Every great country except China and ours has a highly developed military organization. As the Secretary puts it, we are depending on a system which has failed us in times of need. You have only to read the letters of Washington to learn what he thought of untrained men under untrained officers and divided authority, and to study the many failures of the militia to respond when called by national need.

"The problem is increasingly difficult when the army, as at present, is under forty-eight separate commanders, the Governors of the States who are in charge of the militia. The system of depending on volunteers has failed us in every war without exception. In '76 this country had its strongest force, an army of about 87,000 men, and it grew weaker every year, until there were few over 29,000 during the last year of the revolution.

"How did we happen to win the war? England—halt or it—was with us, or at the least indifferent; and you will find that the aid of France came at a very critical time.

"In the war of 1812 we lost practically every land engagement and abandoned our capital. The navy saved us in this war. And at the time of this war men knew something of rifles. There is not one man in a thousand today who knows anything of the high-power rifles in use. Why has the navy been efficient? One of the chief reasons is because Congress has never authorized any State to raise and control a navy, as is done with the militia. In the series of Indian wars a few good Federal troops could have handled the situation. The Mexican war was well handled, but the men of the militia were comparatively few in that conflict, and we had our men far enough away from home to remove them from local political influence.

"This country has never in all its history met a first-class nation ready for war. At the time of the Revolution and the war of 1812 England was unprepared. In the case of the civil war the figures that cover the drafting of men on both sides when new men were needed tell you that the volunteering system failed in that case, too."

General Wood said that he did not believe that the obligations of citizenship would ever be understood in this country until the real military history of the failures of the volunteering system was taught in the schools and elsewhere.

The talk of Dwight Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co., to his fellow bankers dealt with questions raised by the war, too, but viewed largely from the economic side.

War's Economic Questions.

"We hear it now stated frequently by serious men that the war is to continue until it destroys Europe, and that out of that destruction America will emerge the commercial and financial leader of a new world. It is almost assumed at times, if not actually stated, that such a result will be an advantage to this country. It is difficult to see how any real advantage could come to this country through the destruction of customers who purchased from us more than $2,000,000,000 worth of goods in the last year before the war. Fortunately, there is much in history to remove the fear that this war, appallingly destructive as it is, will destroy Europe. National vitality has a habit of surviving the most amazing disasters."

Mr. Morrow then called attention to some of the instances in which nations had again risen rapidly from almost total devastation after wars and said:

"Should it not also be true that as modern machinery has made war much more costly than heretofore, so also modern machinery, directed by intelligence and energy, should bring about a much more rapid replacement of the wasted capital than was possible in primitive communities?

"With what spirit will the people of America approach the new era? Shall we be able to assume our new international burdens free from the delusion that successful trade abroad necessarily means the deprivation of some other nation of that trade? Can we learn from the European tragedy that leadership in world trade is not a thing to be sought by any nation to the exclusion of all others? Can we base our plans for foreign trade not upon the weakness of stricken rivals, but upon a more intelligent farming of our own lands, the creation of new and better machinery, and a more skilful use of that machinery, a greater breadth in our extensions of credit, a better understanding of our domestic problems, a fairer adjustment of our relations one to another? And finally, will we have the unity and the courage to do our part in the great work of bringing the world a little nearer to a dependable international guarantee of the territorial and political integrity of all nations, large and small?" Mr. Morrow said that America would be responsible for its own conduct after the war.

At the guest table were Frank A. Vanderlip, Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Baker, Mayor Mitchel, James S. Alexander, the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Sumner Burch, Captain Halsted Dorey, U. S. A.; Colonel Frederick E. Farnsworth, Alexander Gilbert, William J. Gilpin, Charles A. Hanna, William J. Henry, A. Barton Hepburn, Pierre Jay, Captain Gordon Johnston, U. S. A.; John A. Kloepfer, William A. Nash, Eugene Lamb Richards, William Scherer, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.; Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Augustus Thomas.

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Every facility of modern science, and the manufacturing methods of today, have aided them in making the Weber tone the finest piano tone in the world.

A popular new model of the Weber is the beautiful small grand—a five-foot Grand of exquisite proportions and wonderful tone.

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The WEBER SMALL GRAND PIANO

GUGGENHEIM ESTATE VALUED AT $3,551,994

Victim of Titanic Disaster Left Widow $785,199—Daughters Get About $500,000 Each.

MANY CHARITABLE BEQUESTS

Sisters Receive Incomes from Trust Funds of $75,000 and Sisters-In-Law from $25,000.

Benjamin Guggenheim left a net estate of $2,639,597 when he was lost on the Titanic on April 15, 1912, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer. The gross estate is given at $3,551,994, but there were debts aggregating $775,299, commissions to executors and trustees amounting to $106,899 and administration expenses of $30,000, all of which were deducted from the total.

Mrs. Florette Guggenheim, the widow, receives $785,199, of which $50,000 is in cash and the remainder consists of one-third of the residuary estate. The remainder of the residue is divided in three equal shares for the benefit of the daughters, Miss Benita R., 19 years old, Miss Margerite S., 16 years and Miss Barbara H., 12 years. The income from the daughters' shares is to be paid to the widow for the maintenance and education of the children till they are twenty-one years old respectively. When they are twenty-five years old, each is to receive one-half of the principal of her share and the income for life from each remaining half, held in trust. The valuation of the Appraiser for each girl under this arrangement, because of the differences in their ages is given as follows: Benita R., $442,451; Margerite S., $444,396; and Barbara H., $446,512.

Mr. Guggenheim's sisters, Mrs. Rose Loeb Golasmith and Mrs. Cora Rothschild, and a niece, Nettie Gerstle, each receive the income for life from trust funds of $75,000, while the decedent's sisters-in-law, Mrs. Fannie S. Nathan and Mrs. Angeline Gross, each receive the income for life from trusts of $25,000.

There were bequests of $10,000 to each of the following institutions: The Manhattan Trade School for Girls, the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Technical Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service. There were bequests of $5,000 to each of the following: The Educational Alliance, the United Relief Workers of the Society for Ethical Culture, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Montefiore Home, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Home for Colored Orphans, the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, the Home for Friendless Girls, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The grouped assets are given as: Realty interest of $7,673 in 192½ to 200 Greene Street, the full valuation of which property is $225,000; cash deposits of $341,866, of which $114,196 was on deposit with R. Guggenheim's Sons, and $218,305 was on deposit with H. Content & Co.; life insurance, $25,000; due on notes, $177,291, and stocks and bonds aggregating an appraised valuation of $2,969,291.

Under the grouped items of stocks and bonds it is shown that Mr. Guggenheim took an active interest in the stock of the International Steam Pump Company, now undergoing reorganization. His holdings of the common stock of that concern, 61,007 shares, receives an appraised valuation of $1,783,844, while his 3,000 shares of the preferred stock of the company gets a valuation of $245,000.

Then, too, the report shows that there was $590,648 worth of the common stock of the concern pledged as collateral for loans, as follows: With the National Park Bank, 10,000 shares; with the National Bank of Commerce, 6,000 shares; with Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., 2,700 shares; with Seligsberg & Co., 1,000 shares. It is also shown that 2,000 shares of the preferred stock is pledged with the National Park Bank, and 1,000 shares of the same stock is pledged with the National Bank of Commerce.

The loans for which these stocks were pledged are given under the heading of debts, as follows: National Park Bank, $300,000; the National Bank of Commerce, $150,000; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., $46,687, and Seligsberg & Co., $27,577.

Other debts, enumerated as "put back" contracts made to purchase stocks on May 31, 1912, are given as $81,400, due to J. & W. Seligman; $5,000, due to Haligarten & Co., and $33,000, due to Post & Flagg. There is also the sum of $44,000 given as due to Jules Porges on a "put back" contract to purchase on March 17, 1913, 2,000 shares of the International Steam Pump Company, at $30 a share, while $45,750 is recorded as due to Speyer & Co. on a similar contract to purchase a like amount of the same stock on May 31, 1913. There is a sum of $5,535 recorded as due to H. Content & Co. on an account guaranteed by the testator in behalf of Willis Farrington.

The report shows, too, that $1,000 was paid to the artist, Alphonse Jongers, in settlement of a claim for painting two portraits of the testator. The record shows that the estate held notes of the artist for an aggregate of $2,145.

The testator's interest in the Bungalow Island Club was sold for $75, the counsel fees are estimated at $30,000 in settling up the estate, and there is no appraisal of the residence, at 15 East Seventy-second Street, which was owned by the widow, who leased it in 1910 for a period of six years, the report shows.

There is no mention in the report of Mme. Amy Lurati of San Remo, Italy, who has filed a claim in the Surrogates' Court against the estate, alleging that Mr. Guggenheim had promised her a yearly allowance of $7,500 for life.

Other stockholdings in the report included 6,050 shares of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company of Oregon, appraised at $151,250; 3,000 shares of the New River Collieries preferred stock, $120,300, and 600 shares of the Electric Boat Company, $15,000. There are a number of stocks given as nominal or worthless—3,000 shares of the New River Collieries common, 800 shares of the Kayton Taxicab and Garage Company, 811 shares of the Newton Gas and Electric Company, 1,786 shares of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company of Colorado, and 50,040 shares of the Justice Mining Company, Incorporated, of Colorado.

W. S. JOHNSON LEFT $1,382,279.

Financier's Testimony Once Cleared General Grant of Fraud Charge.

Walter S. Johnson, once President of the American Surety Company, and the man whose testimony absolved General Grant from the charge of fraud in the criminal proceedings that followed the Grant-Ward failure, left a net estate of $1,382,279, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Harry Kopp.

Marguerite Pettit Watson, 29 years old, and Nathan Allen Pettit, 26, of Philadelphia, each receives personalty appraised at $4,569, and the income from two trust funds of $664,228 until they become 30 years old respectively then they receive the principal of the trust funds.

The assets included cash deposits of $340,991 in the Guaranty Trust Company, personal effects, jewelry, clothing, &c., appraised at $9,139, and stocks and bonds of the aggregate appraised valuation of $888,693. Among the items of personalty were an oil painting of General Grant by Gerhard, appraised at $100; "Dawn," by Wyant, $3,000; an engraving of Abraham Lincoln, with an autograph letter, $25; "Canal in Venice," by Rico, $400, and a bronze Diana by MacMonnies, $200.

Among the securities listed in the report were: 1,000 shares of American Sugar Refining Company, preferred, appraised at $109,000; 983 Commonwealth Edison Company, $133,196 1,100; Peoples' Gas, Light & Coke Company, $127,600; 1,000 United States Steel preferred, $111,000; 500 American Brass Company, $86,000; 600 American Surety Company, $36,000; 135 Guaranty Trust Company, $78,300; 900 White Rock Mineral Springs Company, $40,500, and 218 United Fruit Company, $29,375.

John L. Johnson, a brother, receives an annuity of $3,000 for life, Margaret Allen Pettit, a niece, an annuity of $1,800 for life, and Mrs. Mary Moses, a friend, and Jessie Smith, the nurse who attended the testator for six years, each receives $5,000 in cash.

The firm of Stewart & Shearer represented the United States Trust Company, the executor under the will.

WOODRUFF APPRAISAL FILED.

Brooklyn Politician Left $371,064, Mostly in Stocks.

The appraisal of the estate of Timothy Lester Woodruff, for many years the Republican leader of Kings County, was filed in the office of Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn yesterday and showed that Mr. Woodruff left property worth $371,064. The bulk of the estate was in personalty and included shares of the stock of the Maltine Company, Worcester Salt Company, Union Typewriter Company, Harway Improvement Company, and the Garden City Estates.

Mr. Woodruff left the Republican Party with Theodore Roosevelt and became the Progressive leader in Brooklyn. He died in October, 1913. His widow, Mrs. Isabelle Morrison Woodruff, and his son, John Eastman Woodruff, each were to receive one-half of the estate. Politicians were surprised to learn from the appraisal that Mr. Woodruff, the number and chromatic variety of whose vests had often excite dtheir admiration, left a wardrobe valued at only $100.

JUDGE HAND VISITS PLANT.

Watches Process of Refining Corn Products at Edgewater.

Judge Learned Hand instead of going to the Federal District Court yesterday morning, where he is hearing the case of the Government to dissolve the Corn Products Refining Company, made a visit to one of the plants of the defendant at Edgewater, N. J. Attorneys for the Government, Jesse Adkins and Van Sinderen Lindsley, were there together with attorneys for the company, Albert B. Boardman, the General Manager of the company, George M. Moffett, and the Assistant Superintendent of the Edgewater refinery, H. T. Middleton.

Mr. Moffett and Mr. Middleton readily answered all questions which the Judge asked, in order to satisfy all doubts which existed in his mind as to the meaning of the technical terms involved in the testimony of the case. His guides started with the beginning of the process in which the corn is cracked, steeped, separated, ground, washed, transformed, purified, and made into many different products from corn syrup and starch to soap and substitute rubber.

Judge Hand did not permit any part of the process to escape him, and tasted the various semi-finished products. "I guess I've got to taste it," he remarked as he picked up a piece of gluten dough, "I seem to be tasting everything here, but I want to find out all about it."

The party seemed particularly interested in the making of oil from the endosperm of the corn kernel. This part of the corn is separated from the rest in the beginning of the process of obtaining starch, and is placed under very high pressure to extract the oil. It was explained that most of the oil obtained is shipped to Italy and Southern France, where olive oil is made. Mr. Moffett said that the corn oil is used by the natives of these countries for table use, while the olive oil which they make is exported.

In the process of the oil manufacture a scum, which is made into soap, is taken from the oil. The soap, it was said, is shipped to England, where it is used in laundries and woolen mills.

GET 548 GRIP SPREADERS.

Man Calling Himself Relative of Carranza Fined.

Five hundred and forty-eight persons were arrested or served with summons yesterday for spitting in violation of the health ordinance. In the Tombs Court Magistrate Levy fined twenty-six men the sum of $3 each, and announced that he would increase the sum on each day of the crusade until the fine became $10. Other magistrates imposed fines of from $1 to $2.

One indignant defendant in the Morrisania Court said that he was Louis Carranza of 77 West 104th Street, a relative of First Chief Carranza of Mexico. He told the policeman who arrested him that he was here in a diplomatic capacity, but Magistrate Groehl fined him $1 and imposed the same fine on twenty-two others.

Grippe caused 177 deaths last December, as against thirty-two during December of 1914, the Board of Health announced yesterday. There were 166 deaths by acute bronchitis in December, 1915, against ninety in the same month in 1914; 474 deaths from bronchial pneumonia, against 470; 1,133 from heart disease, against 948, and 558 from Bright's disease, against 563.

KILLS GIRL WHO JILTED HIM.

Suitor, Supposedly Insane from Jealousy, Then Ends Own Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—Miss Melissa A. Budlong, 22 years old, daughter of James A. Budlong of Auburn, a wealthy produce merchant, was murdered in the parlor of her home today by Croswell P. Whittier, son of Ira G. Whittier, a diamond dealer of Providence. Whittier shot himself twice in the head, and died later at the Rhode Island Hospital.

Whittier and Miss Budlong had been engaged to be married, and the engagement was broken off last night. It is supposed jealousy made him temporarily insane. Miss Budlong refused to attend a charity ball with Whittier on Friday, but attended the dance with another man. On Saturday evening there was a party at the Budlong home in Auburn, which Whittier attended, and last night both young people were present at a party at the home of Miss Bertha Davis in Edgewood.

Mrs. Julia Lawrence Sued Again.

Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Lawrence, the favorite niece of the late Miss Mary G. Pinkney, who left to her the income of a $500,000 trust fund, has been sued again. The plaintiff in the last action is Leon Jobin, who has begun suit in the Supreme Court against her for $3,489 which he says she owes him for gowns. About ten months ago she was sued by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The bank got a judgment against her for $60,000. In that case the court appointed a receiver to collect the money out of her income.

Seventh Regiment In Review.

The Seventh Regiment gave a review in honor of the United States Army, followed by a parade as a tribute to the riflemen of the regiment, last night in the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The reviewing officers were Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills. In the tests for rifle accuracy prescribed by the War Department 96 per cent. of those qualifying in the First Brigade were members of the Seventh.

SAYS DR. MOHR KNEW ABOUT MOTOR CYCLE

Murdered Physician Obligated Himself to See That It Was Paid For, Merchant Testifies.

BIG POINT AGAINST STATE

It Had Contended That Accused Widow Bought Machine for Negroes—Healis to Testify Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—The prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and the two negroes whom she is accused of hiring to murder her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, turned its guns today upon the negroes, Cecil Victor Brown and Henry H. Spellman. It is the State's plan to establish the fact that Brown and Spellman actually fired the bullets which killed Dr. Mohr and seriously wounded Miss Emily G. Burger, and then to convince the jury that Mrs. Mohr prompted the negroes to commit the crime, and promised to pay them for it.

Assistant Attorney General Abbott Phillips examined the eleven witnesses, and William H. Lewis, the negro lawyer, of counsel for Brown and Spellman, put each witness through a searching cross-examination. In defending his clients he also was defending Mrs. Mohr, for the prosecution's charge against her is based on the assumption of the guilt of the negroes, and, should Mr. Lewis establish their innocence, the case against Mrs. Mohr would collapse.

The first witness called this morning was Walter L. Anthony, a civil engineer, who identified a map he had made showing the locality of the murder. William A. Burgess of Warren, who drove the automobile in which Chief of Police Robbins of Barrington took the negro defendants from Providence to Barrington shortly after their arrest, and George O. Moody, a reporter, who rode in the automobile, succeeded each other on the witness stand, and corroborated the account given last week by Chief Robbins, when he told of making a stop at the scene of the murder, and watching the negroes rehearse their alleged movements immediately before, at, and following the shooting.

Samuel V. Bryan, a local motor cycle dealer, testified that he sold Brown a motor cycle on May 28 last, valued at $295, for which the negro paid $100 in cash. Dr. Mohr obligated himself to see that later installment payments were made, the witness testified. This testimony came as a shock to those in the courtroom, for, although it had repeatedly been charged that Mrs. Mohr gave Brown the $100 with which to buy the motor cycle, Dr. Mohr's name had not been mentioned in connection with the transaction. It was charged that Mrs. Mohr gave Brown the motor cycle to follow the doctor in his automobile and obtain evidence against him that would help her in the divorce action then pending against her husband.

Negroes Fixed Their Motor Cycle.

Ida Irene Brown, an aunt of the two negro defendants, who are half brothers, was the next witness. She said that Brown and Spellman came to her house in the forenoon of Aug. 31 and left about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the day, she said, they spent in front of the house "fixing" Brown's motor cycle. While they were thus occupied George W. Healis, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur, stopped in front of the house in one of Dr. Mohr's motor cars and talked to Brown and Spellman for about five minutes.

Then came the most material point scored today by the State. Brown's motor cycle is made for only one passenger, and it has been contended that Brown and Spellman could not have used it for their getaway after the murder. The aunt of the negroes testified that, on the afternoon before the murder, she loaned Brown a pair of pillows which he tied with a bath towel over the rear mud guard of the motor cycle, thus making a seat for a second passenger. Under cross-examination she said her nephews spent a part of the day after the murder at her home and played ball and sang, seeming lighthearted and care-free.

Earl Williams, son of the previous witness, said that he was with Brown and Spellman when Healis stopped in front of the house. That same afternoon, he said, he took a short ride on the motor cycle with Brown, sitting on the pillows, for which incidentally, he said, he had asked his mother. Williams said that on the day following the murder, when Brown and Spellman were in his home, he mentioned the shooting of Dr. Mohr, and Brown asked Spellman if he had seen it on a local newspaper bulletin board.

On cross-examination Williams said that he was present throughout Healis's visit and that Healis simply asked Brown what he was doing to the motor cycle. Mr. Lewis asked the witness if Healis did not say that he was taking a suitcase to Miss Burger and stopped only because he saw Brown's motor cycle in front of the house, and, though Williams denied hearing this, he said he saw a suitcase in the automobile with Healis.

Bought a New Light.

William F. Halliday, a local motor cycle salesman, testified that less than two hours before the murder Brown and a taller negro came to his store and purchased a new gas-lighting tank for the motor cycle. He knew Brown but did not know the other negro. Spellman is much taller than Brown, but the witness would not identify him today as the negro he saw with Brown.

Mrs. Mary G. Gardiner, who lived not far from the scene of the shooting, got off of a train at the Nayatt Station about five minutes before the shooting, she testified, and was approaching the spot when she heard five shots. About five minutes later, she said, she met "a little colored fellow, with his cap pulled down and his hands in his pockets," walking away from the place of the murder. She could not, however, identify Brown as this negro. She also testified that she saw what she thought was the shadow of another man running toward the underbrush by the roadside.

Joseph H. Butler, who passed Mrs. Gardiner in the road before the shooting, told of doing so. Samuel Selley, who was fishing in Echo Lake at the time of the murder, said he heard five shots, and about five minutes later saw two negroes, a tall one and a short one, pushing a motor cycle in the Nayatt Road, but he could identify neither Brown nor Spellman. It came out that the witness was fishing illegally in the lake. This fact, he said, caused him to pay particular attention to whoever passed along the road.

George W. Healis, who has turned State's evidence, may testify tomorrow. The trial will be resumed at 9:45 o'clock.

MRS. MOHR ENDS EQUITY SUIT

Accused Widow Accepts Legal Share of Her Husband's Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—Following a conference tonight between Arthur Cushing of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, and Philip S. Knauer, who was one of Dr. Mohr's attorneys, it was stated that an agreement had been reached in the equity suit brought by Mrs. Mohr to recover real estate she had conveyed to the doctor before his death.

Dr. Mohr left no will so far as has been learned, but his widow's legal share in the estate, based on the figures shown in an inventory by the appraisers, would be approximately $24,000. Dr. Mohr's practice is reported to have brought him a comfortable fortune, but Mr. Knauer denied that it amounted to $500,000, as had been stated. The inventory showed personal property of $30,000, and the tax books give records of real estate here and in Middletown valued at $70,000.

In announcing the result of the conference Mr. Knauer said:

"Under the agreement Mrs. Mohr's equity suit is withdrawn and she will get her widow's allowance and also an amount of furniture. The law provides that the widow shall get one-third of the personal property and a life interest in one-third of the real estate, the rest to go to the heirs. In this case there are four heirs. Charles and Virginia Mohr, by the present wife, and Charles Manning Mohr of New York, and Adele Marr, wife of Dr. Ernest Marr of Baltimore, children by a former marriage."

There were reports tonight that Martha Wilson, who was Dr. Mohr's housekeeper at Newport, and whom the prosecution wished to introduce as a witness against Mrs Mohr, was out of the State and could not be located.

45,000 CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

League Insists This Is Yearly Average in the United States.

The Roman Catholic Church's assertion that between 35,000 and 45,000 persons yearly are converted to its teachings in the United States was vigorously upheld and denials by certain Protestant ministers were repudiated at a meeting of the Catholic Converts' League of New York at the Plaza Hotel yesterday evening. Stuart P. West, President of the league, said the figures given were probably an underestimate. He was supported by the Rev. Dr. Sigourney W. Fay, formerly Archbishop of the Episcopal Diocese at Fond du Lac, Mich., and now head master of the Newman School at Hackensack, N. J., who said the number was undoubtedly much greater than stated.

Mr. West said the figures were based on the number of adult baptisms, which in many cases were secretly recorded. He said it had been stated that one-third of the converts to Catholicism returned to their original faith, but that only two out of 1,200 Catholic converts he had known had returned.

Other speakers were Father John J. Hughes, Superior of Paulist Fathers in New York, and Father Henry E. O'Keefe, C. S. P. Father Hughes told of the success which the Catholic Church was enjoying in securing converts in Texas.

The following list of former Episcopal ministers who have become Catholics was presented to the meeting: Foster Waterman Stearns, former rector of Christ Episcopal Church at Sheffield, Mass.; John B. Pitcher, former rector of All Saints Episcopal Church at Orange, N. J.; Henry S. Dawson, former Episcopal minister at New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Henry Sargent, former Superior in the Episcopal Order of the Holy Cross; Dr. Jesse Albert Lock; W. A. Farmer of Georgia; Arthur Augustine Beaumont, and Rev. Paul James Francis, S. A. graduate of G. P. S. The following is a list of former Episcopal laymen who have become Catholic priests: Dr. B. Stuart Chambers, the Rev. Henry Woods, the Rev. James Viet, the Rev. Eugene O. Wilson, O. P., the Rev. C. J. Lijenerantz, and Carl L. Sandri.

ADMIT SMUGGLING JEWELS.

Herman J. and Charles Dietz Plead Guilty and Their Trial Ends.

The trial of Herman J. Dietz and his son, Charles, in the Federal District Court for smuggling diamonds across the Canadian border came to a sudden close yesterday when their counsel withdrew their pleas of not guilty. The evidence in the possession of the Government was so strong that the defendants realized that there was no use in fighting the case further, and entered pleas of guilty.

Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood told Judge Hunt that for the protection of honest merchants, who imported goods regularly, the Government believed that such crimes as these should be punished severely, and he asked for a prison sentence in the case of the elder defendant. The court then sentenced Herman J. Dietz to imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary for one year and one day, and imposed a fine of $5,000 on his son. If the fine was not paid by Monday next, Judge Hunt ordered the rearraignment of Charles Dietz for resentence.

On account of the pleas of guilty, Assistant District Attorney Samuel Hershenstein assented to the dropping of the counts against the defendants alleging that they personally smuggled some of the diamonds from Canada. They pleaded guilty only to the indictment charging them with having taken part in a smuggling conspiracy.

For a Red Cross Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Assembly tonight passed a resolution, introduced by Assemblyman Good, Democrat, of New York, requesting Governor Whitman to designate, by proclamation, Jan. 27 as a day for special contributions to the Red Cross, for the relief of suffering in the warring countries of Europe. President Wilson has already designated Jan. 27 for that purpose. A similar resolution was introduced by Assemblyman Goldstein, Democrat, of New York.

Mardi Gras Ball for Suffrage.

A big Madison Garden Mardi Gras suffrage ball, said to be the largest suffrage entertainment ever given, is to be held March 7, under the auspices of the New York State Suffrage Party, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman. It is to be a spectacular affair and the suffragists promise that it will rival the horse show in interest and outdo it in brilliancy. Already 35 of the Arena boxes have been sold. The ball will be a democratic as well as a social affair, the entrance tickets being only 50 cents.

CREANGE & WALTER

SEVENTEEN EAST FORTIETH STREET

CHINA PLATE SALE

IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS DURING JANUARY

FRIENDS DINE MRS. SANGER.

Advocate of Birth Control Goes on Trial Today.

The friends of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who is to be tried today in the Federal Court for sending her articles upon birth control through the mail, rallied to her support at a dinner given in her honor last evening in the Hotel Brevoort. There were more than a hundred persons, mostly women, present, and there was the flavor of Bohemia and the Greenwich Village, tinctured by the smoke of many cigarettes in the dining hall. It was apparent from the few speeches made that while all indorsed the principles for which Mrs. Sanger is making her fight, not all agreed with her methods. Indeed, Mrs. Sanger seemed to recognize this feeling, for, in the brief address she made, she touched upon this subject.

Mrs. Sanger is to have the support of the National Birth Control League in her coming trial. A notice to this effect was circulated last night.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes presided. She read several letters from those in sympathy with the movement. Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot sent a letter. Dr. Ira S. Wile, the first speaker, pointed out that the real question for the public was not whether it approved Mrs. Sanger's doctrines, but whether or not it believed in the right to discuss vital topics. He was followed by Dr. A. L. Goldwater, who said that Mrs. Sanger had done a work for humanity. There was a sustained burst of applause when Mrs. Sanger arose to speak. One particular reason for her writings was, she said, to arouse the working women.

"There is nothing new and radical about birth control. Aristotle and Plato advocated it. Practically all great modern thinkers have advanced it, for it is an idea that must appeal to all mature minds.

"I trust that at this time tomorrow night we shall see the United States of America on the map beside other civilized countries. I hope that all of my friends who can will attend the United States District Court tomorrow to impress both the Court and the public with the fact that widespread interest has been aroused. I earnestly beg you to be there."

Other speakers were Mrs. Ware Dennett, Secretary of the Birth Control League, who explained its policies; Mrs. Henrietta Rodman, Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, and Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

OSBORN TO ISSUE CALL.

Democratic State Committee to Meet Here In Two Weeks.

Chairman William Church Osborn will issue today a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to be held in New York City either the last week in January or the first week in February. The committee will decide whether to hold an unofficial State convention or a conference to designate candidates for delegates at large to the National Convention or to leave the selection of such candidates entirely to the voters at the Spring primaries.

"Of course, the Republicans are hunting for a candidate for President," said Mr. Osborn, "and, therefore, they seem disposed to hold a convention at which to choose their delegates at large. We Democrats already have a candidate in President Wilson, so there seems to be little necessity for a convention or a conference. However, the State Committee will decide the matter."

"How about Pennoyer and Horatio Seymour Clubs—political organizations of the neighborhood. When news of his death reached the Horatio Seymour Club last night, Alderman Frank L. Dowling, ex-Commissioner Frank J. Goodwin, and ex-Senator Patrick H. Bird visited the hotel, identified the body, and said they would raise a fund to prevent Lockwood's burial in Potter's Field.

"More People to be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator?" Chairman Osborn was asked.

"We are waiting to hear from Senator O'Gorman on that subject," he replied.

"Will you be a candidate if Mr. O'Gorman is not?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

"I have not made any announcement as yet," he replied with a smile.

It was said yesterday that ex-Governor Glynn and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will probably be among the delegates at large to the National Convention.

ILLNESS MAY BAR HADLEY.

Forced to Go to New Mexico, He May Abandon Senatorial Race.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor of Missouri, accompanied by Mrs. Hadley, left this morning for New Mexico on account of his health. A bad cold, contracted prior to Christmas, arrested the progress he had made toward recovery of his normal condition.

It is not expected that he will return before March or April, and it is generally understood that his departure means his elimination from the Senatorial race. Mr. Hadley did not say, however, that his illness would affect his candidacy.

While his condition is not thought dangerous, his friends, on the advice of physicians, urged him to spend as much time as possible in a favorable climate and not risk his life in a political campaign. They hope he may recover so as to be a candidate.

SUBMARINE TO CARRY MILK.

Committee Gets Expert's Assurance That Project Is Practicable.

Lieutenant Commander Craft of the Brooklyn Navy Yard assured the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments yesterday that there was no scientific reason why a submarine merchantman should not be constructed to carry condensed milk to Germany and Austria.

"If the submarine was built for the purpose," he said, "there is no scientific reason why it could not make the voyage across the Atlantic with a cargo. The idea of a commercial submarine for blockade running is new, but practicable."

Dr. Edmund von Mach, Executive Chairman of the committee, said last night that it was determined to get milk to the babies of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russian Poland.

"We are still hopeful," he said, "that a deliberate war upon babies will not be declared by Great Britain and France."

The Eagle Almanac for 1916 Issued

The Thirty-first annual number of The Eagle Almanac will be issued today. Publication of the book has been held back in order to get the latest national, State and city appointments. The chapter on the world war, the publishers believe, is complete, impartial and accurate, giving the chronology of the war's events. The New York State census figures for 1915 are included.

Annual Sale

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

Established 1820

FURS

20% Reductions

391 Fifth Avenue New York

$1,229 FOR SKETCH BOOKS.

Sale of Daniel Huntington Library Brings $3,146.45.

The library of the late Daniel Huntington, President of the National Academy, was sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $3,146.45.

George D. Smith paid $1,229.50 for a number of sketch books and pencil sketches of Mr. Huntington. The lot, which brought the highest price, $275, consisted of twenty-two sketch books of various sizes, containing hundreds of pencil sketches from nature at Lake Mohonk and elsewhere, studies of faces and figures from life and from the antique.

There were pencil sketches, among others, of President Arthur, President White of Cornell, Robert T. Lincoln, D. O. Mills, Peter Cooper, President Van Buren, President Lincoln, Robert Lenox and Professor Silliman. Included in the views were the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, along the Hudson River, Lake George, the White Mountains and Lake Champlain.

A. T. Kennedy gave $30 for "L'Artiste," Paris, 1831-37, profusely illustrated. James F. Drake obtained for $23 plates of the costumes of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. G. E. Stechert paid $30 for Michael Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." E. Weyhe obtained for $29 "Costumes Français," Paris, 1884-38, with the autograph of T. P. Rossiter, the painter, on the title-page.

"The Manners of England in the Olden Time," by Joseph Nash, first edition, with the hand-colored plates, sold for $265. "The British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits" went to N. Ehrich for $51. He also paid $159 for "Engravings from the Pictures and Sketches Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds." "The St. Memin Collection of Portraits," consisting of 760 medallion portraits, principally of distinguished Americans, was knocked down to R. Peabody for $55.

CHELSEA OLD-TIMER DEAD.

Politicians Will Bury John Lockwood, Who Was Wealthy Once.

John S. Lockwood, 70 years old, a familiar figure in Chelsea Village since the civil war, was found dead in his room in the Utah House, 269 West Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Death was due to natural causes. In 1876 he was reputed to be worth more than $100,000. Last night the 75 cents found among his effects in his room was believed to be all the money he had.

Lockwood was intimate with Tweed, Croker, and other Tammany leaders of a bygone day. He was a member of the former firm of Terwilliger & Lockwood, manufacturers of safes, of 54 Maiden Lane. He joined the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., in 1860, and saw service in the civil war and the New York draft riots. He received his commission as First Lieutenant in 1866 from Governor Reuben Fenton.

He appeared frequently at his old haunts in Chelsea Village until two years ago, when he disappeared. A week ago he reappeared and took rooms at the Utah House, run by his old friend John Shields.

Included among his effects were several bankbooks, and documents showing he had been a member of the Govern-

NOTED OLD CRAFT DOOMED.

Puritan and Pilgrim, Once "Queens of the Sound," to be Scrapped.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 17.—The junk heap is awaiting the remains of what were a quarter of a century ago the "Queens of Long Island Sound," the steamers Pilgrim and Puritan. The Pilgrim is at Fox's Point, Providence, R. I., and the Puritan lies at the New England Navigation Company's wharm in this city.

Neither boat has been in commission for several years, the boilers and machinery needing a general overhauling. The owners considered it inexpedient to spend $250,000 in putting them in good shape again. The side wheel boats also consumed an enormous amount of coal compared with the modern propeller type.

Millions of passengers have traveled on these steamers between Providence, Fall River, and New York, and in their halcyon days the vessels were great money makers for the marine department of the "consolidated" railroad. The furnishings on both steamers, once considered the last word in luxurious fittings, are already being stripped and sold at bargains.

The Scott Wrecking Company of this city has purchased the vessels and will remove everything of value down to the very hull. Captain Thomas A. Scott said tonight that motion picture promoters were after the steamers to stage a thriller on Long Island Sound. According to him the movie men can have both craft if they wish to pay the price. The Puritan is twenty-seven years old and the Pilgrim thirty-four.

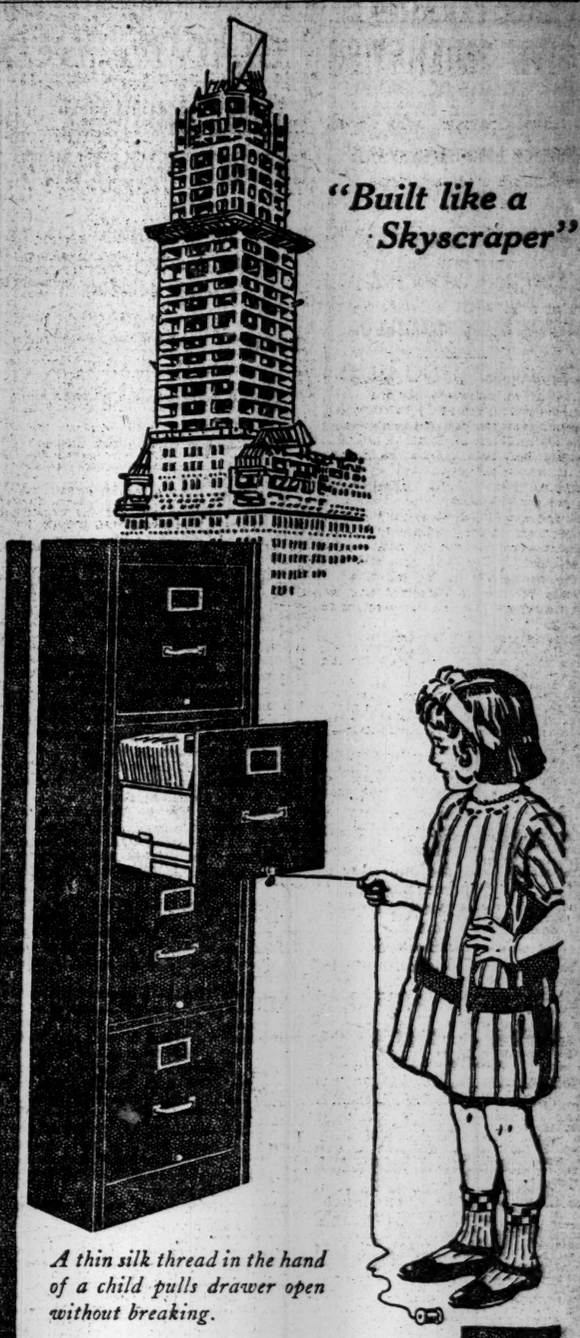
FREED OF $1,852,000 DEBTS.

Henry Corn, Real Estate Operator, Discharged in Bankruptcy.

Henry Corn, a builder and real estate operator, formerly President of the Improved Property Holding Company, was discharged from bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday by Judge Mayer and freed from debts amounting to $1,852,000.

The majority of the liabilities were obligations of the Improved Property Holding Company, which he assumed. This company went into the hands of a receiver on May 22, 1912, with liabilities of $12,179,738, and assets of $14,180,068.

Mr. Corn, who was a pioneer in loft building, organized the Improved Property Holding Company, which was incorporated in 1906, to construct and handle loft buildings in the midtown section of the city. It operated along Fifth Avenue below Fourteenth Street and in the Thirty-fourth Street district.



A thin silk thread in the hand of a child pulls drawer open without breaking.

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Here is the romance of a genius. A colorful, absorbing story of an unusual personality, a woman of great charm who, loving both her career and her husband, had to adjust her life to their different claims.
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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
Beg to announce that during January and February they will make reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent. on a great number of Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, Glass in Sets, odd Dozens and Single Pieces.
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USED CARS FOR SALE.
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GIANTS BUY THREE FEDERAL LEAGUE STARS—CHESS MASTERS IN HARD GAMES

KAUFF, ANDERSON, RARIDEN FOR GIANTS

New York Club Buys Crack Players for Sum Said to be About $65,000.

SINCLAIR MAKES THE DEAL

President Hempstead Wants Another Player, Probably a Third Baseman, to Strengthen Team.

The Giants stole a march on all the clubs in organized ball yesterday and plucked three of the brightest stars from the defunct Federal League's collection of players. Benny Kauff, the independent league's best batsman; Bill Rariden, their best catcher, and big Fred Anderson, one of their best pitchers, were purchased from Harry F. Sinclair by the New York Club at a price said to be about $65,000.

Manager McGraw believes that the acquisition of these three players will do much to strengthen the weak spots in his club. It gives the Giants a promising outlook for next season. The club has not concluded its search for new players, and President Harry H. Hempstead stated yesterday that the club was after another player, and presumably he had in mind a new third baseman.

Negotiations for the Federal League players have been pending since the settlement of the basball war. The competition for these players has been very keen. Manager McGraw stated yesterday that the attitude of Mr. Sinclair throughout the negotiations has been commendable. He said the Federal League owner had given the Giants the pick of his talent, and all details of the purchase had gone along smoothly from the start.

The New York Club assumed the contracts which the players had signed with the Federal League clubs. Kauff's contract has two years to run, and it is stated that it calls for a salary of $8,000 a year. The Giants also have a contract for three years with Kauff, which he signed last Summer when he jumped to the Giants. This contract caused a big fiasco in baseball at the time, and resulted in Kauff bringing suit against the New York Club for $5,000, the amount of the bonus which he claimed was promised him for signing.

President Hempstead stated yesterday that the club would soon have a conference with Kauff, and the suit and other details of the transfer of the player would be settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned. The contracts of Rariden and Anderson are for two years.

Kauff will play centre field for the Giants, and if he lives up to his Federal League reputation he will make a valuable addition to the club. Kauff has been the star of the Federal League for the last two years. In 1914, when he was with the pennant-winning Indianapolis Club, he finished the season with a batting average of .366 and had 75 stolen bases to his credit. Last year, with the Brooklyn Federal League Club, he led the league with a batting average of .344, and stole 54 bases.

Behind the bat Bill Rariden should strengthen the Giants where they were noticeably weak last season. Rariden was the best of the Federal League catchers last season with the Newark Club. He played in 142 games and had a batting average of .278 and a fielding average of .978. His total of put-outs was the largest in the league. He had 711 to his credit.

Rariden started his professional baseball career in Canton, Ohio, and was signed by the Boston Braves in 1912. He played a few seasons in Boston, and became very popular with the Boston fans. In 1914 he jumped to the Indianapolis club of the Federal League, and last year was transferred with the club to Newark.

Manager McGraw looks upon Anderson as the prize of the three players. He is badly in need of experienced pitchers, and regards the former Buffalo player as a valuable acquisition. Anderson is a dentist, and a graduate of North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he coached the baseball team for the last few seasons.

Last season Anderson pitched in thirty-six games. He won nineteen and lost thirteen. In 120 innings he allowed 195 base hits and struck out 144 batsmen. Benny Kauff says that he was the hardest pitcher to hit in the Federal League. Anderson joined the Boston Red Sox in 1911, but did not play in 1912 because the Boston team wanted to farm him out to Wichita, Kan. He rejoined the Red Sox in 1913, but jumped to the Buffalo Federal League club.

Manager McGraw will remain in the city for a few days until the details of the purchases have been completed, and then he will probably take a vacation in Cuba. The New York manager has not yet recovered from the severe attack of the grip from which he has been suffering for a month.

The New York Club is in favor of having the rule limiting the number of players for each club to twenty-one rescinded. President Hempstead stated yesterday that he was in favor of extending the limit to twenty-three or twenty-four players, and that the sentiment among the club owners of the National League seemed to favor it. It will require a unanimous vote, however, to change the rule, and it is expected that some of the Western clubs will object to the change. Manager McGraw stated yesterday that he would be in favor of placing the player limit at the old mark of twenty-five.

The salary limit of $3,500 as adopted last Fall by the American Association will remain in force, President Chivington announced yesterday. Discussion of the limit took place at the meeting in Chicago last Saturday, but no formal proposal to change it was made and it will probably not be brought up at the February meeting to be held in Columbus.

It is expected that the season will open this year on April 12. The opening games in the East will probably find the Giants playing Brooklyn at Ebbets Field and the Boston Braves at Philadelphia. The Yankees will open the season at the Polo Grounds against Washington, and the Athletics will play the Red Sox at Boston. The regular schedule meetings of both the National and American Leagues will be held in this city on Feb. 8.

Jack Dunn, formerly manager of the Richmond Club and now owner of the Jersey City franchise of the International League, which he expects to transfer to Baltimore, was in this city yesterday, in conference with Manager Bill Donovan and Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees. The Baltimore manager wants to get an option on some of the youngsters which the Yankees will release before the season begins.

Germany Schaefer, who was left high and dry when the Federal League went out of business, was in town yesterday to see Harry F. Sinclair of the Newark Club. Schaefer is a friend of Manager McGraw, and if there is room for the comedian on the Giants he may be engaged as a coach. Germany's playing days are nearly over.

President John K. Tener of the National League will go to Chicago today to complete the final transfer of the Chicago Cubs from the Charles P. Taft interests to Charles H. Weeghman and his associates, who have taken over the club.

BASKET BALL IS BARRED.

Haughton Warns Maranville Against Playing—Stallings in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Percy Haughton, President of the Boston Nationals, already has exercised his authority in disciplining players. Announcing himself as opposed to basket ball playing by any member of the Braves, because of the possibility of injury, he wrote personally to Walter Maranville cautioning him against taking part in indoor games. Maranville had stated his intention of joining a team which would include Janvrin of the Red Sox, Connolly of the Washingtons, Nunamaker of the New York Americans, and Rehg of the Providence Internationals.

"The Braves are in need of repairs. We will have to patch up several spots, and we shall set about it at once," Manager George T. Stallings said today after a conference with President Haughton. He had come up from the South for this purpose.

Stallings said he had several deals in mind which, if consummated, would bring to Boston the men needed to strengthen the Braves. A catcher, a pitcher, and an infielder are specially needed, he said.

Yankees May Buy Knabe.
Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—It was learned today from a reliable source that Otto Knabe, manager of the local Federal League Club, has been recommended as second baseman to the New York Yankees, and that serious consideration is being given to the probable purchase of the former Terrapin leader. The fact that Lee Magee has been purchased by the Yankees will not interfere with the purchase of Knabe. Magee may be used in the outfield. Knabe's contract has another year to run. Local officials said they had nothing to say about him going to the Yankees.

ITALIAN FENCER LOSES.

Victor P. Nunez Defeated in Hammond Foils Event by Hall.

In the round robin foils competition at the New York Athletic Club last night, Sherman Hall of the N. Y. A. C., won the silver mounted foils presented by Dr. G. M. Hammond, President of the N. Y. A. C. The surprise of the tournament was the defeat of Victor P. Nunez, champion of Italy in 1914, who survived the elimination rounds, but was easily defeated by Hall in the final by five points to one.

Nunez was handicapped by his unfamiliarity with the American styleof fencing, as he has been in this country only a few months. He lost many points on technicalities. This is the first time that Nunez has been defeated in America in a foils competition.

In the elimination bouts Nunez disposed of his four opponents easily, winning from Emil Fuchs, Fencers' Club, 5—4; Harold Van Buskirk, N. Y. A. C., 5—3; L. U. Schoonmaker, Fencers' Club, 5—0, and H. H. Davis, West Side Y. M. C. A., 5—1. Harold Van Buskirk was the other foilsman on this strip to qualify for the finals with three victories and one defeat. He won from L. U. Schoonmakes, 5—4; H. H. Davis, 5—1, and Emil Fuchs, 5—2, and suffered defeat at the hands of Nunez, 5—3.

Hall and S. Pitt, of New Rochelle, were the winners on the second strip. Hall defeated Pitt five points to four in a spirited bout. In his other bouts Hall defeated Paul Meylan, Fencers' Club, 5—4; Ray W. Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 5—1, and S. Bosco, N. Y. Turn Verein, 5—1. Pitt reached the finals by defeating Dutcher, 5—2; Meylan, 5—4, and S. Bosco, 5—2.

In the third strip the winners were R. Van Nardroff and C. MacPherson. McPherson defaulted in the finals, and Van Nardroff was defeated by Hall, 5 points to . Hall won all his bouts in the final rounds, defeating Nunez, 5—1; Pitt, 5—2; McPherson by default, Van Nardroff, 5—1, and Van Burskirk, 5—4, in the final bout of the evening.

Sunlight, a Yearling, Drops Dead.

Sunlight, the highest-priced yearling of the Clarence H. Mackay sale, held at Durland's Academy, Dec. 23, dropped dead at the Lexington racetrack yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination by Dr. E. W. Hagyard revealed that the colt had died of valvular heart trouble.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

FOURTEEN MEN IN RICE CHESS TOURNEY

Four of the Seven Matches Are Adjourned at Brooklyn Club.

Fourteen players from various parts of the world started play in the Rice memorial chess masters' tournament yesterday at the Brooklyn Chess Club. The drawings were made on Sunday, at which time only thirteen contestants had entered the event, but yesterday Black, the former Cornell University expert, who is now the Brooklyn champion, asked to be permitted to enter the contest. Capablanca, who had previously drawn a bye, consented to play Black, so the tournament started with seven tables.

Harold M. Phillips, President of the tournament, opened the proceedings with a speech. W. M. de Visser, the referee, explained to the players the conditions under which the event would be run and the prizes to be distributed.

One of the newcomers in chess circles, who is making his début in tournament play, is Newell W. Banks of Detroit, the checker champion of the United States. Among the fourteen players there are six Americans, the veteran of the aggregation being A. B. Hodges, who is the dean of the tournament and was also a prominent American player in the international matches played at Cambridge Springs in 1894. A. W. Fox is another veteran who took part in the Cambridge Springs event.

Chajes and Kostic, who are opponents, are reserve officers of the Austrian Army, and have for months been awaiting an oppotunity to get to the front. Another case where countrymen have been drawn against each other is that of Janowski and Tenenwurzel, who are Russians. One of the spectators at the games was Leon Beker, Secretary to the Russian Commission which recently arrived in this country to buy munitions of war.

Not in the history of American chess tournaments since a time limit was established have a set of important games been so stubbornly contested as in the case of the seven played in the opening round. Four of the seven matches were adjourned, to be concluded on Wednesday.

The first session of play lasted four hours, and at 7 o'clock only one game had been finished, Kupchik, the New York State champion, winning from Rosenthal in 21 moves. Rosenthal was not in form. He lost a pawn on the sixteenth move, and one of his rooks on the twenty-first.

The game between Bernstein and Hodges also was near completion. Bernstein had established a passed pawn on the queen's bishop file, and on the thirty-seventh move won a pawn by a pretty play. After 46 moves Bernstein sealed his move, but Hodges resigned the game without resuming play in the evening. Only one more game was decided just before the close of the evening session, between Banks and Perkins of the Brooklyn Chess Club, which resulted in a draw.

The centre of interest was the game between Capablanca and Black. The Cuban adopted his favorite Ruy Lopez, making a king's side advance with his pawns, supported by his two knights. The play, however, shifted to the queen's side of the board and with 22 R-R5 the Cuban threatened to win a weak pawn. Black took another in exchange and on his twenty-sixth move captured another pawn, which Capablanca had left unprotected. The Cuban, however, had reckoned on this and began to draw a net around the black queen. Black saw the trouble coming and elected to give up the queen for a rook and bishop, which, with the extra pawn, gave him good fighting chances. In the evening, Capablanca succeeded in winning one of Black's pieces for another pawn, but in the process he lost all his own pawns. Finally the Cuban had a queen and knight against Black's rook, bishop, and two pawns, giving the latter some drawing chances, when the game was adjourned.

Janowski found Tenenwurzel a hard man to make an impression upon. The French champion obtained a passed Queen's pawn, but, on the other hand, the New Yorker had a similar pawn on the queen's knight file. Kotics obtained the advantage with Chajes in a queen's gambit declined, opened by the latter. The Serbian won his adversary's bishop's pawn on the thirtieth move, and later annexed another, but was left with bishops of opposite colors, making a difficult game. Fox and Schroeder discussed another Ruy Lopez. When play was adjourned Schroeder had a passed pawn on the queen's wing, with slightly better prospects, but Fox was playing in his old style and bid fair to force a draw.

The four games will be finished tomorrow. This afternoon and evening the second round will be played at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club with the players paired as follows: Banks vs. Capablanca, Chajes vs. Tenenwurzel, Fox vs. Perkins, Kupchik vs. Kostic, Bernstein vs Schroeder, Hodges vs. Rosenthal, and Janowski vs. Black.

NATIONAL CLASS B SQUASH.

Three Players Qualify for Semi-Finals at Heights Casino.

Three more players qualified for the semi-finals in the national squash tennis Class B tournament at the Heights Casino, Brooooklyn, yesterday. Two of the matches were unusually close and hard fought, and were carried to three games. R. Catlin, Heights Casino, won from N. Toerge of Heights Casino. Toerge won the first game, 4—15, but Catlin's play improved in the next game, and he won 15—5. Toerge put up a hard battle in the final game before he was defeated, 18—15.

The match between S. H. Johnson of the Yale Club and Sterling Martin of the Heights Casino was also carried to three games. Martin took the first, 13—18, and Johnson won the next two, 15—9, 15—7.

In the other match, T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Page, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—8. The match between John Munroe, Harvard Club, and Robert Abbott, Bridgeport University Club, was postponed until today. The summary:

T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Page, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—8; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated Sterling Martin, Heights Casino, 13—18, 15—9, 15—7. R. Catlin, Heights Casino, defeated N. Toerge, Heights Casino, 4—15, 15—5, 18—15.

Woman Referees Hockey Match.
Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—A team of hockey players representing Stamford defeated a team representing Tokeneke at Tokeneke today by the score of 6 to 0. The feature of the contest was the refereeing of Mrs. Hamilton Irwin of Montreal, Canada. Not only did Mrs. Irwin referee with keen judgment and satisfaction, but also toward the end of the contest she substituted for her cousin, J. S. Gillespie, and several times threatened the Stamford goal. Mrs. Irwin is a clever skater, and she plays hockey better than most men. Her husband, Captain Hamilton Irwin of the Royal Canadian Engineers, played a wing position for the Tokeneke team. They are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gillespie of Norton. Captain Irwin will soon leave for duty in the European war.

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Athletic News of the Colleges

Cornell has changed her policy of limiting awards to athletes of the football, baseball and track teams and the crew. Heretofore, the maximum number of C's given for football was eighteen, for baseball thirteen and for crew eighteen. The Major Sports Council as amended the by-laws of the Athletic Association so that an unlimited number of letters may be given for meritorious participation in football, baseball and rowing, and the C 2d has been eliminated. This means that second string men who do work that justifies it will be recommended to the Council for the 'Varsity C. Heretofore, a member of the track team winning first place in a dual meet or scoring in the intercollegiates was eligible for the 'Varsity letter. Following the changes in the by-laws, every member of the track team doing meritorious work during the season will be eligible for his C, whether he wins a first place in a dual meet or does not score at all in the intercollegiates. There has been no change in the bylaws in regard to the awarding of the intercollegiate stripe to track men who score in the intercollegiates.

Coach Harry Hillman has compiled the points scored by Dartmouth College athletics in 1915. Principal honors were won by H. T. Worthington '17, the broad jumper, who scored 33 points, and second to him was E. C. Riley '16 with one point less. In cross-country running, which has a distinctive system of rating for competitors, Captain K. D. Tucker '16 was the leader with 28 points. The points scored by the men during the year are: H. T. Worthington '17, 33; E. C. Riley '16, 32; W. R. Granger, Jr., '15, 28; D. S. Trenholm '17, 28; K. D. Tucker '16, 27; F. Lagay '17, 25; L. A. Whitney '15, 25; G. A. Braun '15, 16; C. W. Spears '17, 13; V. G. Rector '16, 8 1-2; M. L. Frederick '15, 6; D. W. Coakley '16, 6; J. C. Myer '17, 6; C. A. Pudrith '16, 5; J. H. Allison '17, 5; C. B. Thompson '17, 5; P. D. Smith '15, 2; P. G. Nordell '16, 1; and C. M. Gilmore '17, 1. The following points were scored by the 'Varsity cross-country men in the dual meets and intercollegiates last Fall—K. D. Tucker '16, 28; M. G. Sherburne '17, 11; H. Lord '16, 8; L. F. Pfingstag '16, 17; J. C. Myer '17, 7; J. T. Duffy, Jr., '18, 5; and W. W. Drabble '18, 1.

Rowing Coach Joe Wright of Toronto has taken charge of crew work at Pennsylvania. He arrived in Philadelphia Sunday and inspected the rowing equipment in the university gymnasium and at the college boathouse in Fairmount Park. Coach Wright will devote all his attention to the freshmen this week, and will call out the 'Varsity candidates next Monday. Outdoor rowing will be started next month if the weather is mild. Penn's Rowing Committee will tender a dinner to Coach Wright on Jan. 28, and about 200 oarsmen of the past and present will be invited to attend.

Cornell's baseball team was hard hit by graduations last Spring, when it lost pitching stars Regan and Bryant, and Johnson, a second string twirler. This left Russell of the 1915 'Varsity nine, who did not pitch well last Spring. As there is little valuable material to be recruited from last year's Freshman team, it is probable that Charles Barrett, the famous football star, will be called upon to strengthen the pitching staff. Barrett was a capable pitcher in his preparatory and Freshman days, but gave up baseball for football. Captain Clary will again be the mainstay behind the bat, and it is expected that Mellen will retain his position at third base. Coach Al Sharpe will have to find new men to play first base, second base and shortstop, as all these positions were left vacant when Keating, Donovan and Bins graduated last June. All of the outfielders, Gordon, O'Connell, Sutterby and Whitney are again available, and will be candidates for the team.

Princeton has her third Peacock playing hockey this year. Clarence Peacock was a crack goal defender for the Tigers, and then came "Shorty" Peacock, who was regarded as a clever cover point. The present team is led by Captain Grant Peacock, a dashing rover.

Captain Richard Daley of the Notre Dame College basket ball team, while practicing last Friday, had five of his ribs torn loose in a collision.

George Little, football coach at the University of Cincinnati, has been engaged by Miami University to handle her gridiron elevens.

Yale will organize a freshman gymnastic team this year, and it is planned to arrange for two or three dual meets to be held at other colleges. A large number of freshmen are practicing.

A Yale freshman wrestling team was organized last night for the first time. Meets will be arranged and a freshman championship meet to determine the team makeup will be held the week after the Prom.

Wesleyan was defeated at handball by Yale at New Haven last Saturday, 7 matches to 0. Yale will play New Haven Y. M. C. A. tomorrow and Thursday.

After two poor seasons, the University of Vermont will put a strong baseball team on the diamond the coming Spring. Practice began Dec. 11 in the cage, which has a regulation size dirt diamond, and with several promising men who were ineligible last year no longer deficient in their studies, a successful season is looked forward to. Palmer and Hamilton, the freshman battery, expect to equal the work of Malcolm and Mayforth of the crack 1912 team. Their work thus far in practice and their prep school record stamps them as high-class players. Vermont University, which turned out such players as Arlie Pond of the old Baltimore team, Ed Ruelbach, formerly of the Cubs, and Ray Collins and Larry Gardner of the Boston Red Sox, will be well represented by an entirely amateur team.

Plans for organizing a freshman hockey team at Columbia University have been abandoned because of the uncertain ice conditions on the university rink on East Field. Hockey is one of the few Columbia minor sports for which freshmen are eligible, and the first year candidates have been added to the 'Varsity squad. The first team had the first good practice yesterday in two weeks, and is preparing for the game with the Saegkill Golf Club on Saturday. Four games on the Columbia schedule have already been canceled and none played.

Columbia basket ball players were in high spirits yesterday on their return from Hanover, N. H., where they administered a defeat in the return game with Dartmouth. The elation was increased because of a joke at the expense of the Green squad. Dartmouth students met the Columbia team at the railroad station with banners and signs reading: "We beat Columbia 36—16 last week; come see us do it again Saturday." These signs disappeared mysteriously before the game ended.

After a four years' lapse, Syracuse University will resume athletic relations with the United States Naval Academy on May 20, when the 'Varsity crew meets the Midshipmen in a two-mile race on the Severn.

CASSIGNOL WINS WITH CUE.

Frenchman Defeats Welker Cochran 300 to 247 at Daly's.

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiard expert, defeated Welker Cochran last night in the first of a series of 18.2 balkline matches which are being played at Maurice Daly's Academy. The score was 300 to 247. Cassignol conceded 50 points to his young opponent.

In the opening inning the Frenchman started off with a run of 41. Cochran was not in the least disconcerted by this effort, for, playing in his best form, he rolled 100 points, and it looked for a time as if he had the game won. His run continued to 121 before he failed on an easy massé shot.

Cassignol then got the ivories in the position he desired, and by some pretty nursing added 18 points. Cochran again fell down on comparatively easy strokes, and, with the exception of 14, he scored ciphers in three innings.

The American player virtually had the game won in ten innings, and only had three more carroms to make when he failed to get the balls out of anchor.

Cassignol needed 47 to win, and he made the necessary points in an unfinished run. The scores:

F. Cassignol—41 18 66 9 0 19 52 46 0 2 47, (unfinished.) Total, 300.

W. Cochran—121 0 0 14 0 6 17 52 26 11. Total, 247.

Cassignol—Average, 27 3-11; high runs, 66, 52. Cochran—Average, 27 7-10; high runs, 121, 52.

HARVARD TO ROW PRINCETON

Crews to be Opponents on Lake Carnegie on April 20.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—Harvard and Princeton 'Varsity crews will meet for the first time in three years when they will compete April 20 on Lake Carnegie, at Princeton, according to the Crimson's rowing schedules which were announced tonight. Harvard will also row Cornell in Boston on May 20 and Yale at New London on June 23.

The schedule for the second crew is: April 20, Princeton second at Princeton; May 13, Schuylkill regatta, Philadelphia; June 23, Yale second at New London.

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PROFESSIONAL GOLF PLAYERS TO ORGANIZE—WILLARD SIGNS TO BOX MORAN

ASSOCIATION FOR GOLF PROFESSIONALS

Want Voice in Conduct of Championships—To Uplift Its Members.

At a luncheon at the Taplow Club yesterday given by Rodman Wanamaker, which was attended by many prominent amateur and professional golfers, a movement was started to form an association of professional golfers of national scope. Up to this time all the professional golf associations in this country have been sectional in character, and they have never been able to cope with the questions of national importance in the golfing world. The men behind the present movement are those who are past and present champions, and leaders in the game of golf, including Francis Ouimet, A. W. Tillinghast, John G. Anderson, Gilbert Nicholls, Alec Smith, George Low, and many others.

According to Gilbert Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, who is one of the prime movers in the proposed organization, the association will benefit the whole golf world, both amateur and professional. At present the professional is laboring under many handicaps. He has no voice in the selection of the course or the conducting of the tournament for the national open championship, the Metropolitan open championship, or any other championship for which professionals are eligible. The task of bringing together the professionals who are out of work and the golf clubs that are in need of professionals is another phase of the work which this organization will take up.

For the benefit of the amateur organizations it is proposed that the professionals appoint a committee to investigate the character and the qualifications of all applicants for membership in the association, and that the organization stand responsible for the conduct of its members. The other side of this matter was also taken up, where the professional suffers at the hands of the club members who are lax in the payment of the professional for his services and supplies. With a powerful organization behind the professional it is felt that this evil would be curtailed.

The professionals feel that such an organization as they contemplate cannot be a success without the co-operation of amateurs, and for that reason a few prominent amateurs have been asked to accept positions on the controlling board which will direct the affairs and the policies of the association.

A committee of seven professionals was appointed to draw up tentative by-laws for the proposed association and to choose a permanent committee of a wider character to carry out the same work. The members of this committee are James Maiden, Nassau Country Club; James Hepburn, National Golf Links of America; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck Golf Club; Herbert Strong, Inwood Country Club; John Mackay, Dunwoodie Country Club; John Hobens, Englewood Country Club, and Robert White. About fifty professionals who were present enrolled as charter members of the organization.

It was also announced that Mr. Wanamaker, who is an enthusiastic golfer, will donate a cup and prizes for a world-wide tournament to be conducted along the plan of the News of the World tournament abroad, where the players qualify in districts and the survivors meet at some appointed course to finish the tournament at match play. This tournament will be open to both amateurs and professionals, native and foreign.

Another matter touched upon by the speakers was the necessity for educating the average professional and greens committeeman in golf course architecture.

Among the prominent amateurs and professionals present were A. W. Tillinghast, W. W. Harris, John G. Anderson, Francis Ouimet, John Sullivan, Gardiner White, J. G. Hollander, Walter Hagen, Thomas L. McNamara, Joseph Mitchell, W. G. Green, John Williams, Harry Vinal, John Hagen, H. Singleton, William Collins, and T. Fotheringham. There were about seventy-five guests present.

TIN WHISTLES QUALIFY.

Golfers at Pinehurst Start Tournament on Six-Point System.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 17.—Twenty-seven of the Tin Whistle golfers qualified today in a contest on the six-point system. The contestants play in threes and each hole represents six points. The winner of a hole gets four points and the second man two. In case of ties the points are divided, but every hole always has six points. Those who qualified were:

Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 83, 3—80; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 89, 9—80; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 89, 8—81; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 91, 9—82; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 93, 11—28; T. A. Cheatham, Pinehurst, 91, 9—82; R. C. Blancke, Montclair, 111, 28—83; R. C. Shannon, 24, Brockport, 93, 9—84; G. C. Dutton, Belmont Springs, 93, 9—84; A. B. Alley, Apawamis, 107, 22—85; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 100, 15—85; G. W. Statzell, Aronimink, 98, 12—86. C. B. Hudson, North Forks, 97, 10—87; W. T. Barr, Shelter Island, 101, 14—87; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 99, 11—88; Dr. M. W. Marr, Woodland, 102, 14—88; D. N. Clark, Woodbridge, 104, 15—89; J. D. C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, 109, 20—89; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 100, 10—90; J. T. Newton, Tuxedo, 119, 28—91; G. T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, 105, 14—91; W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, 104, 13—91; J. M. Robinson, Harbor Beach, 117, 26—91; C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, 105, 14—91; H. S. Houston, Mount Tom, 131, 40—90; A. C. Aborn, Montclair, 102, 10—92; H. H. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 110, 24—94.

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ENGLEWOOD ONLY BIDDER.

Makes Formal Application for New Jersey Golf Championship.

Only one golf club has thus far made application for the privilege of holding the championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association. The Englewood Country Club yesterday entered a formal bid for the tournament, and, with the lack of desire shown by the other clubs in the organization, it is believed the award will probably be made to Englewood. It was expected that the Deal Golf and Country Club would ask for the tournament, but as yet no formal application has been made.

In past years Englewood has held the tournament four times and on two other occasions the championship has gone to that club, in each instance through the success of Oswald Kirkby. The first championship event was contested there in 1901 when Allan Kennaday played through to victory. It was in 1904 that the next State championship was held at Englewood and this was won by Murray Olyphant, who was the victor over C. H. Blake, Jr., in the final. Jerome D. Travers defeated Max H. Behr in the final of the tournament in 1908 and in 1911, when the last championship was played at Englewood, Travers was again the winner.

Oswald Kirkby of Englewood won the championship in 1912 at Atlantic City and repeated in 1914, when he gained the title at Morris County.

The executive committee of the New Jersey Association has for the first time issued an annual report. This shows that ten new clubs have been taken into the organization so that the membership now numbers thirty-seven. The new clubs are:

Arcola Country Club, Knickerbocker Country Club, Seaview Golf Club, Hollywood Golf Club, Somerset Hills Country Club, Merchantville Fild Club, New Brunswick Country Club, Norwood Golf Club, Trenton Country Club, and the Riverton Country Club.

BOSTON BOXERS WIN.

Score Victory in Both Bouts of Inter-City Competition.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Boston boxers won each of the final bouts in an intercity match tournament with New York representatives. Contests in six classes developed only on victory for the visitors. William Sorensen of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, volunteered to appear when a clubmate became ill, and won his way to the finals in the heavyweight class. He put up a hard battle with James McDonald of Boston, the winner.

The 158-pound competition proved to be a close fight between Bill Casey of Boston and John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club of New York. Casey's victory was a doubtful one in the opinion of some of the spectators.

C. Pilkington of the Union Settlement Athletic Association of New York lost a trial bout in the 115-pound class to Tony Vatlam of Boston, the eventual winner in that division.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

Strict enforcement of the law as to defective tail lights will be begun by the police on Feb. 1. A large number of warning notices have been sent out. At all the large garages there is noticed activity in preparing to comply with the letter of the law.

Two of the big tire companies, following some of the lesser companies, announce advances of 10 per cent. in the price of tires. Increases in prices range all the way from 10 to 25 per cent.

According to a report received from Washington by a large automobile organization in New York, the proposed preparedness tax on internal combustion engines is to be restricted to automobile motors.

A leading automobile manufacturer, reporting a canvass of other manufacturers, states that "there will be practically no reductions in the price of automobiles in the next four or five months, and that in a number of instances new cars will be higher in prices when the next list of changes is announced."

There is a range of from two to three cents in the retail price of gasoline in New York City. One reason for such variation is that some garages cut their profit on gasoline in favor of keeping their automobile storage room sold to capacity.

WILLARD AND MORAN TO BOX HERE IN APRIL

Jack Curley's Bid Accepted by Heavyweight Champion for Ten-Round Bout.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Jess Willard, champion heavyweight pugilist, was signed by Jack Curley for a fight with Frank Moran of Pittsburgh here tonight.

The fight, which will be held in New York, will be ten rounds, it was announced. No definite date was set for the match, which will be held some time between April 10 and 22.

Curley, who gave out the information regarding the signing of the articles, said Willard would get $32,500 or the privilege of 45 per cent. of the total gate receipts after the State tax had been deducted. The fight papers, he said, bore the signatures of both Willard and his manager, Tom Jones. Although the fight will be held in New York, Curley was not prepared to announce at what arena.

Following the closing of Willard's end of the match Curley left immediately in an attempt, he declared, to secure Moran's signature to a contract. Jones, acting for Willard, posted a forfeit of $5,000 to insure his part of the contract. Curley refused to discuss Moran's share of the fight money.

Bob Vernon of New York was appointed official stakeholder.

Curley said he would post a guarantee of $2,500 with Vernon when he reached New York, and also that $20,000 would be deposited in a bank to be paid over to Jones twenty-four hours before the fight takes place.

William H. Wellman, represeting Tex Rickard, who is said to be associated with Sam McCracken, was here today and made a bid for the battle.

GIBBONS PICKED TO WIN.

Western Critics Predict a Defeat for Ahearn at St. Paul Tonight.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—The request of local promoters for permission to grant a referee's decision in the ten-round bout between Mike Gibbons and Young Ahearn here tomorrow night, was denied by the Minnesota Boxing Commission at a meeting late today. The commission issued a special license permitting Jack McGuigan of Philadelphia to referee tomorrow's contest.

Light gymnasium workouts were all that Gibbons and Ahearn had on their program today. Both are well under weight, and in shape for their ten-round bout.

Ahearn seems to be perturbed over the predictions of the critics of the Twin Cities, who, in reviewing the probabilities, concede him little chance to win from Gibbons.

Ahearn asserts that not enough stress has been laid on his improvement in the last two years, and that entirely too much weight is being placed on what Gibbons has done in the past.

TED LEWIS WINS ON POINTS.

English Boxer Defeats Kid Graves in Uninteresting Bout.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—Ted Lewis of England was awarded the decision here tonight by critics at the ringside over Kid Graves of Cleveland in a slow, uninteresting ten-round boxing bout.

Lewis outpointed his opponent in the fifth, ninth, and tenth rounds. Graves took the seventh. The rest were even. In the second Graves drew blood from the Englishman's mouth. In the next round Lewis split Graves's nose with his elbow.

FREDDIE WELSH WHIPPED.

Eddie McAndrews Outpoints Lightweight Champion in Six Rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, was outboxed by Eddie McAndrews of this city, in a six-round bout here tonight.

Welsh clinched frequently to save himself from the stiff left jabs and hard right crosses to the body.

BASKET BALL CHAMPIONS.

Public School 62, Manhattan, Wins Senior and Junior Titles.

The superiority of the east side in public school athletics was demonstrated again yesterday at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, when the junior and senior teams of P. S. 62 won the Manhattan basket ball championships from the fives representing P. S. 64. In one of the best games ever seen in a final of the P. S. A. L. elementary schools tournament P. S. 62 gained a last-minute victory over P. S. 64 in the senior title game, the score being 17 to 16. Up to three minutes of the call of time in the second half the defeated boys held the lead. They seemed to lose all their speed in the closing moments of the contest, and when his team was one point behind, and with only a minute of play remaining, Rosenberg shot the winning goal for P. S. 62.

There was not much interest in the junior contest, which resulted in an easy victory for the P. S. 62 youngsters by a score of 21 to 7.

Nearly 5,000 persons witnessed the two games, which were the culmination of a round robin tournament that has been contested for several months. The lineup:

JUNIOR GAME.

P. S. 62.	Position.	P. S. 64.
Gluckow	Left forward	Studinefsky
Pashkowsky	Right forward	Mendikoff
Salvotchick	Centre	Collavecchio
Fakula	Left guard	Fried
Marcus	Right guard	Jekel

Goals from field—Gluckow, (3,) Salvotchick, (4,) Marcus, (1,) Studinefsky, (1,) Mendikoff, (1,) Collavecchio, (1.) Goals from fouls—Gluckow, (5,) Studinefsky, (1.) Substitutes—Dubenstein for Pashkowsky, Baltz for Marcus. Referee—Mr. Greenberg, P. S. 8 A. L. Umpire—Mr. Aldinger, High School of Commerce. Time of halves—Ten minutes.

SENIOR GAME.

P. S. 62.	Position.	P. S. 64.
Rosenberg	Left forward	Kassakoff
Hecht	Right forward	Onek
C. Cohen	Centre	Schneiderman
M. Cohen	Left guard	Sunshine
Farber	Right guard	Gross

Goals from field—Rosenberg (2,) Hecht, (2,) C. Cohen, M. Cohen, (2,) Kassakoff, (3,) Schneiderman, Sunshine, (2.) Goals from fouls—Hecht, (3,) Kassakoff, (2,) Referee—Mr. Aldinger, High School of Commerce. Umpire—Mr. Greenberg, P. S. A. L. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

INDOOR POLO SCHEDULE.

Tournament Season Will Open Tomorrow Night with Three Games.

The Indoor Polo Association last night, at the Manhattan Club, drafted the schedule for the season. Secretary Charles Lang, who has had the matter in hand, made up a list of fixtures, which were unanimously adopted by the clubs.

Over thirty delegates were present, representing the eleven clubs in the organization. The opening matches will be played tomorrow night. The Triangles will meet the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, in the latter's ring, while the Blue Birds will be opposed to the Orioles, at the Central Park Riding Academy, and the first team from the Bedford School will have as its opponents the Tigers, from Durland's.

The West Point teams will not get into competition until Jan. 22, when the Cock Robins of Brooklyn will visit the Military Academy. Thereafter both the cadets and officers will play games every Wednesday and Saturday and the latter will play elsewhere when the schedule calls for out of town games.

Three games are also scheduled for Thursday, when the Green Backs from Brooklyn will go to Red Bank, where they will play Troop B.

The East Orange trio will make their first appearance at the Essex Armory, when they play the New Jersey cavalrymen. The second teams will play Essex troop and East Orange at East Orange.

Dorizas Injures Shoulder.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—It was learned today that "Mike" Dorizas, University of Pennsylvania's Greek all-around athlete, may be lost to the Red and Blue wrestling team as a result of an accident in the gymnasium. Dorizas's left shoulder was injured and it is feared the shoulder blade may be broken. On Saturday night he was grappling with a Greek friend, A. Papsouris, in the wrestling room of the Pennsylvania gymnasium, when the accident happened. Dorizas had thrown his opponent, who weighs only 148 pounds, several times, and on one occasion rather than fall on his light antagonist, "Mike" threw his shoulder underneath his opponent to break his fall, and in doing so injured himself.

DONALD BAKER WINS TWO SKATING RACES

New York Athletic Club Holds Annual Contests on Notlek Outdoor Rink.

Donald Baker won two of the three events contested in the annual open skating races of the New York Athletic Club, contested last night at the Notlek outdoor rink, 119th Street and Riverside Drive. He was first in both the mile and half-mile handicaps, and the other event, a half-mile novice, went to John E. Otis, Jr., of the Peerless Skating Club.

In the mile event, which provided a close finish, Baker caught the field two laps from the finish, and thereafter maintained a slight advantage. J. Werner Bjork of the Baltic A. C., who claims to be the Norwegian amateur champion, had a forty-yard handicap on Baker, and finished fourth. He fell shortly after the start, losing about twenty yards, and though he recovered some of the distance, the mishap robbed him of a chance to beat Baker. Walter Kuehne of the New York A. C. was second to Baker, but there was hardly a yard separating the first three who crossed the line.

Stanley Gershel, a Columbia Grammar School boy, gave Baker a hard race in the half-mile event. Baker took the lead at the quarter mile, but from then to the finish Gershel closely pressed the New York A. C. man, and finished in second place but a slight distance behind the winner. The summary:

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Donald Baker, New York A. C., (scratch;) Walter Kuehne, New York A. C., (30 yards,) second; T. Connors, unattached, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:37 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Donald Baker, New York A. C., (scratch;) Stanley Gershel, Columbia Grammar School, (35 yards,) second; T. Connors, unattached, (50 yards,) third. Time—1:13.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by John E. Otis, Jr., Peerless Skating Club; Victor Anderson, Peerless Skating Club, second; Alvin M. Cornell, unattached, third. Time—1:28.

HIGHEST RIFLE SCORES.

Warren, Penn., Schoolboys Lead All Classes, with 986.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Warren, Penn., High School Rifle Team made the highest score in the first week's competition of the national indoor high school championship just begun under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America. Thirty-four high schools are competing. High scores follow:

Warren, Class B, 986; Ogden, Utah, Class A, 957; McKinley Manual Training, District of Columbia, Class A, 952; Salt Lake City, Class A, 948; Iowa City, Class A, 941; Placer County, of Auburn, Cal., Class A, 937; Springfield, Mass., Class C, 919; Brookline, Mass., Class B, 911; Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, Class B, 907; Burlington, Iowa, Class C, 907; Baltimore Polytechnic, Class A, 903; Boys' High, Brooklyn, Class A, 902.

Leaders in the three classes were: Class A, Ogden, 957; Class B, Warren, 986; Class C, Springfield, 919.

Boxer Kid Farmer Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Benny Feinberg, known in pugilistic circles as the original Kid Farmer, died today at the home of his parents here of tuberculosis. He was credited with an unusual number of victories, though he never won a championship. He fought as a featherweight and as a welterweight, and was said to have had 178 encounters, of which he lost only five. He won his first forty-eight bouts without a defeat.

Bill to Prevent Boxing Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Referees' decisions in boxing bouts would be prevented under the terms of a bill which Senator Joseph announced tonight he had prepared for introduction tomorrow. Decisions are not now allowed in the State, but are prevented only by a ruling of the State Athletic Commission. Senator Joseph's bill would write the prevention into the statutes.

Terse News of Sports

Red Bank ice yachtsmen are jubilant over the prospect of racing this week on the North Shrewsbury River, which is covered with a sheet of four inches of ice. The skippers, who had only a little ice boating last month, will again launch their white-winged flyers today in preparation for what promises to be a big ice yachting season.

The Harvard Club of Boston will play the Hockey Club seven at St. Nicholas Rink tonight. Yale and Princeton will play tomorrow night and Harvard will be the opponent of Princeton on Saturday night.

Johnny Sumter and his brother Herbert have made plans to ride in Austria this year, the former having received an offer of $5,000 from an Austrian nobleman. They will leave this country on Feb. 1. Johnny Sumter has ridden abroad before, but this will be the first trip for his brother.

Horace Mann School will hold its first indoor open meet at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 21. About twenty boys have reported for the school team. They are training on a board running track, which has been built on the roof of the main building.

Nearly 500 athletes will compete in the Poly Prep indoor games in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory Saturday night. The entry list includes the most prominent of the schoolboy contestants. A feature will be the half-mile run, in which Ballin and Mannin are entered.

Billy Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard, the lightweight boxer, received word yesterday from Packey McFarland in Chicago that Joe Rivers, the Mexican pugilist, had agreed to Leonard's terms, and would box at the Harlem Sporting Club here on Feb. 5. McFarland is acting as Gibson's Western representative. Rivers has agreed to make 135 pounds ring side, and has also consented to post a forfeit.

If George Chip, the New Castle, Penn., middleweight, defeats Al McCoy in their bout at the Broadway Sporting Club on Thursday night, he will probably go to Australia to meet Les Darcy, who has defeated all his opponents during the last six months. Chip formerly held the middleweight title, while Darcy is now regarded as the best boxer of that class.

Playing a game that was much improved over previous exhibitions in this city, the St. Lawrence University basket ball team defeated the St. John's College five last night on the St. John's court by a score of 38 to 19. At the end of the first half the visitors were leading by 15 to 8.

In the first game for the play-off of a triple tie for second place in the Class C amateur billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy last night Irving I. Lewine scored a victory over Clyde B. Terry by the narrow margin of one point. The count was 200 to 199. The winner made an average of 5, while that of Terry was slightly better, as he had one less turn at the table, his average being 3 4-39. Terry made a high run of 39 and Lewine's best cluster was 22. George T. Moon, Jr., and Clyde B. Terry will play in the second game today.

TO HOLD SWIMMING RACES.

New York A. C. Gets 220-Yard and People's Palace 500-Yard Events.

The 220-yard metropolitan swimming championship was awarded to the New York Athletic Club yesterday at a meeting of the local A. A. U. Swimming Committee, of which Otto Wahle is Chairman, and will be contested in the Mercury Foot Natatorium on Feb. 21. On the same night the metropolitan fancy diving championship will be contested under the auspices of the New York A. C. Trials for the furlong championship will be held on Feb. 18.

The application of the People's Palace A. C. in Jersey City for the 500-yard metropolitan title race was granted, and will be contested at a date to be decided later.

The committee is still uncertain whether there is sufficient demand for the holding of junior swimming championships, and will not assign any dates until all swimming clubs in the district have been communicated with on the matter. Last year several junior titular events were staged by the New York A. C. and Rutgers College. Should it be found that an entry sufficient to warrant the arranging of a junior program can be obtained, the committee will award dates. The Rutgers College authorities are eager to get one or more of the junior championships.

If the committee discussed the question of sanctioning championship races fro women, no announcement was made to that effect. It was expected that the board would decide whether to hold one or more title races for women.

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Severins Finishes First.

S. Severins won the 220-yard championship at the games of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night in 25 4-5 seconds. J. R. Caldwell gained first place in two of the events, the 20-yard dash and the 300-yard handicap. In the latter event he had a handicap of fifteen yards. Severins, who was on scratch, came in third. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by J. R. Caldwell; L. Hendricks, second; S. Severins, third.

220-Yard Championship.—Won by S. Severins; A. Dolder, second; W. Weber, third.

1,000-Yard Handicap.—Won by E. Church, (20 yards;) A. Dolder, (scratch,) second; J. Donahue, (35 yards,) third.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. R. Caldwell, (15 yards;) S. M. Marra, (14 yards,) second; S. Severins, (scratch,) third.

Mile Run, Novice.—Won by F. Stalder; M. Meyers, second; Diez, third.

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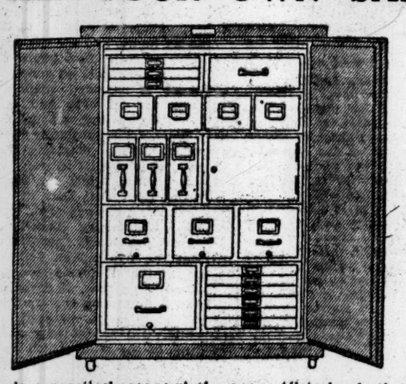

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1916

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

THE ANNALIST has treated the figures of domestic trade for 1915 in the manner of Professor FISHER, and the result is some surprising comparisons. The effect of the war for the latter months of 1914 was to reduce our domestic trade to $449,000,000,000. The revival of 1915 increased domestic trade to $507,000,000,000. The increase was $58,000,000,000, or more than forty times the increase in the foreign trade, which was thought marvelous. The total of exports and imports was above $5,350,000,000, but they were only about one-hundredth part of the total home trade, $507,000,000,000. The business which we transact between ourselves daily on the scale of 1915 is $1,667,000,000, or more than the increase of our foreign trade for the year. There are variations in the volume of foreign trade, just as there are of the home trade, but they never disturb the great excess of the home trade at a rate of fifty to one hundred fold. As THE ANNALIST says, "All of our foreign trade, including both exports and imports, since the close of the civil war, amounted to less than one-fifth of the business transacted in the United States in the single year 1915."

Nevertheless foreign trade is not reduced to the insignificance these figures would seem to indicate. The relation of foreign trade to domestic trade is the relation of a spoonful to a barrelful. The taking out of a spoonful causes little disturbance, but the addition of a spoonful will cause the full barrel to overflow. We exported something like a billion dollars' worth of foodstuffs of all kinds. The foodstuffs we did not export changed hands many times in the process of manufacturing and merchandising. The grain was ground, the flour was cooked, the food passed through many hands before it was eaten. The exchanges of the billion which was exported were fewer in number, but the burden lifted from the home market was felt in each of the home exchanges. There was not a biscuit eaten which did not share in the effect of the export of material of that sort. If the billion of foodstuffs had been thrown back upon the home market the effect would have been felt through the entire chain of the greater number of domestic exchanges.

In like manner the import of foreign goods has the capacity of disturbing the domestic market more than the figures would indicate, although less than many fear, through the disproportion between the mass of the foreign trade in relation to the mass of home trade. A locomotive is very heavy, but its weight seems small compared with the mass of the bridge which sustains it. The mass of our domestic trade has a momentum which enables it to carry any ordinary fluctuations in foreign trade. It is only when trade conditions are closely balanced that foreign trade can play any decisive part, and that is quite as likely to be stimulating as otherwise. If the home trade is flourishing imports may prevent a runaway market, but cannot prostrate it. If the home trade is languishing it may be stimulated by imports of raw materials to enable cheaper production, but will not offer an inviting market in which to sell.

The total market is made up of countless currents of that sort in a complex which it is better to allow individual traders to untangle for themselves. It is hardly possible that any intelligence of lawmakers has wisdom or foresight enough to intervene and declare what foreign business is good and what is bad, or will be so months or years ahead. It is likely that at any given moment some foreign trade is good, and some is bad, and that the balance rules on the credit side. Otherwise the corrective is sure to be applied by those who know more about it than the lawmakers.

THE INNOCENTS.

Senator LA FOLLETTE continues to "boom" himself for President in Wisconsin, instead of listening to "dreary stuff" in the Senate. The father of the primary in his State, he has never failed to oppose any candidate produced by that sacred machine whom he disliked. Now he is ardently striving to be Wisconsin's Favorite Son in the Presidential primaries. The burnt child loves the fire. In 1912 didn't this indomitable tribune of the people bear from Oyster Bay the tidings that Mr. ROOSEVELT wouldn't run again? Didn't the Cheeryble Brothers of Progressivism, the two PINCHOTS, fat the La Follette fund? And then, the Colonel changed his myriad mind.

Yet here is Mr. LA FOLLETTE, who voted for the Underwood Tariff bill, and is fighting the Republican Governor of Wisconsin tooth and claw, hunting the Republican nomination in the primaries, while divers Badger Progressives are hunting him with the Progressive nomination. Sweet guilelessness, fit for the age of gold!

And here is Senator CUMMINS, an older if not a better soldier, reaching from Iowa into Nebraska, Minnesota, and where not, longing, yearning to see his name on other Presidential preference ballots.

Were ever old birds caught with such chaff? Everybody who has any strength or rational chance is as eager to keep his name off the ballots as these and other Favorite Sons to get them on. By everybody except these innocents the Presidential primary is known for a herring across the scent. The old heads are not deceived by, but deceiving by means of, all this "painted pedantry" of primary.

STATE AND NATIONAL MILITIA.

The contention of Mr. J. LESLIE KINCAID of Onondaga, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Assembly, in his interesting letter to THE TIMES on Monday, that if the organized militia has not become a national force the blame rests with Congress for failing to make provision to that end, is worth considering in view of the reported determination of many Congressmen to reject the Continental Army plan of the War Department and rely on the National Guard for defense. Mr. KINCAID'S argument that the Guard is, and always has been, a national force under the terms of the Constitution is ably presented but is not conclusive. It is refuted by the undeniable fact that the States control the militia and that a Governor of a State has the power to muster its militia out of service Since 1903 the Federal Government has labored under the terms of the Dick law to improve the military training of the organized militia. A large number of Federal officers have been assigned to instruct the citizen soldiers and the militia has taken part in military manoeuvres in association with regular troops. The results have been appreciable; but after nearly thirteen years of experience on the new basis of relationship between the National Guard and the War Department the Federal military authorities are agreed that it is futile to rely upon the State regiments for service in the first line of defense. Therefore a new national militia, made up of members of the unorganized militia of the country, which includes every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years, is proposed. This new force will interfere in no way with the development of the National Guard. But it will always be under the direct control of the Federal Government.

The extraordinary efficiency of the National Guard in New York and a few other States must not be taken as an indication of the general condition of the organized militia. The National Guard of this State comprises 1,034 commissioned officers and nearly 17,000 men. It is organized according to the rules of the War Department and includes signal corps, medical corps, quartermaster corps, engineers, cavalry, coast and field artillery and infantry. The National Guard of Delaware comprises 41 commissioned officers and 460 men, mostly infantry. Is that the fault of Congress, which has passed a law providing for the equipment and training of militiamen of all arms? It is the theory that the Coast Artillery of the States will always be on call to join the regular army men in manning the harbor defenses in case of attack. Yet since the passage of the Dick bill the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas have not recruited a single coast artilleryman. If the fault lies with Congress Mr. KINCAID should be more explicit. What has Congress done to prevent these States from fulfilling their clearly specified obligation to the nation?

The discouragement of National Guardsmen by the proposal to establish a purely national militia is greatly to be regretted. There was no intent to discourage them or to belittle them. Whatever else is done at Washington this Winter to provide for national defense, it is assured that measures will be taken for the further development of the Guard, and the Militia Pay bill is more seriously discussed than ever before. But the Continental Army is a national necessity. Without such a body of trained citizen soldiers, directly under Federal control, our land defense will never be complete. The only reasonable alternative would be to accept the Massachusetts idea of a wholly nationalized National Guard, removed altogether from State control. That would require amendment of the Federal Constitution and the Constitutions of the States. Years would be wasted upon it under the best conditions. The Continental Army project can be put into operation as soon as Congress sees fit to pass the necessary bill.

REGULATING THE COURTS.

It may be recalled that the Lever act regulating the cotton trade was annulled by the Supreme Court because of the "slovenly" manner in which the bill was passed. The bill has been reintroduced with a life preserver in the following section:

> Sec. 23. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

It will be interesting to see how the Supreme Court will hurdle that defiant assent to its control over the constitutionality of legislation. Suppose the court should decide that the entire act was void because of a defect in a single clause? That was the previous defect, the enacting clause not correctly reciting the facts of the legislation. If the above clause had been part of the original bill would it have been valid without the enacting clause? Suppose the Supreme Court should pay no attention to the clause on the ground that no statute can control the views of the court regarding how much or how little of a statute is constitutional?

The attempt to "get past" the court's interpretation of the constitutionality of statutes by lawmakers who are not lawyers, although members of the bar and of Congress, is almost as desperate as the effort to enforce prohibition. Down in Georgia there is a bill pending making the "smell of liquor" unlawful. If the whisky were deodorized but left intoxicating would the Georgians beat the statute by drinking instead of smelling their liquor? The effort of Chairman LEVER to deodorize his statute of unconstitutionalism by confining the taint to the sections specifically denounced by the court will hardly protect it against unconstitutionalism in other clauses or other respects, if there are concealed defects worth anybody's while to point out.

What might be said, for example, about Section 11, forbidding trading with foreign Exchanges which do not adopt the United States classification? If the law and the Constitution allow the United States to regulate foreign Exchanges is it not prejudicial to Americans not to be allowed to trade in them? At least that is the opinion of the Memphis Exchange, which this week protested against that feature of the law.

OMISSIONS FROM TAX REPORTS.

There are two conspicuous omissions from the reports of both the Mayor's commission and the Mills Legislative Committee. Neither of them emphasizes the virtues of economy and efficiency in the expenditure of tax money as the alternative to increasing taxes. Both take the increased expenditure as inevitable. The Legislature is reported to be considering forthwith the reduction of expenses as its reply to the Governor's budget proposal, and may easily also make it the alternative to new taxes. The laxness in the collection of taxes under present laws is scandalous, both because of the ample testimony regarding it and because of its long standing. Why should there be new taxes when it is reported officially: "In short, there cannot probably be found a single instance in the whole State * * * where the law as respects the valuation of real property is fully complied with, and where the oaths of the assessors are not wholly inconsistent with the exact truth." That is an extract from the report of the Wells Commission of 1871. To make it correspond to testimony before the investigators of 1915 it would be necessary to say that in a great many cases the assessments in this city are above the market value, but that there is the same indifference now as then to the enforcement of true values in the country districts. There is no official statement of what would be the result of the collection of present taxes on a true basis of valuations, for nothing of the sort has been attempted in a half century nearly. Is it reasonable to suggest the increase of the burdens upon the city before the country is made to feel its true share of the taxes already enacted?

RO, BROTHERS, RO!

The Hon. WILLIAM C. MOONEY, Representative in Congress of the Fifteenth Ohio District, has received a petition, signed by "nearly one hundred representative citizens" of Marietta, "requesting him to prepare and introduce into the Congress of the United States a resolution asking Congress to issue an invitation to the nations of the world inviting them to send representatives to meet in Washington, D. C., as a World Congress, for the purpose of forming a World Federation, and of drawing up and submitting to the several nations for ratification a Constitution or federated agreement of the world."

The nearly one hundred representative Mariettians hope and pray that Mr. MOONEY'S resolution will bring about a world-wide discussion; that this nation will cry for a World's Constitutional Convention, and invite all other nations to send delegates to it; and that thus the Federation of the World may be born of the Marietta Idea.

With all respect to Marietta and to Mr. MOONEY, the world will not resign the original Marietta Idea for this adaptation of the milky-watery Tennysonian "the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World." The original Marietta Idea was that loveliest world language, Ro. Races and nationalities will cease to clash when all humanity is a unilingual federation, a great brotherhood of Ro. Let the boys in the trenches hear it, and they will start for home at once and on the doublequick. The 42-centimeter guns will burst in envy. Take home a sample of the lingo which the primeval Etruscan bullfrog must have warbled to the primeval Basque crow:

Tifaz abi eke dadam, adi ede dadax.
—Everytime I went thither, he had gone elsewhere.

Faw rll aci ut adi eke dacal? Aci wek rel ado?—How do you know that he went through here? Did you see him?

Eca dafal tical; tifav abi hid aco abi em kas is ac.—Stay here for the present; when I need you I shall send for you.

Russian and Teuton faint in each other's arms. They have found a tongue more divinely melodious than their own. Albanians shake their tempestuous petticoats in a dance of peace. The Terrible Turk throws high his tarboosh. Gurkhas in Mesopotamia throw down their arms, entranced by that gracious speech. What Frenchman, Englishman, Italian, Serbian, Bulgarian will not prefer honeyed Ro to his ruder language? The Black Mountain turns white with joy. Tears fall down von HINDENBURG'S iron cheek, and all the nails from his wooden effigy. The dogs of war flee from a yapping so much more energetic than their own. Only the crash of consonants, the rapid fire of vowels, is heard in the world. Universal peace and universal Ro.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The "Duel with Germs."

Blasé persons who are fond of asserting that there is nothing new under the sun may extract a thrill of novelty from the peculiar challenge which Dr. E. M. FISCHER of Chicago has made to the Health Commissioner of that city. To prove his contention that the Health Commissioner is ignorant of that branch of his duties which deals with bacteriology, Dr. FISCHER proposes that he and his opponent shall each prepare five cultures of bacteria, three of them harmless and two of them disease-breeding, that each shall be required to analyze the other's cultures, and that each shall demonstrate his faith in the soundness of his own analysis by inoculating himself with the germs which he finds to be harmless. In other words, a "duel with germs."

Shades of DUMAS and the Three Musketeers! Romantic persons need no longer lament the abolition of the Code Duello. A gentleman who has received an affront need not any more appeal to the stolid and oftentimes unsympathetic minion of the law, he may vindicate his honor by a challenge to the "germ duel." Courtesy will require, of course, as in the old days, that the challenger shall permit his adversary to choose the particular kind of bacterial weapons to be employed.

The mind readily pictures the thrilling encounter. The scene of battle is a laboratory. At either end stand the opponents with test tubes in hand. Their seconds confer for a few minutes, mark off the proper number of paces, and place the contestants in their respective positions. "One, two, three!" The two men approach each other and in the centre of the room exchange test tubes. For a moment their faces blanch as they receive from each other the mysteriously potential containers in which lurk disease and perhaps death. Then the microscope, and finally the inoculations, all in the presence of the seconds. For the next twenty-four hours relatives, friends, newspaper reporters wait breathlessly for the development of unfavorable symptoms, and when the climax comes the interest is tremendous.

Of course, those persons who are ignorant of bacteriology will not be precluded from employing this form of duel. They may hire a medical "champion," as in the dueling days, to wage battle for them. And thus, incidentally, the art and science of bacteriology will in no long time be enormously extended.

Overlooking the Railways.

The President's letter regarding preparedness has been sent to five technical societies—the Mining Engineers, the Mechanical Engineers, the Civil Engineers, the Electrical Engineers, and the Chemical Society. War is so much a matter of science nowadays that all these societies are indispensable in the organization of the forces of defense, but it would seem that hardly sufficient attention has been paid to the transportation industry. There is no room for doubt regarding the readiness of the railways to co-operate with the Government. In fact, more than one railway organization had considered the subject before the Government took it up.

The cataloguing of railway facilities is all very well, but more than that is necessary. Industrial organizations can turn their capacity equally well to production for peace or war. It is different with railways. As they now are organized the capture of any railway focus would give control of the entire district where the focus is situated. That is to say, there are no military constructions for routing military traffic around any city in an enemy's possession. The junction and transfer points would go with the city, and its fall would imply the loss of the district.

Moreover, there exist no facilities for entraining or detraining military forces. Our army posts and navy yards are situated where they are with reference rather to political strategy than military, and there is no perception in railway construction of the difference between moving armies and equal numbers of excursionists. The slight attention given the subject takes for granted that our railways are as efficient for war as for peace. The fact is that the railways are inadequate for peace and have no adaptations specifically for war. Yet the genius of the country for railway operation is indicated by the fact that the German staff appointed military observers of the manner in which the Barnum & Bailey Circus managed its transport in Germany by railways. It is not necessary to assume anything intentional in the casual and perfunctory manner of treatment of the railways, but it could do no harm if a sixth invitation should be sent to some representative railway organization worthy to rank with the five above named. No doubt the President will do the subject justice in his address on the 27th.

A "Spell" of Sound and Not Unkind Weather.

"About this time look out for cold weather": so, in a prediction, safely spreading over the calendar for January, The Old Farmer's Almanac has said for more than a century. The Weather Kings at Washington have none of this easy looseness of unscientific seers. When they foretell cold, it comes. It has to come, and even the citizen who doesn't don ear mufflers, as some friends of ancient comfort did yesterday, feels the tingling of his ears more than recompensed by the added pride he has in a Government which, in meteorology—and meteorology alone—usually produces an article equal to "pledges" and specifications.

The northwest winds scheduled for yesterday were even better than the wizards promised. They would have done credit to a Lapland witch. They blustered and howled as if an old-time Populist Convention was being held aloft. But they were good, hearty, healthful Kansas zephyrs, bless them; rough, but salutary. And the cold, continued and to be continued, what an honest cold it was! Gone are the days of slush, the treacherous warmth, the accursed manifold webs of the spidery Demon, Grip. The temporary pessimist feels as if all the exhilaration and none of the punishment of some ethereal alcohol were inside of him.

What if the fingers ache a little, if even the nose of virtue is tipped with carmine? One is alive and glad of it. A "spell" of good, cold, steady weather. May such be our luck; and may coughs, colds, influenzas, and the mean, cunning devil, Grip, be far from us!

Drinking at the Exposition.

The comparisons drawn by the National Model License League as to drunkenness at the San Francisco Fair and in Portland, Me., will hardly bear analysis—as so often happens when argument is based upon figures alone, without the accompanying considerations to which they are entitled. Nearly 19,000,000 visitors attended the Panama-Pacific Exposition, whose daily transient population was about 60,000. Although drinks of all kinds were easily obtainable, only 83 persons were ejected or arrested for drunkenness during the ten months of the fair. The resident population of Portland, in the oldest Prohibition State, is also about 60,000, and the arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct average during ten months over 3,000. There you are, and figures don't lie, and the Model License League expects you to draw what it evidently considers the unavoidable conclusion!

But it is necessary to consider that the people who visited the fair did so with a definite object in view, with which drinking would have interfered. Purpose, interest, occupation, present pleasure, all acted as the strongest sort of inhibition, even if they had wanted to drink, which the majority of them probably did not. Under the circumstances it is surprising that as many as eighty-three succumbed to the lure of the highball and the cocktail, and the advocates of prohibition might just as well point to those figures as proof of the wisdom of keeping firewater away from those who can't touch it without getting scorched.

As for the other end of the comparison, if the tales of travelers are true, drinks of all kinds are almost as easily obtainable in Portland as they were at the exposition, and many people go there for the express purpose of drinking them. Some of them even consider such pilgrimages a sort of duty. It is hardly fair to cite Maine as a Prohibition State or to draw comparisons with its liquor drinking, since its prohibition law is, for curious local reasons, so nearly a dead letter. When such comparisons are to be made, fairness in argument demands that they should be with communities in which at least a conscientious effort is made to enforce the law, as, for instance, in Kansas, where it is both successful and satisfactory.

FRENCH CHILDREN'S APPEAL.

They Ask American Boys and Girls to Help in Their Work for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter was received by me today from my friend la Baronne de Turckheim, the aunt of the writer of the letter. I know that anything sent to, or through, these little girls will reach its destination at once.

B. M. HUTCHINSON.

Bryn Mawr, Penn., Jan. 16, 1916.

Ranguin, Par Mougins,
Alpes Maritimes, France.

Dear Little American Brothers and Sisters:

I am writing to you to ask if you will not help us in our work for the soldiers of the invaded departments of France.

Think of them now without homes and their friends without shelter, some in the hands of the Germans, others who have escaped from the invaders, but know nothing of their husbands or sons who are fighting. I am sure you will help us. It would be such a great thing if you did so, for the Winter is coming on quickly and many poor soldiers would be glad to have warm clothing. We should be very grateful if you sent us woolen clothing, such as socks, flannel shirts, woolen underclothing, or knitting wool, as well as money. Up till now I have only helped a very few soldiers, but if we join hands we shall be able to help hundreds, and they will be glad to know that their American friends have not forgotten them.

This work would not only be for the duration of the war, but also for afterward. When soldiers go back to their homes in the north they will find their houses gone and their families in need of help. So I propose helping them also in sending them clothes or things that would start them again in their new homes.

If you should think this a good idea and be willing to help we should be very grateful to our little American brothers and sisters. From one of your French sisters,

PASCALINE MALLET.

Secretary, Pascaline Mallet, (aged 14;) Under-Secretary, Genevieve de Turckheim, (aged 13;) Treasurer, Miss Mann.

Letters and money should be sent to Mlle. P. Mallet at the above address. The parcels should be sent to Mlle. P. Mallet, aux soins de Mrs. Walter Abbott, care of the American Clearing House, 5 Rue Francois 1., Paris, from where we should arrange to have them sent on. It would give us much pleasure to receive photographs, names, and ages of all our young helpers.

The President's Title.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To have our President spoken of as Wilson must cause a loss of respect. Why not call him President Wilson? He deserves all the respect his position calls for, and if we, who are all good American citizens, do not show him that respect, why should others?

Bangor, Me., Jan. 6, 1916. H. C. G.

REASONING BY FIGURES.

More About the War Expenditures of the Hostile Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most delightful examples of Prussian reasoning which I have met recently is the letter of Mr. Oberfohren in THE TIMES of Saturday last. For fear that some one might be led astray by the masterly reasoning shown in the letter, it may be worth while, however, to investigate the premises. This investigation, Mr. Oberfohren, in the most orthodox Prussian manner, failed to make.

The column of reasoning may be stated as follows: The expenditures for military purposes of France and Russia exceeded those of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the years preceding the war. In the period 1905-1909 this excess was £65,000,000, or 22 per cent. of the expenditures for war purposes in the Central Empires. In the period 1910-1914 the excess was £95,000,000, or 25 per cent. of the amount spent in the Central Empires on military preparation. Therefore two countries, Russia and France, by expending more money for military purposes, forced war by threatening two other countries, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The beauty of the reasoning is, of course, its simplicity. Two equals two. Therefore two countries which spend more money for military purposes than two others are the aggressors. Q. E. D.

Unfortunately for Mr. Oberfohren, and indirectly for the Prussian logic of which he is such a perfect exponent, two countries do not always resemble two other countries quite as closely as peas in a pod are supposed to resemble one the other. For others besides the Prussian with a theory in his head which he is intent on proving, there are figures concerning countries, necessary to any comparison of one with another, or of any two with any other two. The area, the population, and the ratio of population to area are factors of some importance in such calculations.

Grouped by pairs, according to the method of the letter in question, Russia and France have a total area of 210,000,000 square miles. Germany and Austria-Hungary have a combined area of 115,000,000 square miles. These figures are from the World Almanac, (1915.) Granting the figures of Mr. Oberfohren—which are stated without authority—Russia and France, for the military protection of 210,000,000 square miles of territory, expended 25 per cent. more than did Germany and Austria-Hungary for the protection of 114,000,000 square miles. That is, Russia and France spent one-quarter more than did the Central Powers to protect twice the territory.

Figures on population to the square mile fail to reveal any reason for France and Russia wishing to attack Germany or Austria-Hungary. On the contrary, the following figures might explain the invasion of Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Serbia, had there never been a murder at Serajevo for a pretext.

Population per square mile. (From the World Almanac, 1915.) France 191, Russia 20, Austria-Hungary 192, Germany 311.

Mr. Oberfohren's neglect to mention the date of enactment of the law which made three-year military service in France compulsory, conveniently hides the act of Prussian aggression, which although the direct cause of the law mentioned, did not quite precipitate a European war a few years ago.

GEOFFREY ATKINSON.

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1916.

The Hetch Hetchy Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementing the remarks of Senator Phelan, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, concerning the status of the Hetch Hetchy project, I would call your attention to the following:

The Yosemite National Park was originally a State park, and was presented by California to the nation, with the object of insuring its conservation. The plan for the construction of a lake on the swampy floor of Hetch Hetchy was formally approved by the Legislature of California.

Very few visitors ever inspected the district, because the region was practically inaccessible for ordinary travel, and the valley floor was swampy the greater part of the year. The highest number of visitors in any one year was less than 200, and the majority of these were intent on studying the engineering aspect of the region. It is the judgment of many competent persons that the scenery of the Hetch Hetchy will be improved by the completion of the lake.

The public was misled into the belief that Yosemite would be marred by the Hetch Hetchy project; as if a great State would by a generous national impulse make a great gift, and then proceed to mutilate that gift.

The valley of the Yosemite is left untouched by the Hetch Hetchy project, the completion of which will make a hitherto inaccessible valley easy of access to the public. Whatever may be the sins of California, she has never been mercenary.

Another point to consider: The Hetch Hetchy project is a matter of civic life and death to San Francisco. A city must have a clean and safe water supply, just as New York City must have a clean and safe water supply. When the great fire occurred in San Francisco the broken main of a privately-owned water supply system prevented the people from saving their homes.

JOSEPH J. O'BRIEN.

Secretary California State Association.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1916.

At 34th Street and 4th Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Topics of The Times," in your issue of Jan. 13, entitled "The City's Own Danger Spot," the writer makes the statement that the traffic police are about to exclude the public from the use of the stairways connecting the surface cars north and south on Fourth Avenue with the surface cars east and west on Thirty-fourth Street.

May I call attention to this evident misunderstanding of a news item which was recently printed to the effect that the Commissioner recommended that the narrow entrance to the stairs leading to the southbound track at the head of the ramp, in front of the Vanderbilt Hotel, be closed; that the iron fence around the narrow grass plot on Thirty-fourth Street be taken down, and that the public have direct access from the Thirty-fourth Street curb across the plot to this stairway to the southbound trolley tracks.

Such a change was recommended because it will be of greater convenience to trolley car passengers at this transfer point and afford them better protection against vehicular traffic at a particularly congested and dangerous spot.

HENRY JAY CASE.

Secretary of the Commissioner of Police.
New York, Jan. 15, 1916.

TO ONE IN THE TRENCHES.

Sent with a Box of Cigarettes.

When you get these, perhaps you will be cold
And wet,—and, oh, so lonely, Boy, and old.
I know;—but light a cigarette and see
The sweet, sweet secrets sent to you from me.

In the blue smoke, look, a faerie cottage low,
Where the soft English mists sway to and fro
Above slim roses budded for the Spring;
And, bright within the door, a little thing
With eyes like yours, Boy, is looking up
To kiss the sun, a yellow buttercup!
And I am there with tender, waiting hands
To hold you when you come from the dark lands.

The pale smoke fades along your cigarette
But, Lonely Heart, I know you won't forget!

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

THOSE WHO "BLUSH FOR AMERICA" ABROAD.

A Protest Against Criticism of the Government Through the Foreign Press and Dwelling Upon Reports of Ill-Feeling Toward Us.

By A. B. COOLIDGE.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those of us who have followed closely the course of this terrible war must feel strongly the great need of patriotism at such a crisis. We cannot all agree among ourselves on every point; no man can see through another man's spectacles; differences in opinion along all lines are expected here, but they need not involve disloyalty to one's own country in other lands.

At the beginning of the war the nation was almost wholly for neutrality and felt strongly that we should avoid entangling ourselves in this horrible maelstrom which is sweeping on over three continents. That this feeling was not formed from love of the "almighty dollar" hardly needs to be added. Also it is needless to add that personal sympathy was mainly for the Allies.

At that time the maintenance of neutrality sounded like an easier problem than it has proved. We felt ourselves so far away, almost like spectators of this terrible tragedy. Since then so many unforeseen events have occurred, so many intricate questions have arisen, that many varieties of opinions have been formed.

There are still numerous persons who assert and believe that America has maintained a wise neutrality. They bring forth as evidence the criticisms and attacks from the warring nations, both groups of whom accuse us of leaning to the "other side."

Others insist that we should have issued protests on more subjects than the violations of law and humanity in maritime warfare and the slaughter of Armenians. Another group criticises the way in which these protests have been made, insisting that our course has not been dignified.

Probably any large neutral country would have had some such experience. It is a well known fact that criticism is easily made, although the right remedies are not so easily suggested. All must at least agree, in fairness to our Government, that in our unprepared military and naval condition we have been placed in a very difficult position.

It would seem, however, that Americans would have kept these varying opinions for "internal consumption," but with surprise and indignation most of us read in the foreign papers articles written by Americans here, berating America, and announcing their "shame" on her behalf, while another set of Americans are writing home from foreign lands, for publication, letters telling of the "hatred felt for America by all the warring nations." Here it seems to us the time has come for a loyal American protest.

In the first instance we can only wonder what England and France would say of their sons and daughters who wrote such letters, railing against their country's attitude and conduct, for publication in our papers. The English papers and the English nation have lately presented a sad spectacle of discussion, in opinions and accusations of each other, which has been probably partly brought about by overwrought nerves and broken hearts, and seems even now to be subsiding. Have we seen one letter of criticism of their country sent here for publication? American letters criticising our country are far worse reading than the criticisms of us made by foreign editors in foreign papers. I think most of us have, in fact, been conscious of a strong self-restraint being exercised against undue attacks on our country by these editors. Occasionally harsh articles have been written, but in the main, allowing for the smoke and roar of battle and for overheated brains, they seem to have written usually with self-control and justice of our affairs. Naturally they write from their own viewpoint, which is seldom quite our own.

As to the hatred felt for us in foreign countries, the less made of such statements by Americans in Europe, the better. No doubt with numerous persons in many of the warring nations there is a feeling of hostility. That this hatred is the general feeling is to be doubted. The reports of such men as Dean McClanahan, after his visit a year ago to Belgium, would seem to bar that country out of such an attitude, and the recent letter from Cardinal Mercier has fully confirmed this belief. The Belgians look to America as their preserver to be remembered with gratitude for all time. Dean McClanahan has even asserted that without the aid of "neutral America" the Belgians would have starved.

It was also a relief to read the remarks of Whitney Warren in an article within the past month asserting the falsity of this belief as to the attitude of Frenchmen. It would hardly seem that we can be hated in Serbia after that wretched country's relief from plague and pestilence by American hands.

Nor do private letters from England confirm this belief that such a state of affairs is generally existing there, although probably there are many individuals in England who harbor hatred toward us. Certainly Lord Bryce and many other statesmen have shown the utmost friendliness and justice in their remarks on America.

Although we do not want to boast of the deeds of America, many of us believe that we may indulge in a feeling even of pride over much that America has done. Probably no one is free from the belief that blunders have been made, or that, were certain events to occur again, they would be differently met and with better understanding. We also like to feel what America has done to alleviate suffering, even while wishing she had done far more. We like to dwell on the vast sums sent from here every month to the hospitals, and to distressed women and children. We think of so many Americans who have felt the call, and risked, and even given, their lives in the foreign cause. Some have received decorations of honor or a soldier's grave, while others are still fighting in the trenches.

We can but hope this side of America's deeds will stand out in stronger relief later, when the war is over and the time of clearer vision comes. Think of the work of the ambulance corps! Of the doctors and nurses sent to foreign hospitals! What would Europe have done without our Ambassadors in belligerent countries? The answer, of course, will be forthcoming from many: "Ah! but you confuse the American Government and American people!" It seems to us that the reply should be, "We do; they cannot be separated. The United States is a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.' They cannot stand apart."

There is no reason why the Americans who feel they must blush for America should not do so in their own homes, or here in public. They are entitled to their own ideas and their blushes of shame, but many of us must strongly protest against their attitude in foreign countries. We prefer to point to all that has been done to be proud of, and to look forward with eager eyes for better days and still better deeds as the results of hard experience.

We, therefore, wish to say to these Americans to whom this protest is addressed that while they are blushing for America we are blushing for them.

A. B. COOLIDGE.

THE NEW SCHOOL PLANS.

Chairman Martin Explains How Far the Gary System Will Be Used.

New York, Jan. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Public discussion of the proposal to extend the Gary system of school organization to all parts of the city where part-time prevails somewhat misinterprets, I fear, the intentions of the Board of Education and of the Board of Estimate. It is reasonably urged that a change so radical should be restricted to a few schools until thoroughly tested. Were our conditions normal, I should indorse that contention. But our conditions are grievously abnormal. In December last we had 37,920 children on part-time, besides 107,660 children in the first-year grades receiving only four hours' schooling each day. All the children on part-time are entitled to a full school day of five to six hours, and for the first-year children at least five hours under school care is desirable, on condition that play space is provided sufficient to allow them for an hour and more of their day to romp and run under supervision.

We must immediately meet this situation. If we postpone the supply of new accommodation for two or three years more, while the Gary system is being tried out, tens of thousands of children will be robbed, irreparably, of their educational birthright. Now or never must they get their schooling. But the five million dollars which the city, in its straitened circumstances, can supply this year, if spent on new sites and buildings on the traditional plan of trying to get a reserved seat for each child, will afford only a fourth or a fifth of the relief which can be secured by spending it on properly fitting school buildings each to accommodate a double school.

We expect within two years, even if additional millions be required in the second year, to clear the city of the disgrace of part-time, an achievement that would give distinction to any school and city administration.

This policy will not involve nor imply the wholesale adoption of all the features of the Gary plan nor the exclusion of approved features of the Ettinger plan. We shall be committed only to one basic principle, namely, that a school building adequately equipped with auditorium, playgrounds and workshops, and operated in co-operation with neighboring public libraries, parks, settlements and the like, can efficiently accommodate a double school. Of that principle there can be criticism only from those who do not realize that the provision of a separate seat for each child and the modernization of all old buildings so as to furnish workshops, gymnasiums and so forth for all pupils, has never been within the financial power of the city.

But no final verdict will be passed for months, and perhaps years, upon other features of the Gary plan. Already the idea of co-operation with the churches to facilitate outside religious instruction has caused so much sectarian controversy that it will not be extended to the seven schools in the Bronx which, on Feb. 1, their equipment being completed, will be placed on the Gary plan. The idea of utilizing older children to assist, for their own education, in the playgrounds and corridors, and in doing easy tasks in the classrooms—an idea which should not be confounded with the discredited Lancastrian plan of using the older children to take exclusive charge of the academic instruction of younger children—will be adopted only so far as it is justified by experience. Auditorium exercises will be modified as each school principal desires. No curtailment of the time devoted to quiet classroom teaching will be permitted. Finally, the method of educating through doing useful manual work either in shops or on repairs, along with a skilled workman, in and about the building, will be continuously adjusted, as experience dictates, to the needs of the children and to the circumstances of New York City. Of that flexibility which is an essential feature of the work-study-and-play plan full advantage will be taken.

It is regrettable that much discussion has assumed an inherent antagonism between the proposals of Mr. Wirt and Dr. Ettinger. The Board of Education is not deciding rival personal claims. We know that to Dr. Ettinger and other Superintendents is due credit for developing the original school programs of which Mr. Wirt's are later developments. More correctly the scheme we are trying out could be designated the

SOCIAL SPIRIT ASTIR IN AUTHORS' LEAGUE

Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives) Heads Women's Fellowship Committee.

RECEPTIONS TO BE HELD

Purpose to Enable "the Little Fish to Meet the Whales"—Mrs. Bakhuyzen Hostess at First Affair.

The Executive Council of the Authors' League of America, of which Winston Churchill is President and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt Vice President, has decided to broaden the scope of the work of the organization, which hitherto has concerned itself chiefly with legal matters. They have, accordingly, appointed a committee of prominent women authors, who have taken upon themselves the task of promoting good fellowship among the thousand members of the league and giving the little literary fish a chance to meet the whales.

Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives) is President of this auxiliary council and Mrs. Helen Woodruff, Vice President; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Archer Huntington, and Mrs. Kate Douglas Riggs are honorary Vice Presidents; Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Van de Sande Bakhuyzen, Treasurer, and Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff, Honorary Treasurer. Among the members are: Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, Miss Ellen Glasgow, Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. Emily Post, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Kate Jordan Vermilye, Miss Carolyn Wells, Mrs. Kathleen Norris, Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe, Mrs. Joseph E. Hagemeyer, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, and Miss Elisabeth Marbury.

One of the features of the Winter's work will be a series of afternoon receptions given by individual members of the social council to the members of the league. The first of these will take place on Jan. 28 at the Metropolitan Club, with Mrs. Bakhuyzen as hostess, and Mrs. Seton will give the second at the Woodcraft Studios on Feb. 25. A committee of Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls are preparing a special program.

Mrs. Helen Woodruff, who has promised to take the larger part of the executive work off the President's hands, said last night that the real object of the new enterprise was to convert the Authors' League from a cold business association into a club whose members would actually know each other.

"The Authors' Club of London," she explained, "is almost like a huge family. The big, important members are not only willing to meet the little ones now but are glad to advise them and to help them 'find themselves.' I hope no one will imagine that there is in the minds of those who are planning for this closer relationship among our own members any idea of patronizing authors who have not yet fully 'arrived.' We know there is an immense amount of unrecognized genius among young writers who are struggling to make a bare living by their pens. We know also that publishers and magazine editors would be only too glad to discover new stars. Sometimes a mere letter of introduction, a friendly word, or a telephone message from a successful writer may be the means of placing the work of an unknown writer in just the right hands.

"We are not thinking of conducting any literary bureaus or agencies just yet," she replied in answer to a question. "Our idea is to give personal sympathy and advice where it seems to be needed, and give whatever help we can to younger writers, and especially to those who are strangers in the city. The Executive Council, however, acts as a mediator between our members and all those with whom they have actual business dealing in connection with their literary work. Our function is purely a social one. It must not be forgotten, either, that it is a great pleasure to the experienced writer who now and then is in danger of becoming a trifle ennuied to come in contact with the fresh enthusiasm of the recruit.

"We hope that our various plans for bringing together all classes of writers will not only make for good fellowship among our members, but will result in making more effective the larger work of the league."

Among the more prominent members of the Authors' League are Arnold Bennett, James Lane Allen, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Maurice Hewlett, Rachel Crothers, Anthony Hope, Hamlin Garland, Augustus Thomas, Ellis Parker Butler, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Miss Willkie Freeman, Robert Chambers, Owen Johnson, Rex Beach, Thomas Edison, Montague Glass, and George Barr McCutcheon.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Delafield of 135 East Thirty-eighth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Floyd Delafield, to Francis de Lancey Robinson, formerly of Fredericton, N. B. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Architectural League, Canadian, and other clubs.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give a large dinner tonight at her house, 840 Fifth Avenue, to be followed by dancing.

Mrs. Walter M. Cooper of East Orange, N. J., yesterday announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Maude Cooper, to Kenneth A. Christian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Christian of East Orange.

The last of the little dances for the Winter was held last night at the Ritz-Carlton.

The wedding of Miss Rosetta Carson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson of 149 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Laurence Von Post Schwab, son of Mrs. Laurence H. Schwab of 39 East Sixty-fifth Street, will take place on Feb. 2 in Calvary Church. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's uncle, Professor J. C. Schwab, librarian of the Yale University Library, the wedding reception will be limited to the relatives and a few friends.

OPEN 'EYE-SAVING' CRUSADE

Dr. Alger Says Most Blindness Is Due to Carelessness.

Dr. Ellice M. Alger, Professor of diseases of the eye at the Post Graduate Medical School, in an address last night at the New York Association for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, declared there were more than 80,000 cases of total blindness in the United States, and that the main cause of blindness was neglect to care for babies' sore eyes.

Dr. Alger made his address as the beginning of nation-wide campaign by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness to combat neglect of the eyes. There were more than 2,000,000 persons in the country suffering from defective vision, Dr. Alger said, and more than half of such suffering was needless.

One great cause of blindness, the doctor said, was trachoma, of which there were more than 33,000 cases in Kentucky alone, most of them in the mountains, where the percentage of blindness exceeded that of any other section of the Union. He said 75 per cent. of the population of the Far East suffered from the disease, and explained that it was spread by people using the same wash basins and towels. The disease in New York, he said, had been kept down by excellent hygienic conditions.

Measles among children often left them with ulcers of the eye, the lecturer said, and in some instances has led to blindness. Fourth of July fireworks was a reason, and industrial accidents were cited as still other reasons for blindness and defective vision.

The doctor advocated abstinence from using both alcohol and tobacco.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.18 cents per pound.—Advt.

MRS. C. C. CUYLER HOSTESS.

Entertains for Annette Markoe with a Theatre Party and Dance.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler was the hostess last evening at a large theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's, in honor of Miss Annette Markoe, the débutante daughter of Dr. James W. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe. There were eighty guests for the play and about 125 came to Sherry's for the supper and dancing, for which the tapestry suite was used.

The theatre guests included the Misses Amy Jennings, Dorothy and Violet King, Maryanna Lincoln, Louise Trevor, Sarah Larkin, Jean Morris, Edith McKeever, Katharine de B. Parsons, Nancy Perkins, Janet Robb, Marie Thayer, Edith B. Webb, Julia Zabriskie, Geraldine Adee, Anna Alexandre, Helen Alexander, Pauline Bacon, Elizabeth S. Howard, Adrienne Iselin, Alma de Gersdorff, Leonie Burrill, Madeleine Carey, Alice Davies, Annette Davis, Alexandra Emery, Anita Delafield, Adelaide Flint, Eleanor Green, Audrey Hoffman, Sylvia Hyde, Claire Bird, Ethel Potter, Gretchen Damrosch, Mary Alexander, Rita Norrie, Elizabeth Burrill, Louise Roadley; also J. Couper Lord, Anderson Dana, J. R. Drexel, Jr.; H. J. H. Draper, Jr.; B. Hoffman, Jr.; G. G. Zabriskie, G. L. Redmond, S. D. Ripley.

Among the young married people asked in for dancing were Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Mc. and Mrs. Henry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Thron, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Buell Hollister, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cross.

KING'S PAINTING FOR $1,000.

"Dogs Attacking a Stag," by Snyders, Belonged to J. Bonaparte.

A large and characteristic picture, "Mount Shasta, California," by William Keith, brought the highest price of the evening at the sale of paintings of Nicholas M. Matthews of Baltimore, and others at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going for J. H. Thompson for $1,400. Another large picture, "Dogs Attacking a Stag," by Frans Snyders, brought the second price in four figures, going to J. Brummer for $1,000. This was from the collection of Joseph Bonaparte when King of Naples and Spain, presented to him as a wedding gift, and it was hung in the National Gallery, Madrid.

"Winter Landscape," by J. Alden Weir, went to the Holland Galleries for $160; an attractive picture, "Children in the Woods," by Meyer von Bremen, went to H. Schuster for $220; T. R. Martin paid $410 for J. Twachtman's "Hilly House Porch, Cos Cob"; W. L. Clark paid $320 for "The Road to the River," by Jules Dupre; "En Selle," Bernelle Hellecour, a signed panel, went to the Holland Galleries for $230; a companion picture by the same artist, "Le Chemin le plus Court," went to J. Levy for $260; "The Village Pump," by George Morland, went to F. Kaldenberg for $290, and "Birds and Fowl," by the Dutch painter, M. de Hondecoeter, 1636-1695, went to the same buyer for $200.

The returns for the eighty-one pictures were $8,910.

SCHOENGAUER PRINT, $825.

"The Virgin Appearing to St. John" Brings Top Price at Levy Sale.

In the print sale of the collections of Elizabeth B. Levy and other collectors at the American Art Galleries in two sessions, afternoon and evening, yesterday, Martin Schoengauer's "The Virgin Appearing to St. John on Patmos While Writing the Apocalypse" brought the highest price, and musical and dramatic editor of The New York Herald, quitting this post to start The Critic, later Putnam's Magazine, with her brother Joseph.

Miss Gilder continued her newspaper work, however, being correspondent for The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette and Evening Transcript, The Philadelphia Press and Record, and The Chicago Tribune, besides contributing stories and articles to various magazines. She also wrote several plays, among them being "Quits," which was produced in Philadelphia by F. F. Mackey in 1876; "Sevenoaks" for the late John T. Raymond, and "A Wonderful Woman" for Rose Eytinge.

She was the author of "Taken by Siege," "The Autobiography of a Tomboy," "The Tomboy at Work," and the editor of "Essays from The Critic," with her brother, and "Representative Poems of Living Poets," and, with Helen Gray Cone, of "Pen Portraits of Literary Women."

Of late Miss Gilder had been a literary broker, handling manuscripts for authors, and she once explained this new work by saying:

"Well, I had always been more or less a free lance. Years ago I used to read for Cassell & Co. I was really the inventor of Frederick McAllister's book, 'Society as I Have Found It.'

"Mr. McAllister was considered at that time a social arbiter, and I suggested to Cassell & Co. that they get McAllister to write a book. They commissioned me to perform this task, and at last the book was written. Then I proposed the special edition for the Four Hundred, and every copy was sold at $10 each.

"Then I had been associated for years with Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who is the greatest play broker in the world. In connection with play brokering I had done a good deal of arranging to get the dramatic rights of novels and I had a large acquaintance among authors, so I thought I would turn this acquaintance to some account."

Miss Gilder had rightly estimated her ability to take advantage of her wide acquaintance, for she was successful from the start.

The suddenness of her death so unnerved the members of her family that they were able to do nothing last night in planning for the funeral. It will be held in Bordentown, N. J. Miss Gilder's old home, however, and will be private. This much was settled.

Henry Semple Ames.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—Henry Semple Ames, Vice President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, died at his home here today of pneumonia. He belonged to clubs in New York, St. Louis, Seattle, and Helena, Mont., and also to several yachting clubs. He was 53 years old.

ASSAIL LITERACY TEST.

Resolutions Attacking Immigration Bill Introduced in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Two resolutions were introduced in the Assembly tonight expressing disapproval of the Burnett bill providing a literacy test for immigrants, which has been reintroduced at Washington. One resolution was introduced by Assemblyman Shiplacoff, Socialist, of Kings, and the other by Assemblyman Cotillo, Democrat, of New York.

Mr. Cotillo's resolution, in addition to setting forth that the literacy test is un-American, says that it is menacing to the business of the country because the United States faces a famine of labor on the eve of a great industrial boom. The resolutions went over for a week.

Kissam-Tyng Wedding on Feb. 10.

The wedding of Mrs. Edith Gale Tyng, widow of Sewell Tappan Tyng, and Williams Adams Kissam will take place at 4 o'clock on Thursday, Feb. 10, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, will officiate. Mrs. Tyng will have no attendants and there will be no ushers. Mr. Kissam's brother-in-law, Louis S. Kerr, will be his best man. None except relatives and a few intimate friends have been invited to the ceremony. There will be no reception.

Mr. Kissam is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Rumson Country, Automobile, and other clubs, and is a graduate of Williams College.

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BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

JEANNETTE L. GILDER DIES OF APOPLEXY

Writer, Critic, and Literary Broker Had Been Ill Only Two Days.

MEMBER OF NOTED FAMILY

Sister of Richard W., Robert F., and Joseph B. Gilder Began Work at Age of 18 Years.

Jeannette Leonard Gilder, writer, critic, and literary broker, died suddenly at 8 o'clock last night in her home, 100 East Seventeenth Street. Dr. Lewis A. Coffin of 616 Madison Avenue reached Miss Gilder a moment before she died. She was senseless, however, and beyond help.

Miss Gilder succumbed to a stroke, the result of the formation of a blood clot on the brain. She was 66 years old and, weakened by a cold, was in no condition to resist. The attack was completely unexpected and frightful in its suddeness for her niece and nephews who were with her.

They tried to communicate with Joseph B. Gilder, a brother, who recently had made his home with his sister. Mr. Gilder had left earlier in the evening to attend the Osborne meeting in Carnegie Hall, and word was sent there, where Mr. Gilder was called by an announcement from the stage. He reached the seventeenth Street house only to find his sister dead.

Miss Gilder had contracted a cold on Saturday, and her relatives, fearing she was about to come down with the grip, had persuaded her to have a trained nurse. Two nurses were present last evening, but Miss Gilder had improved greatly throughout the day and had been out of bed and busy around her home. She seemed in the same improved condition when she was stricken.

Mrs. A. R. Pearson, her niece, and Roynon Choimoley Jones, a nephew, were with her, and they summoned Dr. Coffin and sent the message for Mr. Gilder. Miss Gilder lost consciousness at once, however, and was never resuscitated.

Miss Gilder was an unusual and an exceedingly well-known figure in literary circles in this city. She was the daughter of the late Rev. William H. and Jane Nutt Gilder, and was born in St. Thomas Hall, Flushing, L. I., a college for women conducted by her father. She was the sister of Richard Watson, Robert Fletcher, and Joseph B. Gilder, all of whom became newspaper writers, editors, and critics.

At the age of eighteen Miss Gilder became a writer on The Morning Register of Newark, N. J., and was the Newark reporter for The New York Tribune. Presently she became associated with her brother, Richard Watson Gilder, in the editorial department of Scribner's Monthly, now The Century, and from 1875 to 1880 was literary, Mayor and musical and dramatic

FLETCHER WHITNEY, a son of the late John C. Whitney, and a nephew of the late Henry Whitney, banker and financier, died on Sunday at his home, 386 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Whitney was for almost forty years connected with the grocery firm of J. C. & D. D. Whitney, which was composed of his father and uncle. He was 63 years old and left a widow and a son, Howard Whitney, a banker in Boston.

JUDSON CHURCHILL, a prominent member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and formerly a teacher in the Sunday School, died on last Saturday at his home, 480 Lafayette Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

MRS. AUGUST A. McCORMICK MORTON, wife of William C. Morton, and a daughter of the late Daniel and Georgianna Woodcock McCormick, is dead at her home, 603 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

Dr. JAMES J. WALRATH, for a quarter of a century a veterinary surgeon in Brooklyn, and formerly an Inspector in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 1,047 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Walrath was 54 years old, and was a graduate of the American Veterinary College, where he became house surgeon shortly after his graduation. As a member of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, he did great service in stamping out the epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle during the Cleveland Administration. Dr. Walrath was a member of the American Veterinary Society, and of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M.

THOMAS P. EVERETT, a retired hat manufacturer, for almost fifty years in business in this city, died at his home, 1,043 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, on Sunday, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Everett made the trip to California during the gold rush of 1849, and later opened his first hat store in San Francisco. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Masons, and the Midwood and Knickerbocker Field Clubs of Flatbush. A son and daughter survive him.

LESTER P. BRYANT, advertising manager of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, and a grand nephew of William Cullen Bryant, died on Saturday in Philadelphia. He was forty-third year.

WILLIAM B. MERRILL, a Director of the National Association of Bill Posters, died yesterday in Fort Wayne, Ind., from a fractured skull, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. ELISE MITCHELL DAVIS, widow of Dr. G. Fuerstenau of Hartford, Conn., is dead at her home in that city.

The Rev. Father EDWARD D. BOONE, a trustee of Loyola College in Baltimore, Md., died on Sunday in the Mercy Hospital, in that city, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA C. BYRON, widow of George Gordon Byron, formerly a banker here, died on Sunday at her home, 40 East Sixty-second Street, in her seventy-sixth year.

JOHN GIHON, for forty years a resident of Flushing, and connected with a fire insurance company, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital in his seventy-seventh year.

HENRY YERENCE, a retired farmer and a member of a pioneer Dutch family of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in East Rutherford, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Dr. EPHRAIM BOGARDUS, a dentist, died on Sunday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

GEORGE C. FREEMAN, a retired farmer and a member of the Freeman family, who received a grant of land in New Jersey, died on Sunday from pneumonia.

JOHN IRELAND HOWE, the first Mayor of Roselle, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, from pneumonia, in his seventy-first year. He served three terms as Mayor, and was serving his fourth term as President of the Board of Health at the time of his death.

WILLIAM BALLARD, a pioneer Adirondack guide, died of pneumonia at Racquet Lake, N. Y., yesterday. He was 64 years old.

JOHN WUNDT, Superintendent of Highways for Seneca County, N. Y., died at his home in Waterloo yesterday at the age of 74 years.

GEORGE E. GOODEVE, for thirty-seven years Controller for the New York Life Insurance Company, is dead in Stamford, Conn., of pneumonia.

Mrs. JOHN M. JOHNSON, wife of a former Postmaster of Navesink, N. J., and the oldest shopkeeper in the village, died yesterday at her home there from the grip in her seventy-sixth year.

KERN BEATH, formerly with the Standard Oil Company in New York and Chicago, was found dead in his garage in Bloomington, Ill., yesterday from petromortis. He was overhauling the automobile when stricken.

Mrs. JENNIE BLUESTEIN, 90 years old, declared to be the oldest Jewish resident of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at her home. Mrs. Bluestein was born in Russia and lived in Paterson for forty-five years.

SEBASTIAN HUBSCHMITT, the oldest Justice of the Peace in Paterson, N. J., is dead at his home, 288 Ellison Street, seventy-eight years of age. He was the father of nineteen children, twelve of whom and his wife survive him.

Mrs. EMILY ROBBINS, a Long Island dog fancier and winner of many blue ribbons, died on Sunday in Bellevue Hospital, of a complication of diseases, aged 43 years.

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STENOTYPIST.

Intelligent and rapid stenographers are valuable assets in business offices. They may be found by the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BRIG. GEN. W.M.GRAHAM DIES

Retired Veteran of Civil and Spanish Wars Was 81.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Brigadier General William M. Graham, U. S. A., retired, 81 years old, died today at the home of his daughter, at Waldour, near Annapolis, Md., of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was a native of this city, and retired from the army in 1898.

Brigadier General William Montrose Graham was appointed from the District of Columbia, as a second lieutenant of the First Artillery, in 1855. He served continuously in the army for forty-four years and was a veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars.

During the civil war he was brevetted Major "for gallant services during the Peninsular campaign," and also received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel after the battle of Antietam and that of Colonel after the battle of Gettysburg.

Samuel Bushnell Goodale.

Samuel Bushnell Goodale, founder of the firm of Goodale, Perry & Wright, 2,705 Broadway, real estate agents, died yesterday at his home, 841 West End Avenue, in his eighthy-sixth year. He was born in South Egremont, Mass., and was graduated from Williams College in 1851, where he was a charter member of the Alpha Delta Phi chapter of that fraternity.

Arnold Morley.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Arnold Morley, former Postmaster General, died yesterday in London. He was 67 years old. About fifteen years ago he retired after an active political career during which he was a member of Parliament for ten years, and was singled out by Gladstone for the office of Chief Party Whip, in which capacity he served until 1892, when he became Postmaster General.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs MARGARET M. HALL, widow of Dr. Edwards Hall, and daughter of the late Robert Chambers, founder of Chambersburg, N. J., died yesterday of bronchitis, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. A. Eugene Austin, 8 East Fifty-eighth Street.

ARTHUR V. JOHNSON, movie star, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. Early in April his health falled from overwork.

MICHAEL J. CUNNEEN, well-known in Catholic circles in Brooklyn, and father of the Very Rev. Alexis Cunneen, C. P., who is one of the best known mission priests in the country, died yesterday at his home, 500 Third Street, Brooklyn.

Miss FRANCES ANTILL L. WALKER, an artist, and a daughter of the late Alexander J. and Frances A. Walker, died on Sunday at her home, 167 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in her forty-fourth year. Miss Walker made a specialty of miniature paintings on ivory.

GEORGE EDWARD TRACEY, a retired real estate operator of Brooklyn, and a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M., died from pneumonia on Sunday in his home, 626 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. Mr. Tracey was formerly for thirty years in the dry goods business in Hoboken, N. J. He left a widow and one daughter.

Mrs. AUGUSTA JANKOWSKY, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, and widow of John Henry Jankowsky, died at her home, 158 Huntington Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was a member of the Crusaders, the Living Rosary Society, and St. Vincent's Union, and left a son and four daughters.

JOHN HENRY COON DEAD.

Pioneer Troy Collar Manufacturer Succumbs in Flatbush at 84.

John Henry Coon, pioneer manufacturer of men's linen collars and formerly of the firm of Cluett, Coon & Co., now Cluett, Peabody & Co., of Troy, N. Y., died yesterday morning at his home, 765 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Coon entered the business on a small scale in Troy in 1856, and after several years it became the largest in the country. He retired from active business twenty years ago.

Mr. Coon was formerly a Director of the Ninth National Bank of New York City and of the Newburg (N. Y.) street railway system. He was a member of the old Brooklyn League Club and was active in the work of the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Coon is survived by his wife, Mrs. Abbie Edson Coon, a sister of Franklin Edson, Mayor of New York City in 1883; a daughter, Mrs. John B. Creighton, and three sons, John H. and George O., who direct the firm of Corliss, Coon & Co. of Troy, and Albert E. Coon, a member of the South Bend Gear Company of South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. Caroline C. Pell Dead in Italy.

Mrs. Caroline Cheever Pell, widow of Colonel Duncan Archibald Pell, is dead at her home in Florence, Italy. Her husband was a member of the Pell family, descended from an old English family, and from Thomas Pell, who came to this country in 1630. During the civil war Colonel Pell served on the staff of Major Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside and died in 1874. Mrs. Pell had lived abroad for many years, and when visiting this country spent most of her time in Newport. Colonel and Mrs. Pell had three sons, Duncan C., Harrison A., and Alexander M. Pell.

Rev. Dr. Abraham Coles Osborn.

The Rev Dr. Abraham Coles Osborn, President of Benedict College at Columbia, S. C., for fifteen years, died on Sunday at North Adams, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Scotch Plains, N. J., and was graduated from Colgate University in 1855. In 1895 he was appointed President of Benedict College, remaining there until 1910.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PECKELLS.—Jan. 14, Newark, to Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Peckells, a daughter.

Engaged

THOMPSON—WRIGHT.—Vera M. Wright to Richard A. Thompson.

Married

PENTY—PIKE.—On the 15th day of Jan., 1916, at St. Stephen's, Westminster, by the Rev. William Henry Manwaring, Arthur J. Penty of Hampstead, London, to Violet Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harvey Pike of New York. Toronto and St. John (N. B.) papers please copy.

Brooklyn.

McCAULEY—SULLIVAN.—Jan. 15, Loretta C. Sullivan to James J. McCauley.

Died

BALDWIN.—At Englewood, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Eliza Hayward, wife of the late David A. Baldwin, M. D., in the 85th year of her age. Funeral private.

BARTLEY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 17, 1916, at New York City, Frank W. Bartley, age 44 years. Services at his late residence, 308 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral private.

BERNSTEIN.—Sunday, Jan. 16, Rachel Bernstein, (Barnstone,) beloved sister of Mark and Eva Bernstein, Mrs. S. Nathan, and Mrs. F. Hamburger. Funeral from her late residence, 536 East 128th St., Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 10 A. M.. Omit flowers.

BOLTON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, at her late residence, 326 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Frances Hewlett Bolton, wife of the late William H. Bolton, in the ninety-second year of her age. Services at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, on the arrival of train leaving Flatbush Av. at 10:01 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BRACKETT.—On Monday, Jan. 17, Mary E. Brackett, in her 86th year. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

BRADSHAW.—Monday, Jan. 17, 1916, at St. Luke's Home, Emma H., widow of Charles Rollin Brainard and daughter of the late Stephen M. and Arcada Polk Harris. Funeral service at the Chapel of St. Luke's Home, Broadway, corner 154th St., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

BREEN.—Jan. 16, Catherine, beloved daughter of Matthew P. Breen. Funeral from her late residence, 231 Fifth Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Jan. 20, at 10:30 A. M. in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

BRIESEN.—On Monday, January 17, 1916, Ida Cornelia Briesen, age seventy-one years, at her late residence, 331 Park Avenue, Weehawken, N. J. Services at Grace Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Morgan Street, Town of Union, N. J., on Wednesday, January 19, 1916, at 2 P. M.

BRUYN.—James L., Jan. 17, 1916, husband of Marjorie Howe Bruyn. Funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, upon the arrival of the 9:18 train from Grand Central Station. Interment private.

BYRON.—Anna Oliwell, widow of the late George Gordon Byron, at her home, 40 East 62d St., New York City, on Sunday, Jan. 16, in the 76th year of her age. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M., in St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St. and Lexington Av. New York City. Interment at Newark.

BURR.—At Cazenovia, on Sunday, Jan. 16, William M. Burr, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Funeral at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at his late residence.

CASAZZA.—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, 1916, John Casazza, beloved husband of Loulsa Casazza and father of Charles, Joseph, Andrew, John, and Eugene Casazza and of Mrs. Theresa Poggi. Funeral from his late residence, 1,023 Third Av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at 9:45 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Joachim, Roosevelt St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Hoboken papers please copy.

CLARKE.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, at Irvington, N. Y., Selina Clarke, laughter of the late Bayard and Alletta Remsen Clarke. Funeral private. Albany papers please copy.

COLTON.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Alfne West Caldwell, wife of F. Sidney Colton. Funeral services will be held at her home, 78 Edgemount Road, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock.

COON.—On Jan. 17, 1916, at his late residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., John H. Coon, beloved husband of Abbie Edson Coon, in his 85th year.

CUNNEEN.—Michael J., on Monday, Jan. 17, at 500 3d St., Brooklyn, father of the Very Rev. Alexis Cunneen, C. P. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 20. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, 6th Av. and Carroll St., 10 A. M.

JOSEPH HIRSCH DROPS DEAD

Aged Cotton Merchant, Active in Hebrew Charities, Dies in Street.

Joseph Hirsch of 10 West Seventy-fifth Street, senior member of Joseph Hirsch & Sons, cotton goods converters of 13 West Twenty-first Street, dropped dead yesterday afternoon at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street. He was 83 years old, and Dr. Carter S. Cole of 122 West Seventy-third Street, who was summoned, said his death was probably due to heart failure, brought on by the cold.

Mr. Hirsch was widely known here, and founded his firm thirty-five years ago. He was active in Hebrew charities, and gave freely to Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He is survived by his wife, with whom he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary four years ago, and by a son and daughter.

C. Dwyer, Editor, Killed by Fall.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Charles Dwyer, 59 years old, editor of The Women's World and editor of journals for women, slipped and fell on a sidewalk here today, and died a few minutes later.

Charles Dwyer was born in Richmond, Surrey, England, and came to this country in 1881, and joined the staff of The Delineator as assistant editor, four years later being appointed editor, and remaining in that position until 1906. He then became editor of The Ladies' World, and in 1913 was appointed editor of The Woman's World.

Sister Mary Adrian Rudolph.

Sister Mary Adrian Rudolph, for forty-five years connected with the orphan asylum of St. Peter's Catholic Church of Newark, N. J., died there yesterday, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Germany and came to this country with her parents as an infant. Sister Mary entered the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame in Milwaukee, and in 1912 celebrated the golden anniversary of her service as a sister. She is survived by a sister and brother.

Died

DE FOREST.—William H., son of the late Charles B. and Camilla Russell De Forest, at his home, Bogota, N. J., Monday, Jan. 17, in his 65th year. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

DELAFIELD.—On Jan. 16, 1916, at the residence of her father, 17 East 79th St., Sylvia, infant daughter of John Ross Delafield and Violetta White Delafield. Funeral at the convenience of the family. Please do not send flowers.

DODGE.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, 1916, at 104 West 70th St., Helen R., wife of Richard H. Dodge, and daughter of the late Robert L. Shaw. Funeral services will be held at Saint Stephen's Church, 69th St. and Broadway, Tuesday morning at 11 A. M.

DOW.—Jan. 17, Elizabeth, aged 17. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 18th St. Time later.

DRYDEN.—At her home, Bernardsville, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Cynthia Fairchild, widow of Sir John Dryden, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, Bernardsville, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M. A special train will leave Hoaken on D., L. & W. R. R. at 1:15, stopping at Newark at 1:25 and at Summit at 1:43. Limousines will be in waiting at Bernardsville. Returning, train leaves Bernardsville at 4 P. M. Interment Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at convenience of the family.

DWYER.—On Jan. 17, 1916, suddenly, at his home, 708 Buena Ter., Chicago, Charles Dwyer, editor of The Women's World, in the 57th year of his age. Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

EBERWEIN.—George Eberwein, father of Elizabeth, Marie, and Marguerite, and brother of William Eberwein, Minnie Crump, Anna Smith, and Clara Brown, died in his 52d year at his home, 218 Marcy Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Wednesday, at 1 P. M. Interment, Pine Lawn, L. I.

ELLERN.—On Monday, Jan. 17, at Hotel Ronta, Alfred Ellern, aged 45 years. Services at Campbell's, 10 East 22d St., Wednesday, Jan. 19, 10 A. M.

GIHON. — John, on Sunday the 16th, at Flushing, L. I., John Gihon, son of John and Elizabeth Leaycraft and husband of Mary Greer, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral private.

GILLMAN.—Mary Emma. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

GOODALE.—On Jan. 17, at his residence, 841 West End Av. Samuel Bushnell Goodale, in his 86th year. Services at West End Presbyterian Church, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av., Jan. 19, at 9 P. M.

GRAFF.—On Monday, Jan. 17, 1916, Robert Graff. Funeral service at his late residence, 419 West 129th St., on Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

HALL.—On Monday, Jan. 17, Margaret M., widow of Edwards Hall, M. D., and daughter of the late Robert Chambers of Trenton, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, A. Eugene Austin, M. D., 8 East 58th St. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 20, at 10:30 A. M. in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HALLETT.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, Carrie Bliss, daughter of Victoria Marcus and the late John W. Hallett. Funeral services 3:30 P. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 180 Madison Av., Flushing, N. Y. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station 2:37.

HANNON.—Mrs. Mary E., 231 West 43d St., Monday, Jan. 17. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 20, morning. Friends and relatives are invited.

HERRICK.—January 17th, 1916, infant son of William Worthington and Emily Schwab Herrick.

HOWE.—John Ireland, aged 70, of pneumonia, Jan. 16, 1916. Funeral services 10:45 A. M., Wednesday, Jan. 19, at St. Luke's Church, Roselle, N. J. Central R. R. of N. J. train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Liberty St. 9:45 A. M. Interment private.

HUBER.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, Louise Huber, (nee Ohmels,) beloved wife of Daniel Huber, Jr., and mother of Daisy Louise Schlach

DE DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET IMPRESSIVE

Russian Dancers' Performance at Century the Most Elaborate Ever Seen Here.

ITS PRODUCT IS ARTISTIC

Effects Obtained by Bewildering Color Combinations in Costuming and by Music—The Artists.

The Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe gave its first performance in America last night at the Century Theatre. For months the newspapers and magazines have been printing the bright-hued colors of its costume plates, or black and white reproductions of its artists and scenes. For months they have been devoting their reading columns to exposition, illustration and argument concerning various phases of its being, until finally there seemed nothing left for pictures or printed words in their task of explaining the fame the organization had won. Now it is here itself to tell its own story, the first chapter of which was set forth last night.

The bill consisted of "L'Oiseau de Feu," by Fokine, with music by Igor Stravinsky; "La Princesse Enchantee," music by Tschaikowsky; "Soleil de Nuit," by Massine, music by Rimsky-Korsakow, and "Scheherazade," by Baket and Fokine, music by Rimsky-Korsakow.

What was shown on the stage of the Century Theatre last night constitutes the most elaborate and impressive offering that has yet been made in this country in the name of the ballet as an art form. The ballet has not fared well in America. A little less than a century ago, when the Bowery Theatre was the centre of fashionable theatregoing, was opened, our forefathers are said to have seen the ballet skirt for the first time, with the result that when the dancer appeared on the stage the ladies in boxes arose and left the theatre. Thus the ballet skirt was officially snubbed at the beginning of its American career.

It is different now. Anyway, the Diaghileff Russian Ballet is a thing different from what has gone before and apparently the public nowadays is not indifferent to it. There was an audience last night which filled every available seat. It watched and listened eagerly, discussed volubly, and seemed much impressed.

Makes Good Its Title.

Let it be said at once that the Diaghileff Ballet made good its title to being an organization with an impressive individuality. Even the hitherto skeptical in the audience must feel that in what it does there is always a sensitive and broadminded artistic intelligence at work. Its effects are obtained now by the dancing, now by the imaginative effects in the scenery and stage business, now by flashing or bewildering color combinations in the costuming, now by the music. The interrelation of all these is active, and its product is an artistic whole, quite different from anything our public has previously known.

To this extent the first appearance was eminently successful, and according as to whether this has the power to interest and satisfy the public, the ballet will be a success here. It seems quite likely that it will.

On the other hand, this a ballet whose dancers do not measure up individually to the success that has been made in other departments. It is a familiar story that Nijinsky and Karsavina, who were the principal dancers of the company in Europe, are not here with it. What their absence means to the company is not matter for speculation to us in America, who must take it as we find it.

The Principal Dancers.

In last night's program Xenia Maclezowa, Lubow Tchernichewa, Flore Ravalles, Adolf Bohm, and Leonide Massine appeared as the principal dancers. Mlle. Maclezowa had the greatest burden to bear, for she had the leading female parts in "L'Oiseau de Feu" and "La Princesse Enchantée." She is not an impressive dancer, for though she possesses certain technical skill, she lacks finish and surety in it, and the spark of vivid personality needed to supply the final touch to a dancer's art. Neither does Mr. Massine impress himself particularly in his work.

Adolf Bohm worked under the disadvantage of illness, which perhaps militated against his appearing in his best form. Among the five principal dancers only Lubow Tchernichewa seemed to measure up to what we have been led to expect, although her rôle was not of the importance to make this observation in the absence of the others. It nevertheless remains the fact that the dancing done by the principals has been surpassed by others, and not only by the one other who would be thought of among the women, but by several.

As a matter of fact, however, this does not have the importance it might seem to among those who have not seen the performances. There is so much to occupy the attention and stimulate the imagination that an audience of the right sort will not feel a lack of great personalities among the dancers.

So far nothing has been said about the music. The orchestra was organized several months ago by Nahan Franko, and rehearsed under him for some time before the ballet's conductor, Ernest Ansermet, arrived to take charge of it. The result of this care, apparently characteristic of the company's methods, is that such difficult music as Stravinsky has written for his "L'Oiseau de Feu," was presented practically without a blemish. Mr. Ansermet is a skillful conductor and obtains distinctive results.

This "L'Oiseau de Feu" of Stravinsky's was perhaps the most important number on the program, viewed from all aspects, especially since the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite "Scheherezade," the other long piece, has been so often heard in the concert rooms and in two different ballet productions.

"L'Oiseau de Feu" is the first piece of Stravinsky's which was done by the Diaghileff Ballet, which gave it in June, 1910, and its success led him to link his musical fortunes with this organization. The work is in the "advanced" style which the composer's later works have carried a step further, and it is one of those compositions identified with the organization which have made its name a factor to be reckoned with when musical history is written.

What must undoubtedly have struck those in the audience last night who have heard Stravinsky's "advanced" work in the concert room, or have heard some of the other new Diaghileff ballet music performed in concert form, is the fact that its presentation with the accompanying explanatory action on the stage is a revelation. What was so puzzling before and so bewildering as to cause almost the impression of absurdity, becomes plain immediately.

Instead of a "wild futurist," Stravinsky becomes a very talented young man with decided gift for vivid orchestral coloring and much skill in writing descriptive music. There are still things which the conservative will not accept, but they are toned down, either because their purpose is understandable, or because, with the action going on, one only half hears the music. Musical psychologists should get much entertainment out of deciding which.

Effective Stage Settings.

The stage settings of Bakst, Golovine, and Larionow that were shown last night need not be enlarged upon, for their effectiveness is an old story. Suffice it to say that when seen on the stage they perform their function of arresting the attention, or being delicately suggestive of the atmosphere of the particular ballet, or startling you, and always succeed in appealing to the fancy or the imagination. The gorgeous crimson landscape from no existing land that Bakst has devised for an ordinary pas de deux, "La Princess Enchantee," lifts it out of the ordinary immediately and almost suggests that the title means something, which it does not.

Another point that must be noticed is the general direction of choreography. We have been accustomed in a ballet to seeing the principals dance, while the coryphees stood about in lifeless groups and watched. Last night there was a constant meaning to the subordinate groups, which always had something worked out for them which was significant, even if it was only, as one group did in "L'Oiseau de Feu," to sit huddled on the steps outside the gate and sway in rhythmical motion. On paper that does not sound impressive, but as a matter of fact in practice it lent a subtle touch in characterizing the weird doings of The Immortal and his bizarre retinue.

There were some minor defects in the staging. Such a thing as letting the young hero climb over a "stone" wall which sagged and wobbled painfully, or throwing open the mysterious gates to the Immortal One's palace and letting it be seen they were very obviously held together by thin laths and faith, were among such defects. Also the miming was sometimes very obvious and "theatrical," when from such an organization one would expect a departure from the time-worn into more subtle dramatic means.

Yet, casting whatever can be said against it into one side of the balance, the other will rise swiftly, for the Diaghileff ballet is the most impressive new stage enterprise with an artistic meaning that has been seen here for a long time.

'CINDERELLA MAN' DELIGHTS

A Tender Little Comedy by Edward C. Carpenter at the Hudson.

THE CINDERELLA MAN, a comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter. At the Hudson Theatre.

Morris T. Caner	Berton Churchill
Dr. Joseph Thayer	Theodore Babcock
Blodrett	Percival T. Moore
Albert Sewell	Hubert Wilke
D. Romney Evans	Charles Lane
Marjorie Caner	Phoebe Foster
Celeste	Helen Turney
Walter Nicolls	Reginald Mason
Anthony Quintard	Shelley Hull
Jerry Primrose	Frank Bacon
The Great She-Bear	Lillian Dix

"The Cinderella Man," a play by Edward Childs Carpenter that was given its first local performance in the Hudson Theatre last night, is a tender little comedy from the Let's-Pretend Land of its title. It does not hold the mirror up to nature, but performs that equally important function of the stage, of reflecting an idealized image of life, that in a world of crowded subways one may be reminded that romance still lives.

Unfortunately heiresses do not climb over housetops to carry Christmas joy to starving poets, nor do the poets win huge prizes for stunning opera librettos just in time for the last curtain. That is why the author has dismissed reality and woven his play from the softer threads of romance, and in so doing has fashioned a delightful comedy that is always wholesome and pretty with enough humor to keep its saccharinity from cloying.

It is by way of the housetops that the poor little rich girl of Mr. Carpenter's play first comes to the attic of Anthony Quintard, a young poet, and consequently a hungry one. She has just come home from abroad to live with her disagreeable papa, one of those American captains of industry of fiction, whose irritability at home varies directly with the size of their fortunes. In search of an outlet for her affection she packs a Christmas basket and scrambles over the roof to the garret where lives the young man whose verse she so admires.

In the midst of her Santa Claus visit the young man returns to fetch her from her hiding place in the closet just when he is beginning to believe in fairies. Of course, she pretends to be the companion of the heiress next door, so that his protestations that he would never think of marrying a girl with money are uttered in sincerity.

The visits of the writer's fairy godmother, as he calls her, come to be a part of the daily life of the two, and while she prepares the tea he works at his libretto. Then the spirit of evil in the form of the landlady breaks in upon one of their innocent parties and ejects her tenant. Dark days follow, but genius and the final curtain, must be heeded. Young Quintard is summoned to the home of the Princess to disarm her gruff father, learn the identity of the young woman he has now grown to love, and be apprised of his success in the opera contest.

If Mr. Carpenter had done his part less skillfully, or if he had not had the good fortune to pick a producer who chooses his players with discrimination, "The Cinderella Man" might easily have descended into the pool of bathos and obscurity. But the author has mixed his tears and laughs well, so that one waits upon the other, and has sustained the flavor of romance with considerable skill. There is humor in the dialogue, which is nicely written, and in the characterization as well. In the drawing of several of his people there are deft touches that show he is a shrewd observer.

The interpretations of two of these characters by Shelley Hull and Frank Bacon provide some of the best acting the contemporaneous New York stage offers. Mr. Hull plays the rôle of the young poet, and is a wonderfully subtle performance that he gives, infinitely varied in its shadings, radiating the buoyancy and hope and frankness of youth. Mr. Bacon gives one of his inimitable characterizations in the rôle of a fallen mailer in the eminently respectable lodging house. In its choice of detail and its insight into the type the interpretation is a superb piece of character acting.

Phoebe Foster was the heiress. She was demurely sweet and good to look upon, and except for a certain monotony her performance was attractive. Then there were clever bits by Reginald Mason and Lucille Le Verne. The other parts were indifferently played. Oliver Morosco bestowed the same care upon the two settings that he did upon the cast, and mention should be made of an alluring song by Victor Herbert, with words by Mr. Carpenter, that has its place in the story.

"The Cinderella Man" is for those who believe in fairy godmothers. From the great amount of sincere applause last night even a first-night audience is not without those who do.

OPERA SINGERS IN WRECK.

Several Members of De Koven Company Injured in Accident.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, Jan. 17.—Thirty-three passengers and trainmen were injured today when an Illinois Central train, northbound, left the rails at a point between Gaza and Primgihar, Iowa, and plunged twenty feet down an embankment into a creek. Many of the principals and chorus of the De Koven Opera Company were among the injured who were brought back and placed in hospitals here.

The derailment of the baggage car is believed to have been responsible for the wreck. Every one of the six cars of the train left the track and all turned over with the exception of a sleeper.

The most seriously injured were George Walker, Cherokee, internal injuries; O. G. Sage, conductor of the train, internal injuries; Charles Knapp, Primghar, Iowa, fractured arm; Phil Branson, New York, opera singer, serious cuts and bruises; P. W. Farman, section foreman, leg fractured.

Among others less seriously injured were Miss Leonora Beck, New York; Professor Baird, Ames, Iowa; William Schuster, New York; W. L. Newell, Brooklyn; Manuel Tirmauer, New York.

A number of members of an opera company on the train were injured, but not seriously. Among them were E. G. Wall, New York; Miss Grace Wall, Lugi E. De Francisco, New York; Mrs. Phil Branson, New York; Sol Solomon, New York; Gene Hendrick, New York; H. L. Waterous, New York; Amy Wall, New York; Miss Josephine Valls, Cincinnati; Manuel Valls, Cincinnati; Mrs. H. E. Smith, Binghamton, N. Y., and H. E. Smith.

Tearle to Head a Stock Company.

Conway Tearle sent out an announcement last night that he had signed a contract by which he would become the principal actor and advisor of a stock company that will occupy a theatre in the heart of the theatre district for a term of two years. The repertory system will be introduced at the theatre, the name of which was not given. Mr. Tearle is appearing with Grace George in her repertoire of plays at the Playhouse, and he could not be found after last night's performance to give further details. The venture will not be begun till the end of Mr. Tearle's engagement at the Playhouse.

"Sadie Love" Moves to the Harris.

Avery Hopwood's farce, "Sadie Love," was transferred to the Harris Theatre last night, to clear the stage of the Gaiety for the coming of Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan" tonight. Oliver Morosco's company gave the first performance of "Sadie Love" at the Gaiety several weeks ago. Marjorie Rambeau, Pedro de Cordoba, Betty Callish, Frankyn Underwood, and Ivy Troutman are still in their original rôles.

BALD MELODRAMA BY EUGENE WALTER

The Emotional Appeal Is Laid on Very Thick in "Just a Woman."

LIVELY COURTROOM CLIMAX

Intensely Theatrical and Probably Popular Piece Played with a Flourish at the 48th Street.

JUST A WOMAN, a new play by Eugene Walter. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The Woman	Josephine Victor
The Man	Walter Hampden
The Boy	George Stuart Christie
The Hired Girl	Virginia Allen
The Lawyer	H. B. Herbert
The French Maid	Margaret McWade
The Butler	David Howell Lindley
The Detective	Frank Monroe
The Coachman	John Arthur
Ned	James Eagle
The Judge	Walter Wilson
The Son	Albert Hackett

"Just a Woman" is not the tearful song cue of an 1896 music hall ballad, but the title of the new play by Eugene Walter, which, after many tentative performances on the road, was finally brought to New York and presented here for the first time last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. It was there revealed as a melodrama in three acts and an epilogue, an intensely theatrical piece, with a smashing, hit-'em-in-the-eye climax evolved from the excitement of a trial for divorce. "Just a Woman," both in the work of the playwright and the work of the players, is of the stage stagey, but it has a hundred and one marks that are prophetic of a prolonged and prosperous popular success if all its presumptive patrons are not too devoted to the movies.

As a rule, the morning-after predictions as to the success or failure of a newly arrived theatrical entertainment are futile and uninteresting. The question as to how long a new play will be open for business on Broadway is dependent on too many factors of backstage politics and finance, rental terms, contract terms and other factors which are hidden from the naked eye of the first-nighter, for his prediction to have the accent of authority. But in this case the playwright has apparently made a bid for no other kind of success than that which comes from the approval of the groundlings, so that there is not much to be said beyond reporting that he made his appeal a strong one while he was about it.

The laborious business of making this much clear is an essential part of any adequate report of the lively proceedings which kept things humming at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last evening, else the unguarded might think that Mr. Walter had written, or tried to write, another "Easiest Way." He has done nothing of the sort. By virtue of the great strength and power of that play—one of the very best native products our stage can boast—Eugene Walter has an assured and honorable place in the history of the American drama, but while "Just a Woman" may add enormously to his bank account, it will not add anything at all to his fame.

The author of "The Easiest Way" has now turned out a piece with as little pretension to serious consideration as "East Lynne," a novel by Harold Bell Wright, "Sinners" or "The Eternal Magdalene," that fallen drama which has just taken to the provinces to make way for "Just a Woman."

The woman of "Just a Woman" is she who finds her man in the grime of the steel works, helps him to climb, makes him rich, keeps her head when he goes under in the celebrated swirl of high living, and is waiting for him with outstretched arms when he emerges from prison and comes at last to join her at what Josephine Victor, in the title rôle, keeps referring to as "the lit-tul house on the hill."

It is she who puts his savings in the invention of the open-hearth furnace which revolutionizes the business and makes him a man of millions. When, forgetting the old days of the shanty lighted at night by the glare from the furnaces, he aims for a livelier existence and takes to drink and Broadway, she simply thinks of him as he used to be of a Saturday night with his pockets full of wages, and so waits for him to sober up.

Even when he takes to his heart a suspiciously golden-haired miss, bitingly described on the program as "The Lady," and installs her in his house in Pittsburgh, the Woman—not the Lady—merely says, "I'll stick, Jim. I'll stick." She even lets him retain a few professional perjurers to build a divorce case against her, and it is not until they try to take her boy from her that she rebels, kicks over his house of cards, and lands her Jim in jail.

This turning of the worm comes at the end of the third act, as the climax of the play. It marks the end of the scene devoted to the divorce trial, a scene every moment of which is filled with acute, cunningly builded suspense and which ends with a violent, leathern-lunged outburst that is as melodramatically effective as any you would be likely to hear in an exhaustive tour of Broadway.

The sensationalism of the piece is emphasized rather than lessened by the manner in which it is played. It is not often nowadays that the fairly sophisticated New York audience is asked to listen to such unblushing underscoring of each and every point. Mr. Walter lays it on thick. Walter Hampden and Miss Victor as the Man and the Woman lay it on thicker. There is, for all that, a great deal of skill manifested in Mr. Hampden's work. Miss Victor has all the booming emotionalism suitable to the play; she casts her eyes to heaven, lets her bosom heave visibly, and generally goes the playwright one better at every opportunity.

Work of a much finer quality is done in several of the lesser rôles. There should be special mention of George Stuart Christie, H. B. Herbert, Frank Monroe, John Arthur, and Walter Wilson—particularly Walter Wilson, who is exceedingly good as the Judge, and who deserves a considerable share of the credit for the smashing third act, which is well handled, throughout, and will doubtless excite a large number of persons between now and warm weather.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new comedy by George V. Hobart, entitled "Moonlight Mary," will bring Rose Stahl to the Fulton Theatre next Monday night. The Henry B. Harris Estate will make the production.

A new edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be presented next Monday night on the roof of the New Amsterdam. Joseph Urban has again provided the stage decorations, and Gene Buck and Dave Stamper, librettist and composer, respectively, of the former shows, are responsible for that part of the new entertainment.

Lawrence Rising has written a new three-act comedy called "The Stolen Honeymoon," in which A. H. Woods will present the Dolly Sisters, who have heretofore been identified with musical comedy.

In a letter to Percy Burton, Sir John Hare, the English actor, denied the recent rumor that he was coming to America this season, to appear in "Caste." "There is not a word of truth in the statement," wrote Sir John, "that I am about to appear in 'Caste' or any other play in America save through the medium of the cinema."

A special meeting of the Actors' Fund will be held this afternoon at the headquarters of the Fund, 1,476 Broadway, to vote on an amendment to the by-laws making those interested in the work of the society eligible to associate membership upon the payment of a small annual fee.

Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Miss Frances Perkins, and Dr. Henry Neumann will talk on the social and literary value of Hauptmann's "The Weavers" at the performance of the drama by Emanuel Reicher and his company in the Garden Theatre tonight. A special committee of teachers is in charge of the program.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Julia Culp, and Kathleen Parlow will be the visiting stars at next Sunday night's Hippodrome concert.

PLAY BY RECTOR PLEASES.

Large Audience Sees "Beyond Disillusion" in Parish Hall.

In the hall adjoining the old church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, at Tenth and Stuyvesant Streets, a company of seventeen, headed by Will Hutchins and Miss Mauriel Hope, last night presented for the first time a drama called "Beyond Disillusion," a study of modern marriage, by the Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, the rector.

There was unusual interest attached to the production because it marked the debut of the rector as a playwright and the announcements sounded alluring. The hall was crowded, with reserved seats selling at $2 each, and the audience came dressed in silks and satins and dress suits. There was nothing, once you were inside the hall, to indicate that it wa on the lower East Side.

Dr. Guthrie, who has helped to produce the plays of others in connection with his church work on many occasions, was bustling about, as excited as any young author might be at the premier performance of his first play to "get across." His audience was generous in its appreciation of his efforts.

"Beyond Disillusion" did not prove a play that would give much of a shock even to the most sensitive nerves, although it did deal with the problems of a man who parted from his wife, to be later reunited "on the higher plane of realized personality."

Mr. Hutchins played the part of Richard Walter, an artist, who was married and had four children. He fretted about the house until he came to the conclusion that he didn't love his wife any more, and was "driven from home by misconceptions of domestic duty" to search for an inspiration. There was another woman involved, probably innocently, however, and everybody feared that he wouldn't come back to his wife, especially after some gossipy bits appeared in a newspaper.

After two years of waiting the wife decided to leave home and children in the care of her mother-in-law and an old-time friend and gain independence by going on the stage as a classic dancer. Whether that was the right thing for her to do was a mooted question, but she decided it was the only way. In the meantime Walter, so it appeared, (the lines as presented on the stage were a trifle hazy on this point,) had obtained a divorce. At least Mrs. Walter was later referred to as an ex-wife.

Things went along in this way until the third act, when Walter obtained a view of his ex-wife dancing to his favorite music, and she gave so perfect an interpretation of the music that he knew that he had loved her after all, and that his parting with her had been a mistake. He pleaded with her to come back to him, but she announced that it was too late. She said:

"I fear not. I am as one plighted—nay, wed already; and though he knows it not, when I danced tonight we were made sacramentally one."

Then Walter realized that she was in love, spiritually or some other way, with the man who wrote the music to which he danced. He told her what she didn't know; that he had written it and everything ended very happily by bringing the family together again.

An announcement which had been given out said the story of the high-strung artist and his wife was "not to be taken literally." The play, it said, "carries no doctrine, but insinuates nevertheless a message by the vital impact it delivers to the sympathetic imagination."

Of course there was a lot more which had to be heard to get the real message. There were many clever lines, too, and here and there a bit about the church which attracted interest. The Rev. Benedict Green, a minister, who endeavored to restrain Walter from leaving home, wife and children, was pictured by the rector playwright as having much less to say in his household than his wife, a very competent woman, who liked card parties and gossip. Dr. Guthrie put these words in Walter's mouth in an address to the minister:

"I owe you something for your diagramming my state of soul. Is your God fee? Then He has an ear to the ground and an eye on the pew rents? 'Give me light,' prays His pious minister—but be sure it goes with that of my student's lamp. 'Teach me Thy will,' but while you're about it, see, dear Lord, for heaven's sake, you don't violate any of our decent social customs. So your God isn't a free spirit."

The members of the cast did creditably, and Dr. Guthrie had every right to smile broadly as the audience poured forth their congratulations. Everybody enjoyed the performance, though they were not profoundly shocked by anything they heard.

SEEK SITE FOR MASQUE.

Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee to Meet Today.

Since they have been obliged to give up the idea of holding in Central Park the celebration in commemoration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, the New York committee has called a meeting of an enlarged Board of Directors this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Celebration Committee's offices, at 10 East Forty-third Street, to consider what site should be selected. In this newly created board, which will direct the city's commemoration, are representatives of all the various industrial, social, civic, and geographical divisions of New York.

In connection with the plans to be discussed this afternoon Miss Mary Porter Beegle, Chairman of the committee, has sent to each of the Directors this statement:

"New York City's masque in commemoration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death has as yet no place in the city for its performance next May. The masque is written, the producing staff, including some of the most famous artists in the country, is engaged; several thousand people in schools, clubs, and settlements are already actively preparing their small Shakespeare festivities, from which 5,000 community actors must be chosen for the masque. The people have begun their celebration; they must find some large open place in which to complete it. We ask you to consider this important question immediately. New York must find some place for the greatest performance ever given in the city by the people themselves—a performance which will include four thousand actors, which will be witnessed by a quarter of a million people, and will, for the first time, bring together in one dramatic production all ranks and classes of Greater New York."

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the heads of supplementary celebrations, with Miss Kate Ogilebay in the chair, some idea was given of the magnitude of the preparations.

Of the 500,000 participants in these supplementary celebrations already 175,000 have been obtained from the city and parochial schools, the high schools, the colleges, the settlement houses, and the dramatic clubs of the city. Through the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Catholic Schools 40,000 teachers have been brought into touch with the Central Committee, and in a few days will receive a plan which eacl grade may follow in taking part in the celebration.

The settlements, through the Neighborhood Workers' Association, have set to work rehearsing Shakespearean plays or readings from Shakespeare, and have already interested 5,000, and the Manhattan Council of Boy Scouts has offered the services of the same number of boys to act as ushers at the masque performances.

Through Mrs. August Dreyer, women's clubs with 20,000 members are planning Shakespeare memorial meetings, and so it is planned to give at least 500,000 people an active personal part in the festivities preliminary to the community masque.

At the Palace.

Paul Conchas, with his amazing feats of strength and his genuinely funny assistant, provides the most interesting moments in the scarcely notable program offered this week to the patrons of the Palace. Olga Seymour, a young English girl with a sweet soprano voice, finds favor with the audience; Laddie Cliff entertains in his fashion, and a palpable hit is scored by Irene Farber, who is diverting in a manner that is a curious combination of Florence Nash and Harry Fox. Also in the bill is the bouncing Eva Tanguay, who is as dainty and demure as ever, and who has added to her repertoire a song with the ominous refrain, "I'll Stay Here Till I Die."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Phone 3083 Bryant. Matinees TOMORROW & Saturday at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Fipch. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

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GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TONIGHT at 8:15. MRS. FISKE in a new American Comedy Erstwhile Susan

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy. "Cock o' the Walk"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents The Cinderella Man A New Comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce, SADIE LOVE MARJORIE RAMBEAU

FULTON Theatre, W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!"

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SAT. MAT.: Les Sylphides; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Scheherazade.
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Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.
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Wed. at 8, Trovatore. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Magic Flute. Kurt, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Manon Lescaut. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Eve. at 7:30, Sp'l Per'ce Meistersinger. Hempel, Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Well, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
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SONG RECITAL GEORGIE HARRIS JR.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Aeolian Hall.

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PIANO RECITAL by HERMA MENTH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote Dinner, $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Din., Sup. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W 44th St. Phone Bryant 9059. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EDGAR BECMAN in "ARSENE LUPIN."

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4559 Mad. Sq. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.)—Sat. 2:15. EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 15c, 25c & 50c. WM. COURTENAY in "The Island of Surprise." 1 to 11 P. M. & other pictures

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. HAZEL DAWN in "MY LADY INCOG." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, DUSTIN FARNUM.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Pop. Prices THE ROSEY POSEY GIRLS

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TEA, DANCING AND SKATING ON ICE EVERY AFTERNOON | Our Skating Rink Is Open to the Public from 3 to 5 PM Instruction on Request

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PERFORMANCE GIVEN DURING DINNER TIME BY
World's Champion Ice Skaters
J. R. EUROPE'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA PLAYING
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A LA CARTE PORTIONS COOKED TO ORDER
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WITH THE PRETTIEST GIRLS IN MANHATTAN and AL B. WHITE
The inimitable Singing Comedian.
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Warren Jaxon — Mabel Jones
and the greatest of all "rag" singers and dancers.
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Presented Twice Nightly at 7:30 and 12
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Genuine Old-Fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
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Broadway, 73d to 74th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day; double rooms with bath, $4.00 per day; parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge for service.
17 Stories.
1,400 Rooms, All Outside.
Largest Transient and Family Hotel in New York City. Absolutely Fireproof.

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HOFBRAU HAUS
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NEW YORK'S FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00

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Imperial Home Dinner served daily from 6 to 9 P. M., $1 Per Cover
600 rooms, single or en suite, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.00 per day up.
CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
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Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret CLOSED SUNDAYS.
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Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open Holidays. Closed Sundays.
Maison Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
The Fernery Miss Tucker 22 East 33d Street
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Dinner, $1.50 A la Carte "FOLLOW THE CROWD."
Carlton Terrace Broadway at 100th St.
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A wonderful restaurant right on Broadway, 40 minutes from 42d St. Especially equipped for cool weather business. Dancing.
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NEW YORK CITY HOTEL BRISTOL 122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
Single Rooms with bath, $12 & $14.00 per wk.
Double Rooms with bath, $15 & $17.50 per wk.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Straw Braid and Ostrich Feathers Figure in the List.

Handlers of Chinese straw braid were sustained yesterday by Judge McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy with the local Customs officials regarding the values at which the goods were entered at the Custom House. The braid, which was from the China Straw Braid Export Company of Tientsin, was described as Shing kee white first and entered at ninety-five Tientsin taels per bale, and single pearl edge firsts, entered at 17.50 Tientsin taels per bale. While the foreign market prices were held correct, Judge McClelland decided that an item for rent of premises where the merchandise has been stored prior to shipment, was dutiable. The same General Appraiser decided that straw hats from Korosue Shokai of Kobe, Japan, were properly taxed on the basis of 5.25 yen per dozen. The importers here gave the value of the hats as 4.75 yen per dozen, this rate being regarded by the local officials as too low.

Importers of ostrich feathers from Africa continue to find the Custom House authorities unwilling to accept the prices put on the goods by shippers as representative of actual foreign market values. Several cases of this kind have come lately before the reappraisement division of the board for settlement, and in practically every instance the Appraiser of the Port has been affirmed in demanding duty on higher levels. The feathers figuring in yesterday's protest were from A. J. Pudney of Port Elizabeth, for the account of a local firm. The latter apparently questioned the invoiced values, and so, in making entry, placed higher prices on the goods described as "white tails." Although they were entered at 9 shillings per pound, Appraiser Sague raised prices considerably, with the result that Collector Malone demanded duty on the figures contained in the Appraiser's return. Judge McClelland, reviewing the Appraiser's action and the testimony furnished by the importer, held market prices had advanced at the date of shipment, Sept. 28 last, and held that duty properly accrued on the basis of 12 shillings per pound, his action, in the view of the feather trade, amounting to a heavy advance.

Judge Waite, in a decision for the Board of Classification, held that stained glass windows for St. Benedict's Catholic Church of Brooklyn were entitled to free entry. It was shown that the church was a regularly incorporated religious society; that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury had been complied with, and that the windows were imported for presentation to the church as memorials.

Birn Brothers contested the Collector's action in assessing paper seals imported under the Tariff act of 1909 at 30 cents a pound as lithographically printed labels. At the trial, the importers abandoned their claims as to some of the goods, and as to these the Collector was affirmed. The remainder was held subject to a customs tax of 20 cents a pound as claimed, as "all other articles not exceeding eight one-thousandths of one inch in thickness."

The board cleared the files of a large number of protests held to be defective or unsupported by evidence, thus saving refunds to the Government, which would have had to be paid had merchants properly defended their actions. Among the importers affected adversely by this action were the American Express Company, W. J. Bush & Co., B. Altman & Co., the Cresca Company, F. Pustet & Co., L. Gandolfi & Co., Fensterer & Ruhe, the Holtz & Freystedt Company, S. & G. Gump Company, Shun On & Co., A. Bernadelli & Co., Boltz, Clymer & Co., the John V. Farwell Company, W. H. Sailey, C. W. Sellers, Portland (Ore.) Linseed Oil Company, and A. S. Barboro & Co.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Jan. 15.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Jan. 14.
SS Frederik Hendrik, at Amsterdam, Jan. 13.
SS Zaandyk, at Rotterdam, Jan. 16.
SS Wico, at Kirkwall, Jan. 11.
SS Peter Hamre, at Kirkwall, Jan. 12.
SS Teikoku Maru, at Marseilles, Jan. 11.
SS Carolyn, at Bergen, Jan. 7.
SS Romsdalsfjord, at Bergen, Jan. 7.
SS United States, at Kirkwall, Jan. 14.
SS Floridan, at Bordeaux, Jan. 12.
SS Brendon, at Liverpool, Jan. 15.
SS Escalona, at Manchester, Jan. 16.
SS Wearpool, at Bristol, Jan. 16.
SS Californian, at Barbados, Jan. 16.
SS Healdton, at Deal, Jan. 17.
SS Eleftherios K. Venezuelos, at Kirkwall, Jan. 14.
SS Comanche, at Liverpool, Jan. 15.
SS Livingstonia, at Rotterdam, Jan. 18.

Sailed.

SS Leopold II., from La Pallice, Jan. 11.
SS Miguel Jover, from Barcelona, Jan. 11.
SS Charlton, from Arica, Jan. 16.
SS Grosholm, from Oran, Jan. 7.
SS Sama, from Alicante, Jan. 8.
SS Ireland, from Havre, Jan. 14.
SS Noordam, from Falmouth, Jan. 15.
SS Arca, from Fayal, Jan. 16.
SS La Flandre, from Fayal, Jan. 16.
SS Melford Hall, from Manchester, Jan. 16.
SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Jan. 16.

Passed.

SS W. I. Radcliffe, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 198 miles E. of Tampico at noon 16th.
SS El Mar, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles W. of Tortugas at noon 16th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 253 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon 16th.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, bound to New York, was 43 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 531 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 200 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 99 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 84 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 91 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 100 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 460 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 298 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 930 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 718 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 22, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 22, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 20, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 17, SS Drammensfjord, and at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 19, SS San Giorgio.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Jan. 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru..Jan. 20
Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Jan. 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Mat-sonia .....Jan. 21
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.Jan. 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Jan. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Dec. 14; Manila, Dec. 16; Shanghai, Dec. 18; Yokohama, Dec. 25, and Honolulu, Jan. 6—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east on Jan. 14, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 22; Sydney, Dec. 23; Wellington, Dec. 27; Auckland, Dec. 28, and Honolulu, Jan. 6—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east frome Seattle on Jan. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 20.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that registered and ordinary packages containing articles, except books, liable to customs duty, received in Colombia in the regular (Postal Union) mails, are subject to a fine of 50 cents for each package in addition to the customs duty.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Franklin St., 2 P. M. Tel. 4075—Franklin.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. WILL RESUME SERVICE MARCH, 1916.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:21 | Sun sets..5:00 | Moon sets..6:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:21	6:49	12:06	12:53
Governors Island	6:49	7:13	12:39	1:22
Hell Gate	8:39	9:03	2:19	3:02

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 17.

SS Roma, Azores, Jan. 9.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
SS Vauban, Bahia, Jan. 2.
SS Risholm, Oran, Dec. 26.
SS Strathardle, Shields, Dec. 23.
SS Gordon Castle, Baltimore, Jan. 10.
SS Asiatic Prince, Victoria, Jan. 13.
SS Lancastrian, London, Dec. 31.
SS Lindenhall, Gibraltar, Dec. 30.
SS Montamo, Tampico, Jan. 6.
SS Beckenham, Philadelphia, Jan. 14.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Jan. 12.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Jan. 12.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Jan. 14.
SS Comet, New Orleans, Jan. 8.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 14.
SS Tatarrax, London, Dec. 31.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 15.
SS Royal Sceptre, Santos, Dec. 13.
SS Kirkdale, Boston, Jan. 14.
SS Hyperia, Boston, Jan. 14.
SS Nigaristan, Savannah, Jan. 10.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 10.
SS Ecalerini, Norfolk, Jan. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Jan. 8
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Jan. 9
Lord Esne	Havre	Dec. 26
Spires	Manchester	Dec. 29
Westburn	Huelva	Dec. 24
Villes de Paris	Havre	Dec. 31
Penistone	Havre	Dec. 31
Philadelphian	London	Jan. 4
Andyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 31
Boringuen	San Juan	Jan. 12
Iroquois	London	Jan. 13
Flandre	Amsterdam	Dec. 31
Megrez	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Metapan	Colon	Jan. 10
Havana	Havana	Jan. 15
El Dia	Galveston	Jan. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

Ocean	Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Ancon	Cristobal	Jan. 13
Panama	Cristobal	Jan. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Jan. 13
El Paso	Galveston	Jan. 13

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Caracas	San Juan	Jan. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 17
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 17
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 15

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Guyane	Bordeaux	Jan. 6
Bonifacc	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Maraval	Grenada	Jan. 14
Comal	Galveston	Jan. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Jan. 15
Quebra	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Tommel Maru	Newport	Jan. 8
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Lutetian	Gibraltar	Jan. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 19
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 19
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kursk, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Atahualpa, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Drammensfjord, Bergen	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Kores, London	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jan van Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Paloma, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Nebraskan, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Giorgio, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	———	12:00 M.
Pannonia, London	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Veenbergen, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores	———	3:00 P.M.
Von Hongendrop, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Voltaire, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	———	10:00 A.M.
Porinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Djibouti, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Georgic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Marengo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

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The steamer is your hotel during the entire voyage, from New York, around the island and return. Splendid vessels, 10,000 tons displacement, built especially for the tropics. Sailings every Saturday, under the American Flag. *Write for booklet.*
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New London, (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 21, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.
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HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service Discontinued Until May, 1916.

Weather Reports

JANUARY 17TH

New York	15°
Charleston	54°
Jacksonville, Fla.	60°
St. Augustine, Fla.	70°
Ormond	74°
Palm Beach, Fla.	76°
Miami, Fla.	76°
Key West, Fla.	72°
Tampa, Fla.	72°

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The most direct and economical route to Florida and all Southern resorts. New exclusive "One Class" Cabin service. Cuisine and service are of the highest standard of excellence. Large social halls; comfortable lounges provided with the latest magazines. Staterooms are beautifully furnished. The low fares are attractive, too.
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Sailing Wednesday, January 19, 6 P. M.
TWIN SCREW S. S. NOORDAM 22,070 tons displ't 12,531 tons reg'd
Sailing Tuesday, January 25, Noon
Largest Steamers Under Neutral Flag
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
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Finland.....Jan. 19 | St. Paul.....Jan. 22
White Star Line
N. Y—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric.....Jan. 28 | Lapland.....Feb. 2
†Cabin and 3rd-class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 15, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE	Jan. 22, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Jan. 29, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO	Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE	Feb. 12, 3 P. M.

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*CAMERONIA . SAT., FEB. 12, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA . SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
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Daily Connections with All European Cities.
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Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
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(CALLING AT LIVERPOOL)
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
·ORCHESTRA·DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike Good Table. American Plan. $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. I

MINN. & ST. LOUIS R.R. TO BE REORGANIZED

President Erb Announces Plan for Exchange of Stock in a New Company.

TO RETIRE THE FEB. 1 NOTES

Report of Dissension in the Committee Representing the Stock Interests Is Denied.

Plans are under way to sell the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company to the Minneapolis, St. Louis & Canadian Railway, a company which was organized in South Dakota in 1911 to build an extension between the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Lines. The plans call for a voluntary reorganization of the present Minneapolis & St. Louis Company and the exchange of its shares of stock for shares in the new company. The new company's name probably will be changed to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad of South Dakota.

The plans contain a provision for raising new money, which would be used to pay off and retire $2,500,000 short-term notes which mature on Feb. 1. It is proposed to exchange twenty shares of the preferred stock of the old company for thirteen shares of the preferred stock of the new company, but the holder of the old shares, by putting up $240, can buy seven new shares, and thus retain his twenty shares at the pro-rata contribution of $12 a share. Likewise, the common stockholders are to receive at the rate of nine shares of new stock for twenty shares of old, and they will have the right to subscribe for eleven shares of the new common stock for the sum of $240. There will be $6,299,000 of preferred stock and $16,500,000 of common, just as in the present company.

The plan cannot go into operation unless 75 per cent. of the stockholders approve it. It was said yesterday that 40 per cent. of the stock was held by four interests and that these were in favor of the plan. Moreover, it was announced that the plan would be underwritten. Under these conditions the success of the plan, it was said, seemed assured. Formal approval of the board, with possibly some minor changes, is expected at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

A committee representing important stock interests in the Minneapolis & St. Louis has been formed to further the adoption of the plan by the stockholders. This committee consists of E. V. R. Thayer and Lathrop Ames of Boston, Charles H. Sabin, Gates W McGarrah, and Thomas Cochran, Jr A report that there was some dissension as to the main principles of the plan was denied. The committee, it was said, would assist in the collection of the money needed to pay off the notes.

Pending the adoption of the voluntary reorganization pan it has been arranged to extend the $2,500,000 notes for a period of six months. The notes, it was said, might be paid off at any time within the period of extension.

Newman Erb, President of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, said yesterday that certain premature and misleading statements had prompted him to make an announcement before the actual adoption of the plan by the Board of Directors.

"In dealing with the retirement of the company's serial note obligations aggregating $2,500,000, due Feb. 1," said Mr. Erb in a formal statement yesterday afternoon, "it has been concluded to be the part of wisdom to provide the funds therefor through the assistance of the company's shareholders, placing their stock in a position where it may receive the benefit of the increased earnings without continued necessary diversion of the surplus earnings to meet the company's needs.

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 12,2, the gross revenue of the combined mileage embraced in the present system was $7,654,115.96, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the gross revenue was $10,013,975.14, an increase of $2,157,859.18.

"For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1915, the net surplus revenue of the company after payment of all charges and rentals was $1,000,000 (estimated) $416,000. The retirement of the notes would have added to the surplus the accrued interest for the period, $75,000, or a total surplus revenue of $491,000, a sum equal to approximately 8 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock of the company, increasing the factor of safety with respect to the company's bond issues.

"With the extinguishment of the serial notes there will be released and made available to the treasury approximately $4,000,000 of refunding and extension mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, while the company's surplus revenue for the year can be applied to the further extinguishment of other obligations of the company, further reducing its interest charges and placing the company in exceptional condition for future financing when necessary.

"The plan, that will be underwritten, contemplates that the surplus revenue over and above operating charges and taxes will be so largely increased that stability will be given to all of the company's security issues and greatly added value to its stock, both preferred and common."

TOBACCO INTEREST SOLD.

British-American Co. Sells to German Bank—Money After War.

At a recent meeting in London of the British-American Tobacco Company Joseph Hood, Deputy Chairman, announced that the company's interest in German companies had been sold to one of the largest German banks, with the consent of the British Government. No money can be paid on the sale until the end of the war.

Mr. Hood said that special losses due to the war were not likely to exceed half of the $7,500,000 already transferred to the general reserve to cover such losses. More than 1,000 of the company's employes have enlisted. Net profits for the year ended Sept. 30 were $9,250,000, against $10,895,000 in the previous year. An additional income tax of $575,000 was paid during the year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, continued cold Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. winds.

S. Car.—Fair, continued cold Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. w. Wed., cloudy and warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues., colder in cent. and s., warmer in n. w. Wed., fair, warmer in n. and cent.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., fair, warmer in n. and cent.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

Ohio—Fair Tues., except snow flurries in extreme n. e., warmer. Wed., fair; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy.

Lower Mich.—Snow and warmer Tues. Wed., fair; moderate to fresh w. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Tues., warmer in w. Wed., fair.

Ill.—Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Tues., with snow at night or on Wed.; warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., followed by snow. Wed., snow.

Wis.—Fair and continued cold Tues. Wed., unsettled and warmer; probably snow.

Minn.—Fair and continued cold Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably snow.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by snow. Wed., snow.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by snow at night or Wed.; continued cold.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.; probably snow.

Neb. and Kan.—Snow Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed.

RAILROADS TAXED $7,218,221

Jersey State Board Files Valuation Figures for 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—An increase of $10,209,587 over the 1914 valuation of railroad property in New Jersey, resulting in increased revenue to the State of $417,375.61, was shown in the final assessment for 1915 made by the State Board of Taxes and Assessment and filed with the Controller today.

A comparative statement of the valuation and taxation of railroad real estate, including canal property, showed appraisements for the last year reached the total of $344,847,359, while in 1914 the total was $334,738,372. The State tax derived from the 1915 assessments was $5,011,899.81 as against $4,662,753.54 in 1914. The local tax for the last year from the same source totaled $2,206,321.51, while for the preceding twelve months it was $2,138,092.17. The total 1915 tax was $7,218,221.32, as against $6,800,845.71 in 1914.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active and price changes were feverish. At the outset the market was higher on an unexpected show of strength abroad and on continued cold temperatures in the West which caused renewed apprehension regarding the safety of the new crop. Offerings were well taken, and during the afternoon the market worked steadily closing at top prices best, with net gains of 1 to 1 1-6c. The visible supply of wheat in the United States showed an increase of only 71,000 bushels of domestic, while bonded grain decreased 2,597,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.41½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.46½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.48, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	..	1.38⅜	1.35½	..
July	....	..	1.29⅝	1.28½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.28⅝	1.27	1.28⅝	1.27½	1.42¼
July	1.22¾	1.20½	1.22	1.21	1.23¾

CORN.

Prices in the corn market declined 1@2¾c early in the day on reports that the country had sold freely when the market reached the eighty-cent level last week, and that subsequently receipts might be expected to increase. On the decline commission houses bought freely, influenced to some extent by the strength in oats, and prices responded with a quick rally, closing ⅝c net higher. The visible supply increased 1,397,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,090,000 last year. In the local cash market new No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79½	78¾	79¼	78⅝	79¾
July	79⅝	78¼	79⅝	79	79¾

OATS.

New high records for the season were made in the oats market, with active buying on reports of an active export demand. The visible supply increased 362,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 702,000 last year. The local cash market was strong: No. 3 white quoted at 52¾@53⅜c; No. 4 white, 52 @52½c; fancy clipped white, 54½@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53¼@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	52	50⅝	52	50¼	36
July	49½	48¼	49⅝	48½	53⅜

PROVISIONS.

New high records for the season were established throughout the entire provision list with an active demand. Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal, but none are running comparatively light, and this together with an improved cash trade seemed to have stimulated confidence on the long side. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000; estimated for Tuesday, 35,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Last Year
Jan.	....	....	10.05	10.55	10.12
May	11.22	10.80	11.22	10.85	10.90
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.55	10.40
May	11.20	10.95	11.20	10.95	10.40
Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	19.80	19.27	18.50
May	20.30	19.85	20.30	19.87	19.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was active, total sales for the day aggregating 37,400 barrels, and prices were strong and higher, closing at 10 to 20 points net advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.25	9.00
January	9.35	9.30	9.32@9.34	9.00
February	9.16	9.16	9.17@9.20	9.04
March	9.20	9.13	9.18@9.20	9.04
April	....	....	9.18@9.22	9.04
May	9.22	9.16	9.21@9.23	9.09
June	9.24	9.24	9.23@9.24	9.12
July	9.30	9.25	9.29@9.30	9.19
August	9.34	9.29	9.33@9.34	9.21

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, but after an early advance of 3 to 5 points, which was apparently due to a little scattered buying for local and foreign account, values developed an easier tone and the close of the day were 3 to 6 points net lower. Total sales were 17,250 bags. The local spot market was inactive and barely steady with No 7 Rio 7¾c and mild grades and Santos 4s at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	....	....	6.81@6.83	6.87
February	....	....	6.89@6.90	6.93
March	6.98	6.98	6.97@6.98	7.03
April	....	....	7.01@7.02	7.07
May	7.14	7.05	7.05@7.06	7.10
June	....	....	7.11@7.12	7.15
July	7.24	7.20	7.17@7.18	7.20
August	....	....	7.21@7.23	7.25
September	7.35	7.30	7.29@7.37	7.30
October	....	....	7.31@7.32	7.35
November	....	....	7.36@7.38	7.40
December	7.51	7.46	7.42@7.43	7.45

SUGAR.

There was a firm opening in futures, with first prices showing advances of 1@4 points. The buying was by trade and Cuban interests, stimulated by a stronger position in prompt Cuban raws and continued business for export in granulated. Sales on the call were 1,150 tons. In the early afternoon, after a further advance in values, there was a little selling which sent prices off a few points. Continued buying at the close by trade interests caused a steady closing, with prices 4@11 points net higher, with sales for the day 5,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
January	3.75	3.73	3.75@3.77	3.64	
February	3.56	3.51	3.56@3.56	3.46	
March	3.56	3.50	3.56@3.57	3.48	
April	....	....	3.62@3.64	3.54	
May	3.65	3.63	3.68@3.70	3.60	
June	....	....	3.73@3.75	3.65	
July	3.78	3.76	3.78@3.80	3.71	
August	....	....	3.83@3.85	3.76	
September	....	....	3.87@3.89	3.82	
October	....	....	3.89@3.91	3.84	
November	....	....	3.91@3.93	3.86	
December	....	....	3.93@3.95	3.88	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,427 packages. The tone of the market was slightly improved on the top grades of fresh creamery; supplies were moderate and buying interest a little more in evidence. Medium to choice grades still very plentiful and offering freely at quoted rates. Further sales of storage creamery in about the range quoted. Renovated firm and ladles to firm. Trade is doing better and there is a little stronger market for packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring, 34c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@ 28½c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 22½@24c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 21@26½c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@ 22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19½@ 20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20¾@ 21c; current make, fine, 20¼c; No. 2, 19½@ 20c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,687 cases. A fair supply of fresh-gathered eggs came in yesterday from southerly sections, and the demand was only moderate. Continued extremely cold weather throughout producing sections is leading to a maintenance of limits on a good deal of the stock here, and while the offerings of average prime quality appear to be fully sufficient, the tone of the market is fairly firm. Most sales are of fair to average prime qualities in range of 31@33c, with only an occasional lot of graded stock commanding any higher prices, but these are in demand at good value. Storage eggs continue rather quiet and values are irregular; the moderate trading reported is fairly covered by unchanged quotations, but the bulk of the business is in range of 21@ 23c. Near-by white eggs are in ample supply and meeting only a moderate demand; sales of sacks range from 30c to 40c. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 36@37c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds and poorer, 27@30c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@ 21c; culls and inferior, 17@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@ 23½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds or poorer, 19@20½c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@41c; ordinary to good, 34@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@40c; small whites, 34@35c; western, gathered whites, 33@37c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@37c.

SEE PLAN TO GRAB ROCK ISLAND ROAD

Minority Bondholders Appeal to Representative Green of Iowa for an Official Investigation.

SUSPECT MOORE SYNDICATE

And Assert That Efforts Are Being Made to Lead Small Security Holders to Drop Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The tangled financial affairs of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company may again be brought to the attention of Congress by Representative William R. Green of Iowa, who said tonight that some minority bondholders wanted a Congressional investigation, and had conferred with him regarding an alleged plan of the Reid-Moore syndicate to foreclose and regain control of the property. That the syndicate is behind a plan to have the minority bondholders dispose of their holdings is a statement which Mr. Green said had come to him from New York.

Representative Green, who attacked Rock Island before the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce in the last Congress, has not yet dteermined whether he will introduce a resolution for an investigation. He is waiting, he said, to see the form taken by the Senate resolution for a general inquiry into the transportation question.

"If this resolution is so general that it will not take in such specific cases as that presented by the 'looting' of the Rock Island, to which I called attention in the House last session, I may introduce a separate resolution," said Mr. Green.

"The only thing I am at liberty to say now is that I have been approached by persons who said they represented fifty or seventy-five minority stockholders and bondholders of the Rock Island. It is stated that there is a movement afoot on the part of the Reid-Moore interests to get the tangled affairs of the railway in such shape that the syndicate may foreclose upon the property and regain control of it. It is alleged by certain New York minority holders in the property that an effort is being made to scare the smaller stock or bond owners, and persuade them to turn their holdings over to a brokerage concern. It is further asserted that if there is a stampede of these minority holders, bonds will drift into the hands of the Reid-Moore syndicate, who will then have a sufficient interest to demand foreclosure proceedings. I am investigating these statements, and have been requested to present a memorial to Congress, asking for an inquiry.

"My New York informant says that a petition will be prepared asking that Congress look into an alleged "conspiracy" to grab the road. It is asserted that erroneous reports are being circulated as to the condition of the road and the amount of money needed to put it into successful operation. That many millions of dollars must be spent is one of the statements now circulated, in order, according to my information, to frighten the minority holders and encourage them to sacrifice their holdings.

"The investigation sought is not an inquiry into the present management of the road, but the management prior to the receivership, and particularly the purchasing department and the leading down with debt of this valuable property. The Interstate Commerce Commission conducted a partial inquiry, but the full story of the wrecking of the Rock Island has not yet been told. I am to have further conferences with representatives of the minority bondholders, and will then determine what should be done in the way of asking that light be turned on the series of financial transactions which have put this company into its present plight."

When he appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in March Representative Green alleged that the Rock Island system had been the victim of "high finance," and that its financial troubles were the result of the management of the Reid-Moore syndicate. Prior to the control of the system by this syndicate, Mr. Green said, the Rock Island had been prosperous, but subsequently the bonded indebtedness was increased by $187,000,000, and the holding companies "sucked the life blood out of the Rock Island for many years."

NOTIONS JOBBERS MEET.

Greater Co-operation with Manufacturers Is Suggested.

That the coming year holds much of promise in a business way, was the prediction made yesterday by W. M. Tay, of the Walker-Stetson Company, Boston, President of the Jobbers' Association of Notions Buyers, at the annual convention held at the Waldorf-Astoria. There was a full attendance of members from all sections of this country, a feature of the meeting being the presence of a large number of associate members, mostly manufacturers. Mr. Tay made a brief address in opening the convention.

"The last year," he said, "has been a hard one in many ways for the notions buyer. This season prices no doubt will be higher, and certain lines hard to get. All indications, however, point to an increased business in a great many lines."

After T. James Fernley, Advisory Secretary of the association, had described the activities of the organization the past year, William M. Titus, head of the Bay State Corset Company, Springfield, Mass., discussed some of the manufacturers' problems in relation to distribution. The speaker advocated manufacturers "sticking close to the jobbers," and gave it as his view that business can be done more profitably all around through the wholesalers. He went on to say that the cost of distribution to retailers amounted to 25 per cent., whereas this charge when applied to the jobbers reached only 3.7 per cent. Mr. Titus said the manufacturers in his line were doing business on a very slight margin of profit, and as to this pointed out that prices of materials were soaring. "Some time ago," he said, "the fabric people held off when the buyers were in the field, and now the railroads are putting embargoes on our goods. In October we placed orders for steel at 25 cents a pound, while prices have since mounted and we have risen from 23 to 40 cents a pound. I am convinced that before July 1 this country will be the barest of merchandise in its history."

Secretary Fernley, in commenting on Mr. Titus's statement regarding the cost of distribution, stated that a test recently made by the association covering nineteen items showed a cost of 14.75 per cent. A letter read from George A. Driggs, President of the American Pin Company, asking for greater co-operation between the manufacturers and the jobbers, precipitated a long discussion. As printed on the program, Mr. Driggs's proposition was that the wholesalers cooperate in distributing the entire production of the pin company, but George A. Raymer of the concern, who was present, said the letter was merely a plea for general co-operation.

"I think the time has come," said Mr. Raymer, "when we should make more of an effort to push the high-grade goods. It is a fact that of late there has been more demand for merchandise of this kind, and it ought to be encouraged by the members of this association. Buyers can build up a paying business on high-class goods and make better profits than on staple articles. A good many jobbers are timid about putting in stocks of the best goods, but by good salesmanship they can be made to pay, thus helping both the jobber and the manufacturer."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Ellis W. MacDonald, of the John V. Farwell Company, Chicago; First Vice-President, Jacob K. Lessey, of the Young, Smythe, Field Company, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, E. C. McCabe, of the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburgh; and Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Stevenson, of F. A. Patrick & Co., Boston. The members of the Executive Committee for 1916 are W. M. Tay, A. A. Seitz, R. W. Mallory, B. C. Bartel, J. D. Hawes, N. B. Dietorich and E. H. Tiffany.

SWANN TO AID IN DRUG WAR.

Promises American Druggists' Syndicate to Prosecute Frauds.

War on commercial frauds and harmful nostrums was the keynote of the convention of the American Druggists' Syndicate, opened yesterday morning in Madison Square Garden with an address of welcome in behalf of the city by District Attorney Edward Swann. The syndicate, which is composed of 25,000 pharmacists in all parts of the United States, is conducting the Merchandise, Food, Drug, and Chemical Show in the amphitheatre, which will continue all week.

The organization was founded originally to insure that its members should obtain products of first quality and manufacture them into preparations of their own under proper conditions.

William C. Anderson, President of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and head of the syndicate, in introducing Mr. Swann said that the organization had from the first been in sympathy with every measure to uphold the honesty and dignity of pharmacy.

Mr. Swann said that his office now had a Bureau for the Prosecution of Commercial Frauds. Especially would it devote itself to the detection of frauds in the labeling of drugs and medicines.

"The most despicable of the violators of the law," continued the District Attorney, "are persons who prey upon the weak by selling as cures for incurable diseases compounds which contain narcotics. I shall bend every effort to the stamping out of this form of crime. If I am unable to do it under the existing laws I shall appeal to the State Legislature, and if I fail there I shall carry the matter to Congress."

The organization plans to admit 20,000 physicians and 20,000 dentists as members. In the sessions this week the high cost of drgs as affected by the war, the Stevens bill, which regulates the prices of goods, and various other State and Federal measures affecting the practice of pharmacy will be discussed.

YALE ELECTS A LAW DEAN.

T. W. Swan of Chicago Succeeds Judge Henry Wade Rogers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Thomas Walter Swan of Chicago was elected Dean of the Yale Law School at a meeting of the Yale Corporation today. He succeeds Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the United States Circuit Court, who found that with the burden of his court duties he was unable to continue the heavy administrative work in the law school. Judge Rogers, however, will retain a professorship in the school.

Mr. Swan is a member of the law firm of Bentley, Burling & Swan of Chicago. He was graduated from Yale in 1900 and from the Harvard Law School in 1903. For a time he was associated in the work of organizing the law department of the University of Chicago.

President Hadley announced a subscription of $100,000 from a donor whose name was withheld, for the establishment of a chair of Christian nurture in the School of Religion. The Treasurer's report showed gifts of $496,000 since the November meeting.

Dr. Douglas C. MacIntosh, an assistant professor, was promoted to be professor of theology in the School of Religion, and David S. Smith was made a full professor of music in the School of Music.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Forty-four corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $2,013,300, were chartered. They include:

Henri Bendel, Inc., wearing apparel, hats, millinery, merchandise, $1,000,000; A. Keekman Bendel, J. D. Blish, H. W. Bendel, 10 West 57th St.

Henius, Inc., Woodbury, diamonds, jewelry, $400,000; C. Rice, A. Henius, Lester Russell, 15 Maiden Lane.

George W. Roebling, Inc., advertising, $100,000; Stella L. and G. W. Roebling, P. J. Dubois, 120 Broadway.

George Mombiano de Navigacion, Inc., transportation, navigation, $50,000; H. Meyer, Jr., R. A. Grau, P. Rembe, R. Robertson, attorney, 56 Park Place.

George W. Jennings, Inc., Buffalo, used railroad equipment, wreckers, $100,000; G. W., L., and G. W. Jennings, Jr., 328 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Slavia Tourist Forwarding and Foreign Exchange Corpn., commission, exchange between U. S. and foreign countries, $50,000; C. Fagan, E. Hlavac, F. Dlouby, Jr., 302 East 72d St.

Mohawk Oil Co., Inc., Albany, kerosene, gasoline, oils, $10,000; J. J. Connors, R. I. Gleason, John W. Davitt, 78 State St., Albany.

Leigh, Chemist, Inc., perfumes, toilet articles, $10,000; Fox, M. C. and C. N. Leigh, 125 Nelson Av.

Douglas & Evans, Inc., commission, personal property, $50,000; I. Lewis, Brian Evans, W. B. Douglas, Sea Cliff.

John E. Dame & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, real estate, brokerage, insurance, construction, $30,000; E. H. Kaufman, J. F. and C. R. James, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wolff Manufacturing Co., Inc., selling agents, woolen and worsted manufacturers, $10,000; L. Wolff, Clarence Yereance, W. Terhune, 350 West 55th St.

National Manufacturers' Sales, Inc., building material, products, plastering processes, $20,000; N. Brody, L. and T. Eckerman, 105 East 10th St.

Submarine Exploration Co., Inc. motion cameras, submarine photograph, $20,000; F. D. Casey, J. F. Hanley, H. Hartman, 253 West 42d St.

Catskill Mountains Dairy Co., Inc., milk, cheese, butter, milk products, $5,000; R. Kantor, H. Must, J. Kaminoff, 191 Monroe St.

New York Lots and Jersey Farms Corpn., realty, $5,000; C. P. Young, P. Pisani, S. Lello, 68th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn.

Knickerbocker Trimmed Hat Co., ladies', children's hats, $10,000; B. Riegelman, A. Schwab, G. Walther, 1,237 Broadway.

Machine and Tool Manufacturers Co., tool makers, machinery, $10,000; N. April, H. Cook, Benjamin, 1,464 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Williams Business Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, $10,000; B. Slohn, J. and W. L. Williams, Buffalo.

Salix & Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. and J. L. Wolstein, H. Rachelson, 122 West 34th St.

Jos. Silverman & Bros., Inc., printing, merchandise, machinery, $10,000; M., J. and B. Zuckerman, 340 Bradford St.

Reo Specialty Shop, Inc., women's apparel, $10,000; Fleming, I. Flensig, H. Schekler, 50 East 10th St.

Edward E. Bloom & Co., Inc., autos, motors, foundry, factory supplies, heavy hardware, $10,000; Wm. Wirth, C. L. Bappe, Jr., E. E. Bloom, 160 West 78th St.

Overland Jamestown Co., Inc., Jamestown, autos, parts, garage, $10,000; F. B. Verdon, W. J. Gaugler, A. Person, Jamestown.

Aronowitz Men's Shop, Inc., haberdashery, $5,000; B., D., and M. Aronowitz, 24 West 116th St.

Hotel Windsor, 97th Street Realty Co., Inc., realty, development, $5,000; G. T. Tonpoulos, H. H. Waller, A. J. Furth, 140 Nassau St.

Paxon's Dalzell & Co., Inc., forwarding, steamboat agents, storage, wharfage, ship chandlery, capital no par value; Minnie Roger, H. L. Cushing, L. Bevier, 106 West 13th St.

Paxon's United Stores, Inc., Buffalo, grocery, mercantile, $5,000; H. F. J. Norton, C. C. McDonald, W. Aleck Paxon, Buffalo.

Albert E. Castle, Inc., Brooklyn, contracting, trucking, stevedore, concrete structures, $5,000; H. C. Brown, A. E. and M. Castle, 2,713 Church, Flatbush.

Bostonian Waist, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; M. and L. Morgenbesser, M. Elzufon, 856 East 172d St.

Duval Crayon and Pencil Co., Inc., Richmond Borough, crayons, markers, pencils, checkers, $5,000; I. M. and J. Burke, Jr., J. Lovington, 2,328 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.

Authorization: Michigan Limestone and Chemical Co., Inc., Calcite, Mich., mining, refining, smelting ores, minerals, metals, $2,500,000. Representative, J. D. Mooney, 55 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Wm. Spencer & Son, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $250,000; Side Lock Shotgun Corpn., New York, $10,000 to $30,000; Gregory Elec. Co., Inc., Morristown, $4,000 to $12,000; Chicasaw Realty Co., Freeport, $2,000 to $4,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: Hedrick Brewing Co., Albany.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Charter filed: A. L. Gill Agriculture, Inc., to manufacture and repair farming machinery, $20,000; Lawrence H. Rogers, Levi Brophy, and Ida M. Rogers, 26 West State St., Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—Charters filed here: Bergdahl Hardwood Forest Co., Chicago, Ill., $100,000; to carry on a general timber, lumber, and tanning business; Ira N. Barry, Ira Edward Westbrook, Charles H. Watson, all of Chicago.

Dunlop Products Sales Company, New York, $500,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in vacuum cleaners of all kinds; H. O. Coughlan, Joseph F. Curtin, Clarence M. Lindsay, all of New York.

SURETY COMPANIES RESENT CHARGES

Postal Wagon Bonding Not Controlled by Ring, Spokesmen Tell Congress Committee.

THEIR METHODS DEFENDED

Based on Legitimate Business Principles — National Company Alleges 'Unbearable Demands.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Efforts by Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General, to obtain legislation which would deprive surety companies of the bonding of postal employes, brought vehment protests from representatives of several companies at a public hearing today before the House Post Office Committee.

Spokesmen for the American Surety Company, which was declared by Mr. Roper, in a report to the committee, to control a great part of the screen wagon bonding business, defended their business practices, and denied that the surety business was controlled by a "ring." They admitted that the rates were set for all companies by the Towner Rating Bureau of New York, but contended the plan was necessary to save the companies from bankruptcy, and was approved by all State insurance inspectors.

In defense of the American Surety Company's policy of refusing to bond certain bidders for screen wagon work whose figures were considered too low, H. V. Finley, the company's Washington agent, insisted that this course saved the Government money by preventing the making of contracts which would not be carried out.

Questioned about his service as counsel for J. J. Cassidy, a former holder of many contracts, who, with two other members of his firm, is serving a prison term for violation of the postal laws, Mr. Finley said he did not become Cassidy's counsel until after the latter had obtained the Government contracts.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

Local surety men were by no means pleased yesterday when they learned of the allegations made before a Congress committee by First Assistant Postmaster General Roper in regard to the bonding of the screen wagon transfer service. President William B. Joyce of the National Surety Company discussed the matter with officers of the American Surety Company and afterward sent this telegram to Mr. Roper:

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

This company feels it is in duty bound to inform you that the reason it does not freely bid and write bonds on rural and star postal wagon service is the past disagreeable experience and the incomprehensible, unbearable demands on the part of the former Second Assistant Postmaster Generals.

THE NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

It was learned that the "unbearable demands" referred to had to do with contracts between the surety company and the Post Office Department at the time the Parcel Post law went into effect. Under the agreement provision was made for amendments to the bonding contracts without changing the terms of payment for the service. This form of contract had been in force. The parcel post system went into effect sooner than the National Surety Company had expected would be the case when the bonding contracts were signed, and additional bonds necessitated by the great expansion of the mail delivery service were not offset, it is alleged, by additional payments to the company by the Government.

The star route wagons are those engaged in suburban and rural delivery service. The great burden upon many mail carriers in remote districts, it was said, caused frequent delivery failures after the parcel post came into active operation, and the bonding companies suffered. When existing contracts ran out the National was one concern that dropped out of the bidding at Washington, holding that the business was not sufficiently profitable.

The American Surety Company issued this statement:

"The American Surety Company of New York did not receive until this morning a copy of the statement made by the First Assistant Postmaster General in executive session of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. Having learned, however, that some such statement had been made, the company requested a hearing on the subject before the committee, and it is hoped that this hearing will take place this morning in Washington. At this hearing a specific denial will be made of every charge of unfairness against the company, and its proper officers and agents will submit themselves to examination under oath in regard to the matters involved; when it will be demonstrated that the company's course has only been that which would be taken by any self-respecting company desiring to keep itself solvent."

An officer of the company said that the entire situation at Washington could easily be straightened out with the submission of facts to the committee.

FREIGHT TIEUP BOOSTS COAL

Price for Bituminous $1.50 Higher Than Last Summer.

The general congestion of traffic on railroads, which has delayed shipments of coal, and a labor shortage at the mines have caused the price of soft or bituminous coal to jump from wholesale prices between $2.50 and $3 a ton last Summer to $4 and $4.50 at present. Soft coal is likely to stay at its present high prices, or even to go still higher, if snowstorms make transportation more difficult.

The rise in price has affected anthracite coal only to a slight extent. Its consumption is relatively limited, and it arrives at this city after an average haul of 150 miles, while bituminous coal covers an average distance of between 250 and 300 miles in coming to New York City by rail.

Embargoes and limitations put on the shipment of coal by various railroads have most heavily affected Southern New England, where prices have been high, and in some instances factories have been compelled to shut down for a short time for lack of coal.

Frank L. Burns of Burns Brothers, wholesale coal dealers at 50 Church Street, said yesterday that the high price of soft coal was due almost entirely to the traffic congestion, and that, while there was a shortage of labor, there was still enough labor to produce all the coal that the railroads could accept at present.

Another reason that was given for the high price of soft coal was that factories have been small supplies of coal during the last year and a half, on account of poor business conditions, and that increasing factory orders during the last few months resulted in heavy demands for coal at the time when the traffic congestion was making itself felt.

"The soft coal market stays strong, showing little change from a week ago," says the current Coal Trade Journal, "though so much congestion has occurred from the mines in the East that a very heavy stock of coal is now tied up at junction points, and railroad embargoes are threatened where they do not already exist. The demand is about as heavy from the East as it has been for a long time, and shippers receive numerous reports from industrial plants which have been forced to close down for lack of coal. If the seller can make delivery promptly, he can get plenty of business and name a high figure, but the trouble is to get the coal through to destination."

File Lis Pendens in Tax Proceedings

MINEOLA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The Village Board of Freeport, acting as the Water Commission of the village, has filed five lis pendens against as many pieces of property in the village, the owners of which are said not to have paid their water taxes for various periods. It is said fifty or sixty more proceedings of the same kind will be filed shortly. Some of these have not paid water taxes in ten years. Mrs. Lila M. Hutchinson is said to owe $259.11.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERALA G. DIMITRIOU, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Centre st., Nutley, N. J., assets of the above b

American Gas & Electric Co.

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par value $50.

Company serves a population estimated at 659,000, located in six States.

Physical properties are all in excellent operating condition.

Franchises and public relations of subsidiary companies are satisfactory.

Preferred stock is followed by $3,714,200 par value of common stock, selling at the present time at 276% of par.

Preferred dividend being earned more than 6 times.

Price, 50 and accrued dividends,

to yield 6%.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
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First Mortgage Bonds

Based on properties of Public Utility Companies, with large equities and ample earnings operating in growing sections, are especially attractive.

We offer a selection of such bonds to yield from

6% to 6¾%

Write for List T.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

An Excellent Preferred Stock Investment

The Preferred Stock of the American Gas & Electric Co. (par value $50.) which we offer at a price to yield 6% is protected by the earnings of subsidiary companies operating in 74 communities in six States. Earnings are over six times the annual dividend on all outstanding preferred stock. Because of the geographical location of the subsidiary companies and the diversified nature of their business the sources of income are of a particularly staple character.

Send for Circular No. 199 which describes this stock.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Federal Income Tax

A circular describing a comprehensive list of Investment Bonds, most of which are either free from all Federal Income Tax or upon which the Company has expressed its present intention of paying the normal Federal Income Tax of one per cent., will be sent to investors upon request. Many of these bonds are also legal investments for New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts Savings Banks and some are tax exempt in New York and other states.

Send for Investment Circular 30

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

LOST
$2,000
New York Rwys. Income Adjustment 5% Bonds
Due 1942
Nos. 2,384 / 18,533
NOTIFY
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

The Story of an Extraordinary Financial Year

A summary that will be of great interest to business men.

Copy on request for Booklet K-10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Irregularly in Less Active Trading—Looking to Steel Dividend Meeting.

The aftermath of last week's irregular movements on the Stock Exchange was a quieter market yesterday, in which a large majority of the net changes were less important than those on a number of days last week. There was unusual activity in one or two parts of the list, notably in the Mercantile Marine shares, but for the most part dullness and only fractional changes gave expression to the indecision among traders after last week's sharp decline and practical recovery.

Some of the expectations of the past are now being put to the test, and others will be shortly, as, for instance, in the case of United States Steel, whose Directors meet a week from today to decide the question of resuming dividends on the company's common stock. The Street almost unanimously expects a resumption, the only difference of opinion having to do with the rate at which it may be declared. The prevailing opinion on this point seems to be that when dividends are resumed it will be at the former usual rate of 5 per cent. a year. Whether they are resumed at this time and at what rate, and whether, as some expect, provision will also be made for the safeguarding of future dividends by the establishment of a special reserve, need not be forecast. The fact is that earnings have been at a rate not only permitting the restoration of the dividend but making possible also the setting up of a fund out of which future lean periods in the company's earning could be bridged over without depriving the shareholders of their income.

This is a phase of dividend policy to which the management of all corporations, particularly those which are very much more prosperous in some years than they are in others, can afford to give attentive thought. It is much more than merely a matter of bookkeeping, for, after all, part of the standing of every security depends on the confidence which investors feel in its stability, and the setting up of a dividend reserve fund would go far toward lessening apprehension over dividend payments in a period of declining earnings. Just now earnings are mounting, and this is a good season in which to prepare against the possibilities of the time when earnings will not be as good as they are now.

It is a wholesome disposition which the market seems to be showing at the moment to measure up prediction with accomplishment, for it is an attitude which will guard against excessively enthusiastic speculation, of which there was a good deal during the forward movement of last year. The situation is plenty good enough—it would be difficult to imagine a much better one from the point of view of American business—and there is no need of exaggerating possibilities in order to stimulate speculative interest. When that is done it serves to create situations which can be remedied only by reactions more or less commensurate with the violence of the upbidding, and these in turn stand in the way of the orderly reflection in the security market of the progress which the country has made and is making, and which is yielding highly satisfactory returns even in those directions in which prices are not unduly inflated by the not-to-be-denied demands of countries at war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90
		Days.		
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta				
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	4	3
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	6	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	6	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3½	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2¾@3		

Other Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3@3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76	$4.76¾	+.00¼
Cables	4.77	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76½	4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.85⅛	5.84⅝
95.28 Berlin	76.25	76.37½
20.29 Austria	12.90	12.95
26.70 Scandinavia	19.55	19.60
19.29 Spain	27.60	27.65
5.1826 Switzerland	19.05	19.10
40.19 Holland	5.18	5.17
5.1826 Italy	44.00	44.25
51.45 Russia	6.77	6.76½
China—		29.32
Hongkong	46.60	46.70
Shanghai	62.50	62.62
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.25	42.37⅝
52.44 Rio	23.25	23.50
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.70¼	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $237,381,720; balance $28,960,710; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $172,486.

The local banks have gained $460,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 26⅞d, off ⅛d; New York, 50¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	564,291
Same day last year	256,802
Year to date	9,109,492
Same period last year	2,028,910
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.30 + .17
Same day last year	63.02 + .53

Year's range to date	High.	Low.
	91.87 Jan. 3	86.78 Jan. 11
Same period last year	83.19 Jan. 18	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
145	152	100	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	...
25¼	25½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	300	Alaska Juneau	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	...
28½	28¾	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	29	28⅛	28½	...
79½	80	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	80	80	80	...
71	71½	2,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	69¾	71⅛	69¾	71⅛	+1¼
67	67½	200	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68	67½	67½	−1
93	94½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
63½	65¾	19,700	Am. Can	63¾	64¾	63¼	63½	+ ⅞
113⅝	113⅞	800	Am. Can pf	112½	113	112½	113	+ ⅞
71	71¼	4,900	Am. Car & Fdry	71½	72	71	71¼	+ ⅛
170¼	171	5,700	Am. Coal Products	170	174½	170	170	+1½
56	56½	1,600	Am. Cotton Oil	56	57½	56	56½	+ ⅞
11½	12	400	Am. H. & Leather	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
55	56	2,100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	56½	56½	55	55	− ½
25½	25½	900	Am. Ice Securities	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	− ⅛
23	23½	1,200	Am. Linseed	23	24¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	42¾	800	Am. Linseed pf	41	43	41	43	...
66¼	66¾	2,200	Am. Locomotive	66¾	67	66	66¾	− ⅛
102	102½	400	Am. Locomotive pf	101¾	102	101¾	102	+ ⅛
106	106½	8,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¼	106¾	105½	106	+ ⅛
113¼	113⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113⅜	113⅞	113⅛	113⅞	+ ⅛
92½	93	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	+1½
86½	87¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	...	...	...	...	...
104	110	100	Am. Snuff pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	− ½
58¾	59	1,600	Am. Steel Fdries	108	108	108	108	− 1
117¼	118¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	+ ¾
127½	127¾	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	118½	118½	118½	118½	− ¾
127¼	127¾	24	Do., odd lot	128	128	127¾	127¾	− ¼
202	203	200	Am. Tobacco	127½	127½	127½	127½	− ½
45	45¾	100	Am. Woolen	202½	202½	202½	202½	− ½
67	67¾	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
88½	89	4,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	67¼	67½	67	67	− ½
67½	68	200	Associated Oil	89¾	89¾	88¾	89	− ¼
107	107¼	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	67½	68	67½	68	− ¼
99¼	100	700	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	107¼	107¼	107	107	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅝	8,800	Baldwin Loco. pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¾	+ ¼
107½	108	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	112¼	112¼	110	110	− ½
94½	94⅝	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	108	108	107¾	107¾	− ⅛
79⅝	79¾	500	Baltimore & O. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	− ⅛
23¾	23¾	200	Batopilas Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
485	490	1,845	Bethlehem Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
87½	88	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	480	488	470	488	+9
130½	132	100	Bklyn Union Gas	88	88	87¾	87¾	− ⅛
12½	13	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	131¼	131¼	131¼	131½	+ ½
82½	85	100	Burns Brothers	127½	127½	127½	127½	− ½
75½	76	250	Butte & Superior	83½	83½	82¾	82¾	− ⅞
83	83¼	12,000	California Petrol	76½	77¼	75¾	75¾	− ⅞
66¼	66¾	5,900	California Pet. pf	34	34	32	32½	−1⅝
58½	60¾	100	Canada Southern	65¾	67¾	64½	67½	+ ¾
178¾	179¾	900	Canadian Pacific	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
54¾	55	10,200	Central Leather Co	179¼	179¼	178¾	178¾	− ¼
109¼	109¾	100	Central Leather pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	54	+ ⅛
64¾	65	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	64¾	65¼	64¾	65	+ ⅛
39	39½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
100¾	100¾	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¼	39¼	39	39¼	+1
134¾	135	100	Chi. M. & St. P.pf	101	101	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
132¾	133	50	Do., odd lot	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	− ⅛
17¾	17¾	4,600	Chi. Northwest	135	135	135	135	...
23¾	24	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	133	133	133	133	...
54½	54⅝	1,700	Chile Copper	18	18	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
75	76⅛	100	Chino Copper	24	24½	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
74	75¼	1,470	C., C. C. & St.L.pf	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	− ⅛
48½	49	600	Cluett, Peabody Co	76	76	76	76	...
30½	31	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	74¼	76	74¼	76	+2¼
45½	48	100	Col. & Southern	49¼	49¼	48⅝	49	...
143	143½	1,800	Comp. Tab. Recs	31	31	31	31	...
82	84	100	Consolidated Gas	46	46	46	46	− ⅛
22⅜	22½	16,400	Continental Can	144	144	142⅝	143½	+ ½
99	99½	800	Corn Products Ref	84	84	84	84	− ½
68	68⅝	18,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	23	23¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
110	110½	700	Crucible Steel	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	− ⅝
173½	175	900	Crucible Steel pf	70	70	68	68	− ½
46¾	46⅞	2,590	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110¾	110¾	110¼	110½	− ⅛
28¼	28⅝	950	Distillers' Secur	170¾	174	170¾	173	+1
41¾	42	6,200	Dome Mines	46½	46⅞	46½	46¾	...
57	57¾	800	Erie	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
30	34½	300	Erie 1st pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	− ⅛
55	56	200	Federal Min. & S	57¼	57¼	57	57	− ⅛
290	300	5	Federal Min. & S. pf	30¾	31	30¾	31	+1
176⅝	178⅜	9,700	General Chemical	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1½
460	490	200	General Electric	178½	178½	178½	178½	+ ½
114	115	500	General Motors	475	475	475	475	...
73⅜	73⅝	2,900	General Motors pf	114	114½	114	114½	+ ⅝
110½	112	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	74	72¼	74	+ ⅞
85½	86½	2,500	Goodrich pf	112	112	112	112	...
123	124½	300	Granby Consol	86	86¼	86	86¼	− ⅛
488¾	489	400	Great Northern pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ⅛
487	487½	1,800	G. N. certs.ore prop	49	49¼	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
23	23⅜	100	Greene-Cananea	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
107¼	107¾	2,150	Guggenheim Explor	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
46¾	47	200	Illinois Central	107¼	107¼	107	107	− ⅛
19¼	19½	6,600	Inspiration Copper	47½	47½	46¾	47	− ⅝
76	76½	300	Interboro Consol	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	− ⅛
23	23½	200	Interboro Con. pf	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	− ⅝
64⅞	65¼	300	Int. Agricultural	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
110	110½	1,800	Int. Agricultural pf	65	65	65	65	− ½
112	112¼	100	Int. Harvester N.J	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
73	77	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ¾
22¼	22¼	58,000	Int. Harv. Corp	74	74	74	74	...
83⅞	84	83,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1⅝
219½	220	7,950	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	82¾	85¼	82¾	83⅞	+2⅛
49	50	700	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	220	227¼	220	220	+1⅝
301⅛	304½	900	Int. Paper pf. v. tr	49¾	49¾	49	49	+1⅝
82¼	85¾	3,900	Kansas City South	81	81	81	81	...
80¼	80⅞	300	Lackawanna Steel	83	83¼	82	82¼	+ ⅛
119½	121	100	Lehigh Valley	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	− ⅛
21½	24	300	Liggett & Myers pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼
116	...	100	Long Island	221½	221½	221½	221½	...
129½	130	200	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
66	67	200	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
129	132	12	Mackay Cos. pf	87	87	87	87	...
66¾	67¾	1,900	Manhattan Elev	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
88¼	89	400	Maxwell Motors	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	− ¼
53	54¼	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	89	89½	89	89¼	− ⅛
103	104	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	− ½
¾	¾	19,600	May Dept. St. pf	103	103	103	103	−1
102¾	103	300	do., odd lot	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
115	115½	8,150	Mexican Petroleum	115	116¾	113½	113½	− ⅞
100	102	10	Mex. Petroleum pf	102	102	101	101	...
38¼	38¾	100	Miami Copper	38¼	38¼	38	38½	...
10	22½	700	Minn. & St. Louis	12	12	9	9	−1
22½	22½	150	Minn. St. L. pf	24	24	21¼	21½	−1½
125	130	100	do., odd lots	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...
200	200	2,700	M., St. P. & S. S. M	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	...
1,900	1,900	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
200	200	100	Missouri Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
113	113	100	Montana Power	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
120½	120½	100	Montana Power pf	111	111	111	111	...
27	28	50	Nat. Biscuit Co	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
92	95	500	Nat. En. & St. Co	28¼	28¼	28	28	− ⅛
71	71¼	16,930	Nat. Lead & Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
113¼	114	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	69¾	71⅛	69¾	71⅛	+ ⅛
83	84	3,000	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	114	114	114	114	...
150⅜	151	400	Nevada Con. Cop	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
110⅜	110⅝	6,900	N. Y. Air Brake	155	155	155	155	...
75	75¾	440	N. Y. Central	153	153	153	153	...
29¼	29½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	106¾	110¼	106¾	109¾	+2½
119¾	120¼	2,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
73	73⅛	200	Norfolk & Western	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
116	116¼	600	North American	120	120¾	119¾	119¾	− ⅛
99½	100	400	Northern Pacific	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	− ⅛
12	12¾	600	Ontario Mining	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	− ⅛
42	43½	800	Pacific Mail	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
58½	58⅝	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	12	12	12	12	...
110	110	6,300	Penn. R. R.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	− ⅛
4,500	45½	700	People's Gas Chi	58½	58½	58½	58½	− ½
85	85	100	Philadelphia Co	110¼	110¼	100	100	−1
35¾	35⅞	4,100	Pittsburgh Coal	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	...
109	109½	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	80	80	80	80	−1½
61	500	500	Pressed Steel Car	38¼	38¾	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
170	170¼	2,900	Pullman Co	110	110	108	108	−2
5	5½	2,200	Quicksilver	61¼	61¼	61	61	− ¾
4¼	5	1,400	Quicksilver pf	167	171¾	167	170	+2
5	5½	3,500	Ray Con. Copper	5½	6¼	5½	6	− ⅛
25	25½	1,800	Reading	25	25¼	24¾	24¾	+1
52½	53	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	52½	52½	51¾	52	− ⅛
¾	¾	100	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
20	20	200	St. Louis Southw	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
55½	55¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	185	185	185	185	− ½
2,100	2,100	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61	61	61	61	− ⅛
400	400	300	Southern Pacific	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	− ⅛
25	25	200	Southern Ry.	150	152	150	150	− ½
100	100	1,900	Southern Ry. pf	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	+ ¼
11	11	25	So. Porto Rico Sug.	149	149	149	149	...
25	25	2,150	do., odd lot	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	− ¼
700	700	200	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
200	200	2,500	Southern Railway	23	23¼	23	23	...
155¾	156	200	Southern Ry. pf	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¾	+ ⅛
110½	113½	200	Studebaker Co	157	157	155¾	155¾	− ¼
60	60½	1,900	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111	111	111	− ⅛
224	225	200	Tennessee Copper	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	− ⅜
87	9	200	Texas Co	223	225	223	225	+ ¾
61¾	62	200	Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	+⅛
137¾	137⅞	1,400	Third Avenue	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	− ⅛
82½	83	130	Union Pacific	137¾	138	137¾	137¾	− ⅜
63¾	63⅞	300	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	...
9½	9⅝	3,100	United Cigar Mfrs	62¼	63	62¼	63	+ ⅛
148	148¾	6,090	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
19¾	20¼	700	United Fruit Co	146¾	146¾	146¾	148	+1
36½	37	400	United Rys. Inv	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
22¼	23½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	37	38	37	37	+1
50	51	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
58,000	59,600	9,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	50	50	50	50	...
83,600	84,000	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	137	137½	136	137½	+1½
7,950	8,000	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
700	800	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2¼	2¼	2	2	− ⅛
900	1,000	6,200	U. S. Rubber	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ½
3,900	4,000	52,800	U. S. Steel	55¾	56¼	55¾	56	+ ⅜
300	400	100	U. S. Steel pf	86	86¼	85¾	85¾	− ⅜
100	1,200	300	Utah Copper	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	− ⅛
10,700	10,800	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	79¾	79¾	79	79	− ¼
50	50	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	48¾	51	48¾	49¾	+1¼
100	100	100	Va. Ry. & Power	112	112	112	112	...
1,500	1,500	2,800	Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	...
2,800	2,800	2,400	Wabash pf. A	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
2,400	2,400	1,000	Wabash pf. B	45¾	45¾	45¾	46	− ⅛
1,000	1,000	400	Wells Fargo Exp	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	− ¼
400	400	131	Western Maryland	131	135	131	134½	+3½
3,800	3,800	12,400	Western Union Tel	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	− ⅛
12,400	12,400	100	Westingh. E. & M	92	92	91	91	− ⅞
100	100	500	Wheeling & L. E	67¾	68¼	67½	67¼	− ⅛
500	500	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
200	200	100	Willys-Overland x	4¼	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
100	100	80	Wool.,(J. W.,)Co. pf	...	...	...	...	...
123¾	124½	100	do., odd lot	224	225	224	225	− ¾
123⅝	124½	80		123¼	123¼	123¼	123¾	+2⅜
				123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	...

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,625,034	$104,695,993
Ord. int. rev. rec'ts	14,645,053	204,796,278
Income tax	775,750	15,811,963
Miscellaneous	2,876,992	24,330,830
Total receipts	$25,922,830	$394,635,066
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	12,464,811	60,465,854
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	9,519,159	56,978,966
Expen

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(Old and New Stock)
Bought, Sold and Quoted
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RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of January show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty-four roads	$6,643,831	+$1,789,614
One road	17,101	— 685
Total (25 roads)	9,660,932	+ 1,788,929

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	£624,200	£606,950	£17,250
Net	99,500	82,550	16,950
11 mos. gross.	7,409,400	7,904,950	†495,550
Net	2,067,350	2,019,350	48,000

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. to the Interstate Commerce Commission for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rec.fr.op.	$3,540,761	$3,022,451	$518,310
Exp. priv.	1,762,062	1,620,252	141,810
Total tr. rev.	$1,778,698	$1,402,199	$376,499
Non-tr. rev.	47,019	42,804	4,215
Total op. rev.	$1,825,717	$1,445,003	$380,714
Total op. exp.	1,542,032	1,571,648	28,715
Net. op. rev.	$282,785	*$126,644	$409,430
Taxes	16,072	18,101	†2,028
Op. income	$266,437	*$145,394	$411,831
Three months:			
To'l rec. fr. op.	$9,681,078	$8,676,229	$1,004,849
Exp. priv.	4,793,672	4,480,512	313,159
Total tr. rev.	$4,887,406	$4,195,717	$691,689
Non-tr. rev.	140,728	133,481	7,247
Total op. rev.	$5,028,135	$4,329,198	$698,937
Total op. exp.	4,437,965	4,607,975	†170,010
Net op. rev.	$590,170	*$278,776	$868,947
Taxes	48,685	53,103	†4,418
Op. income	$540,356	*$333,242	$873,598
Mileage st. rd.	37,850	37,795	54
Other lines	7,070	7,016	54

*Deficit. †Decrease.

CLUET, PEABODY & CO., INC., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net income	$2,073,557	$1,491,148	$1,963,277
Dividends	1,252,333	1,280,000	420,000
Surplus	$821,224	211,148	1,543,277
Prev. surplus	1,874,232	1,622,421	79,145
Res. for cont.		40,663	
Total surplus	2,695,456	1,874,232	1,622,421

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$2,213,472	$2,074,522	$138,950
Net	975,804	871,858	104,946
Surplus	160,307	64,853	95,454
Six mon. fr.	12,416,972	11,945,123	471,849
Net	3,457,036	5,046,402	*1,589,366
Surplus	561,243	198,447	362,796

*Decrease.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for U. S. Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99⅜	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109⅜	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Panama 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Panama 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Panama 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Panama 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
A Ag C pf	98	99
A B S & F	102	104½
Do pf	183	194
A C & Ppf	117¼	119½
Am Coal	20	28
Am C Prod pf	115¼	116
Am C O pf	98	99¾
Am Ex	138	139
Am Malt	7	9
Do pf	31	33
Am Snuff	140	150
Am S Ruf	115¾	115¾
Am T & C	63½	68
Am Tob pf	106	107½
Am Woolen	48	48½
Do pf	93½	95½
Do cfts	92	94
A W P pf	11	13
Assets R	5	9
Asso Merch 1st pf	52	95
Atl C Line	113½	114¾
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf	..	70
Beth St pf	138	160
Brown Shoe	49	52
Do pf	99½	99½
B R & P	90	95
Do pf	113	..
Bush Term	94	110
Butler Co	29	32
Burns Bros	..	..
pf ex div	104	110
Case (J I) pf	85	88½
C R R of N J	290	320
C & S A	..	..
Tel	135	138
Chi & Alt	8	12½
Do pf	15	25
Chi & N W pf	178	180
C. St P, M & O	120	125
Do pf	136	141
C. C. C. & St L	43½	48
Clev & P	79	..
Clev & P, special	25	..
Col & H C & I pf	115	..
Col So 1st pf	56	56
Do 2d pf	40	50
C Gas, Balt	114	115¾
Con Can pf	106	108½
Cres Carp	40	50
Cuba-A Sug pf	102	106
Deere & Co pf	95	96
Del & Hud	153½	153¾
D, L & W	223¾	231¾
D & R G	12	14
Do pf	21	23½
D, P & L	39	50
Det Edison	136¾	137
Det & M	80	..
Det Un Ry	69	71
Dia Match	105	112
D, S S & A pf	5	6
Do pf	9	14
East Kod	500	505
El St Bat	83½	86
Erie	27	27½
Erie 2d pf	51½	53
Gen Ch pf	113¾	115¾
Hack Wat	25	35
Hav E Ry	95¼	100
L & P	100	..
Do pf	101	..
Helme (G) W Co	160	195
Do pf	114	..
Hock Val	110	110
Homestake	126¾	130
Ing-Rand	192	..
Do pf	102	..
Inter Harv Corp pf	104	110
Int Nickel pf	109½	111½
Int Paper	11¾	11¾
Iowa Cent	5	10
Do pf	10	15
K C, Ft S & M pf	63	65
Kan C So pf	63	64
Kayser (J) & Co	75	85
Do 1st pf	112	..
K & T	3	4
Do pf	30	..
K'gs Co El L & P	120½	130½
Kresge (SS) Co pf	110	112¼
Lacl Gas	105	106
L E & W	15	17
Do pf	37	40
Ligg & M	252	260
L-W Bis	21	25
Do 1st pf	92½	96
Do 2d pf	..	90
Lorill'd Co	103¾	180
Mkay Cos	79	79¾
Man E'ch	2	5
Man Shirt	54	64
Do pf	103	105
M Dep Sts	58	60
Mich Cent	126	130
M, St P & S S M pf	135	140
Do 1 l	15½	16½
Mor & Es	81¼	89
M & B pf	65	75
N C & St L	130	140
Nat B pf	120½	128
N C & S	81	83
Do pf	108	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23½	27
N Y, C & St L	44	46
Do 1st pf	82	90
Do 2d pf	64	68
N Y Dock	12½	15
Do pf	25	40
N Y, L & West	..	120
N Y S R	60	..
Norf So	24¼	25
N & W pf	85	90
N O T & Light	..	68
N W Tel	51	90
Pabst B pf	..	..
Pac Coast	45	70
Do 1st pf	80	100
Do 2d pf	60	80
P T & T pf	94	97
Peo & E	11	14
Pett-Mull	40	50
Do 1st pf	92	94
Phelps-D	200	..
P C, C & St L pf	92	94
P, Ft W & C pf	157	..
Pitts S pf	98½	99½
Pr Steel C pf	90	100
Rdg 1st pf	43½	45
Do 2d pf	43	44
Rep I & S pf	108½	110
Rock I pf	¾	⅞
Romely (J) Co cfts	12¼	13
Do pf cts	24¼	25
St L & S Fran pf	5¼	6
Do 1st pf	8¾	9½
Do 2d pf	7½	8
St L S W pf	29	50
Seab A L	18¼	18½
Do pf	40¼	41
Sears-R pf	126	..
S-S S & I pf	100	102
So R M & O cfts	65	75
Std Milli	90	95
Do pf	88	90
Studeb Co pf	110¼	113½
T P pf	100	..
Tob P pf	100¼	101
T, St L & West	5	8
Do pf	3	6
Un Cl	10	15
Do cfts	10	13
T C R T	96	96½
Do pf	125¼	..
Und Type	84	90
Do pf	110	113
U B & P pf	7¾	9¾
U C pf	28½	29½
U C P pf	11¾	11¾
U C M pf	105	110
Un D G pf	22½	..
Do pf	67	70½
U S Exp	45	48
U S R & Imp	35	39
U S R 1st pf	108	108¼
Va I, C & Coke	60	62
Va R & P pf	99	101
W Md pf	41	43
W E & M 1st pf	76	78
Weym-Bru	205	..
W P pf	114	116
W & L E 1st pf	14	17
Wis Cent	37¾	39¾
Wrtth (F W)	121½	122

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	120	121
American Light & Traction	383	†388
American Light & Traction pf	111	†114
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	77
*American Gas & Electric	134	138
*American Gas & Electric pf	50⅜	51½
American Power & Light	68	69
American Power & Light pf	86½	87¼
American Public Utilities	47	48
American Public Utilities pf	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7⅜	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Cities Service	121	123
Cities Service pf	78	80
Colorado Power	25	25¾
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	61	162
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	85	186
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	80
Electric Bond & Share, pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Great Western Pow. Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	17	19
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	57	63
Northern Ontario L. & P. 6s, '31	85	92
Northern States Power	44¼	45½
Northern States Power pf	91½	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	64	64½
Pacific Gas & Electric old pf	90	92
Pacific Gas & Electric new pf	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf	70	73
Southern California Edison	91	94
Southern California Edison pf	100	105
South. P. & L., pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7⅜	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf	43	44
United Light & Rys	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	73½	75
Utah Securities	20	21
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	56	57

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Trading on the Bourse was calm today. Rentes were quoted at 63.10 and exchange on London at 27.96.

WILL HELP CANADA IN NICKEL PROJECT

International Company Ready to Co-operate to Increase Refining in Dominion.

OWNS NEW JERSEY PLANTS

Does Not Anticipate Action That Will Cripple the Important Industry There.

Commenting on the dispatches from Ottawa that the Canadian Government contemplated requiring the refining of Canadian nickel matte within the Dominion, it was stated yesterday at the offices of the International Nickel Company, 43 Exchange Place, that undoubtedly the corporation, when the time was ripe, would meet the wishes of the Canadian people. However, it was not anticipated, in view of the vast interests involved and the importance to the war trade, that the Government would cripple the industry in New Jersey, where plants worth millions have been erected, employing more than 1,000 men.

The International Nickel Company, capitalized at $62,000,000, treats three-fourths of the nickel matte produced in Canada, and 80 per cent. of the world's supply is obtained from Canada. The patented nickel lands of the International Nickel Company in Ontario cover 100,000 acres. The company owns the town of Copper Cliff, where it has erected an up-to-date smelting plant. It also owns the shares of the Société Miniere Caledonienne of New Caledonia, which possesses extensive nickel lands. Its separating and refining plants are at Constable Hook and Camden, N. J., and its output since the war began has increased 25 per cent.

For many months, especially since the start of the war, agitation has been carried on persistently by Canadians for taking over the nickel industry, pressure being brought to bear on the Government on the ground that an opportunity was here offered to establish "permanently in the Dominion an industry that would prove immensely valuable when peace was declared."

The orders for munitions and the increased importance of nickel in the manufacture of products for use in the fighting have enabled those behind the plan to invest it with a patriotic significance. Nickel is being used in greater quantities than ever before in the making of automobiles, submarines, and, more recently, in the new electric batteries for undersea craft invented by Thomas A. Edison.

The International Nickel Company, handling all but one-quarter of the output of matte, the intermediary product before refining, has been of course, vitally interested in the campaign. The Government of Canada owns no refining lands, and is not expected therefore, to engage in the business itself. Whatever is done must be done by private capital. The fact that it would take years to build up suitable factories interposed obstacles of a serious nature. It was ultimately suggested, in order to force the restriction of outside refining, that a heavy duty be imposed on exported nickel, or that a big bonus be given for its manufacture at home. It was conceded that these restrictions, if adopted, would have an immediate effect on the work at the New Jersey plant, and the number of persons employed there.

The International Nickel Company was similarly interested in the movement to develop the copper industry in Canada, its ore recovery being estimated at 40 per cent. nickel and 30 per cent. copper.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Ahmeek	95⅝	97½	95⅝	97½
240	Alaska Gold	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
20	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Allouez	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾
660	Am. Zinc	67¾	67¾	66⅝	67¼
13	Anaconda	89½	89½	88⅞	88⅞
645	Arizona Coal	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
2,183	Butte & Sup	77	77⅝	74	74
198	Calumet & Ar	70	70	69¼	69½
39	Calumet & H	557	558	557	558
40	Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
166	Copper Range	63⅝	63½	63⅛	63½
50	Daly West	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
215	East Butte	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
280	Granby	85⅝	86	85½	85⅝
50	Greene-Canan	48	48	48	48
121	Hancock	17½	18	17½	18
100	Helvetia	55c	55c	50c	50c
90	Isle Royale	29	29	28⅝	29
100	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
585	Lake	19	19	18½	18⅝
30	Mason Val	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Mass Cons	13	13	13	13
150	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
459	Mohawk	91½	92	91	91
30	Nevada Cons	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	New Arcadian	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
7,535	New Idria	18	19¼	17½	19
25	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	North Butte	29⅜	29½	29⅛	29⅛
25	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
25	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Old Dominion	65⅜	65⅜	65¼	65¼
30	Pond Creek	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½
40	Quincy	88	88	87¾	88
150	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,386	Shattuck	33¾	34	33¾	34
35	South Lake	7½	7½	7½	7½
30	St. Mary's Ld	64	64	63½	64
502	Superior & B	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
10	Tamarack	54½	55	54½	55
205	Trinity	11¼	11¼	11	11
198	Tuolumne	22c	23c	20c	20c
2,508	U. S. Smelt	55⅝	56	55⅜	56
767	U. S. Sm. pf	29	29	29	29
300	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Utah Cons	12⅝	13	12½	13
35	Utah Copper	79⅜	79⅞	78⅝	78⅞
85	Winona	4½	5	4½	5
55	Wolverine	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
303	Wyandotte	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜

RAILROADS.

60	A., T. & S. F.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
125	Boston & Al.	192	192	191	191
25	Boston Elev.	86	86	86	86½
55	Boston & Me.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37⅝
10	Ch. J. & S. Y. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
65	Concord & Mt.	95	95	95	95
25	Maine Central	122	122	122	122
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	46	46	46	46
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75	75⅜	75	75½
10	Old Colony	153	153	153	153
2	Vermont & M.	118½	118½	118½	118½
30	W. E. St. Ry.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
20	W. E. S. R. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

66	Am. Ag. Chem.	70	71	70	71
110	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾
10	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
5	Am. Pneu. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Am. Pneu. S. pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
15	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	117½	117½
632	Am. T. & T.	128¾	128¾	128	128
470	A., G. & W. I.	29	31¾	29	31¼
5,186	A., G. & W. I. pf	43	47	43	46
60	East Boston L.	11	11	11	11
168	Edison	244	244½	244	244½
121	General Elec.	176½	178	175⅝	178
100	Mass. Gas	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
146	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
15	McElwain pf	100	100	100	100
84	N. E. Tel	132	133	132	132½
301	Nipe Bay	112½	121	112½	121
5	Reece Button	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
176	Pullman	167¼	171	167	171
12	Swift & Co.	126½	126½	126½	126½
15	Torrington	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
801	United Fruit	146⅜	149	146¼	147⅝
1,836	Un. Fruit rts.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
813	Un. Shoe M.	58½	59½	58	59
174	Un. Shoe M. pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50½
207	U. S. Steel	83⅞	86¼	83⅝	85⅞
11	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118
1,132	Western Oil	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
205	Western Union	92	92	91	91⅝
20	Wollaston L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. Tel. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91½	91¾	91½
1,500	Anglo-Frenchas	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	74	76	74	76
1,000	Central Vt. 4s	82	82	82	82
2,000	Mass Gas 4½s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3,000	Miss. River P. 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	76	76	76	76
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
3,000	Swift & Co. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97	97	97	97
9,000	West. T. & T. 5s	99¾	99¾	99½	99½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Gas, N. J.	122	122	122	122
15	Am. Rys. pf.	96	96	95¾	95¾
10	Baldwin Loco	108	108	108	108
10	Buffalo & Susq.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39
60	Buff. & Susq. pf.	57	57	57	57
20	J. G. Brill	39	39	39	39
3,959	Cambria Steel	75	75⅜	74⅜	74⅜
67	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1,120	LakeSuper. Corp.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
13	Lehigh Nav	78¾	78¾	78½	78½
45	Lehigh Valley	81	81	80¾	80¾
101	Lehigh. Val. Tr.	19	19	19	19
107	Leh. Val. Tr. pf.	38½	39	38⅜	38⅜
225	Northern Cent.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
791	Pennsylvania	58¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
4	Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	100	100	100
3	Phila. Co	45½	45½	45½	45½
1,801	Phila. Elec	28	28¼	27¾	28
415	Phila. R. T. tc.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
10	Phila. Traction	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
120	Reading	82¾	82¾	82⅜	82⅜
4,156	United Gas Imp.	89¾	92¼	89¾	91½
203	Warwick I. & S.	58¾	59¼	59¼	59¼
69	W., J. & Seashore	50¼	50¼	50	50
2	York Rys. pf.	35	35	35	35

BONDS.

$5,000	Allghny. Val. 4s	97	97	96¾	97
12,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	90	91¼	90	91¼

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position Jan. 15, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 8		$25,628,300.31
Receipts—		
Revenues	$2,248,369.61	
Miscellaneous	129,527.08	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds	$2,500,000.00	
Revenue bills	1,989,979.45	
Corp. stock notes	5,400,000.00	
Corp. stock notes issued to Sinking funds	250,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	500,000.00	
	10,639,979.45	
		13,017,876.74
		$38,646,177.05
General administration	$2,784,429.65	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	3,159,000.00	
Revenue bonds and bills:		
Redemption of city debt	1,808,000.00	
Interest on city debt	196,111.59	
		7,947,541.24
Payments—		
Balance Jan. 15		$30,698,635.81

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance—Uninvested Jan. 8		$7,222,155.26
Receipts		408,743.45
		$7,630,898.71
Payments		3,667,500.00
Balance—Uninvested Jan. 15		$3,963,398.71
Aggregate balances Jan. 15		$34,662,034.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON UP UNEXPECTEDLY

Prices There, Due to Drop 6 or 7 Points, Close with 8½ to 10 Points Advance.

THE EFFECT HERE SLIGHT

Local Market Opened About 8 Points Above Last Week's Close—Net Gain for Day 5 to 7 Points.

About the only feature of yesterday's market was another sharp rise in Liverpool, which, however, had very little effect on prices here. On the basis of Saturday's closing Liverpool was due to come about 6 to 7 points lower on old crop positions. Before the time of the local opening Liverpool, instead of being down, was 8½ to 10 points higher. Spot sales were 12,000 bales, at an advance of 12 points, to 8.24d for American middling.

The opening prices here represented an advance of about 8 points, which proved to be about the highest level of the day. After that the market became dull, with a steady undertone. The close represented a net gain of 5 to 7 points.

Southern spot markets were fairly steady. One Alabama shipper wired that cotton could be sold to Liverpool or American mills on a basis of 35 to 50 points more than it would bring delivered on contracts in New York. The message further stated that the lower the grade the higher the premium, and that there was no trouble to sell if the cotton could be bought in the South on anywhere near the right basis.

The light stock of cotton in Liverpool is alarming English cotton merchants. One prominent English firm writes:

The market is cornering itself for want of supplies. There seems at present no prospect of relief. Freight rates from Gulf ports, which in normal times are about 30 or 40 cents per hundred pounds, are now quoted at 225 cents per hundred pounds. Even if the rates were to come down, it would hardly mend matters, for steamers are not available and are not likely to be, so long as so much tonnage is required for Government transport purposes.

The above letter was written on Jan. 4 and since that time freight rates from Gulf ports have risen to $3, and in some cases even $3.50 per hundred pounds is asked.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; for middling, 12.50. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.38	12.32	12.36@12.37	12.29@12.31
March	12.57	12.50	12.52@12.53	12.47@12.48
May	12.79	12.72	12.75@12.76	12.69@12.70
July	12.90	12.85	12.87@12.88	12.81@12.82
Oct.	12.80	12.74	12.78@12.79	12.71@12.72
Dec.	12.92	12.85	12.91@12.92	12.81@12.82

Total port receipts, 28,196 bales; last week, 31,355 bales; last year, 17,884 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,301	12,017	21,274
Galveston	2,678	4,011	7,604
Mobile	196	142	716
Charleston	579	561	896
Savannah	3,305	6,489	12,900
Wilmington	882	2,715	7,323
Norfolk	2,461	1,041	79

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	361	547	2,271
Memphis	1,542	5,052	7,357
St. Louis	39	19,686	2,947
Houston	14,304	8,152	38,893

Exports, 14,664 bales; total thus far this season, 2,558,797 bales; total last season, 3,269,623 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
3,889	Galveston	12.50	388,825	529,557
515	New Orleans	12.19	447,714	348,973
425	Mobile	11.88	23,036	58,130
	Savannah	12¼	25,450	329,323
1,800	Charleston	12c	95,511	141,412
	Wilmington	12c	38,016	49,251
317	Norfolk	12c	130,897	78,198
1,742	Augusta	12.06	196,014	151,998
2,900	Memphis	12.38	284,253	261,010

We Have Orders In

Columbia Trust
Farmers Loan & Tr.
Guaranty Trust
Hudson Trust
Lawyers Title & Tr.
People's Trust
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stock
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Carwen Steel Cuba Cane Sugar
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Public Utility Securities Specialists
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Amer. Meter
Amer. Sumatra Tob. Stocks
Auto-Sales Gum & Choc.
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Hart-Parr Pfd.
DIRICHSEN & CO
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Only Moderately Active, with Price Changes Irregular—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 344,700 shares of stock and $260,855 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 122,105; oils, 18,853, and mining, 204,840. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Ajax R., Inc.	71½	71½	71½	71½
2,800	‡Am. D. Syn..	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛
145	Am. L. C., w. i.				
	20% pf...	23¼	23½	22¼	22½
8,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S....	28	31⅝	28	31⅝
2,800	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf...	42	48	42	47
25	C. Wheeler....	102	102	102	102
100	‡Can. C. & F.	73	75	74	74
70	‡C. C. & F. pf.	91	91	91	91
1,700	Can. N. G. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,800	‡Car. L. & P..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
1,215	‡Carwen Steel.	8½	8⅝	8	8⅛
1,700	‡Chan. Motors	83½	84	82½	84
300	‡C. M. Car Co.	125	124	122	122
10,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅝
1,250	C. A. c., v. t. ctfs.	58	58	57	57½
220	Driggs-Sea..	147	147	140	145
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
120	Emer. Phon...	13¼	13½	13¼	•13½
100	Fed. D. & C., w. i.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	Hart. C., w. i.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,185	H. & B. Car Co., w. i.	50	50¼	•40⅞	50¼
95	‡Hop. & A.	46	49	46	49
1,800	Inter. Rubber.	14	13⅝	13	14⅜
100	‡Int. A. F. S. Corp.	22	22	22	22
7,900	‡In. Mer. Ma.	22	22¼	21	21⅞
1,500	‡In. M. Ma. pf.	82	85	82	83⅝
12,900	In. N., new...	55⅛	57⅛	55	55⅛
400	J. T. c., w. i.	60	61⅝	60	61⅝
150	J. T. pf., w. i.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
1,000	Kathod. B. pf.	21½	•22½	22½	22½
100	‡K. S. T., w. i.	74	74	74	74
200	‡S. S. K., w. i.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
310	‡Lake T. B...	11	11	10	10⅝
300	‡Lee Tire....	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅝
10	Lehigh C. S.	79	79	79	79
5,200	Man. Transit.	2¼	2⅜	1⅞	2
3,600	Mar. of Am...	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
800	M. A., v. t. ctfs	84	85	85	84½
300	M. A., v. t. ctfs, pf	79⅜	79⅜	79	79
3,000	‡Max. Munition	10⅛	10⅜	9⅝	9
3,700	‡Midvale Steel	72⅜	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞
4,400	‡Nevins Elec.	8¾	8¾	8	8
600	F. T. & M. Cor.	29⅜	29⅞	29¼	29½
1,500	Red. Elec., Inc.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
5,000	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	‡St. Joseph L.	15	15½	14⅞	15⅛
6,000	‡Standard Mot.	8¼	10⅛	•8½	9⅞
1,200	Stand. Shipb..	13⅜	13½	12¾	13
1,850	Sub. B., v. t. ctfs	39¼	40	39	39⅝
100	Tob. P. com.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
1,500	T. Film, v. t. ctfs	6	6¼	6	6
2,000	‡Un. Fruit. R.	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
1,900	Un. Profit S..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	4	4¾	4	4¼
800	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp., pf....	43⅞	5	43⅞	4½
200	‡Virginian Ry.	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
1,200	‡Wire Motors.	50	50	49½	49½
4,000	W. F. v. t. ctfs.	2¼	2⅜	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	Ill. Pipe Line..	181	181	181	+ 2
200	Ohio Oil.....	200	199	200	+ 3
23	Prairie Pipe L.	235	233	235	+ 3
70	St. Oil of Cal.	377	372	372	+ 5
7	St. Oil of Ind.	533	528	532	+ 7
28	St. Oil of N. J.	530	519	520	..
30	St. Oil of N. Y.	219	217	218	— 3
40	Vacuum Oil....	231	229	230	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9,100	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.).....	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ 1
1,000	Empire Petr'l'm	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
800	‡Houston Oil....	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
2,000	‡Mays Oil	10	9	10	..
230	Midwest Ref....	56	54½	53	+ 1
1,000	Int. Petroleum..	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	..
1,700	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	10	9⅞	10	..
1,700	‡Victoria Oil...	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	..
500	Wayland Oil & Gas	5½	5	5	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡‡Alta-Con. M.	26	26	26	26
20,000	‡‡Am. Com...	13	14	13	13½
1,500	‡Atlanta	21	22	21	22
1,000	‡‡Big Cotton.	4	4	4	4
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. ctfs...	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
80	Big L. D. W.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,200	‡Caleveras C..	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
250	‡Caledonia....	92	93	92	93
1,000	‡Canada Cop..	2	2	1⅞	2
2,550	Cerro de P. C.	87⅜	88¼	87⅛	88
500	‡‡Comstock T.	15	15	15	15
2,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
540	‡‡Con. Cop. M.	2	2	1⅞	2
1,700	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Diam'd B. B.	4	4	3½	4
30,000	‡‡Emma. Cop.	24	25	24	25
8,000	‡‡Fed. Re. M.	19	21	18	19
2,400	First Nat. C.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,700	Goldfield Con.	1	1⅛	1	1
2,500	‡Goldfield M.	17	18	17	18
300	Hecla Mining.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,800	Howe Sound..	7	8	6¾	7
2,000	‡‡Inter. Mines	17	18	17	18
5,700	‡‡Jim Butler..	1⅜	1⅜	1	1⅛
800	Jumbo Ext...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Iron Blossom..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,700	Kennecott Cp.	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
400	Kerr Lake....	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	‡‡Kewanas	20	20	19	19½
200	Magma Cop...	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
1,200	‡Majestic Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,700	‡‡Marsh Min..	38	39	38	39
600	McKinley-Dar.	42	42	42	42
1,820	Mines of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
300	‡Montana Cn..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,800	‡Mother Ld..	25	28	24	24½
625	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
950	N. Ut. Bing..	5½	5⅝	5	5
300	Nip. Min. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,500	‡‡Oatman Gold	65	65	65	65
1,000	‡‡Oat. Cresc't.	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,500	‡‡Oatman Ex..	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,000	‡‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
4,000	‡Ray Hero. M.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
6,100	‡‡Rex Con. M.	35	35	32	35
3,300	‡Rochester M..	68	70	68	70
1,650	‡San Toy	20	20	19	19½
800	Santa Fe M..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Sev. Tr. Co'l'n.	45	45	45	45
700	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Stewart	4	4	4	4
4,650	‡Success Min.	71	71	68	69
4,000	‡Super. Min...	36	37	36	36
3,000	‡Temiskaming.	71	71	71	71
9,700	Ton. Exten....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Tularosa.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,000	Ton. Jim But.	1	1	1	1
2,300	United Verde.	6¼	7	6¼	7
75	‡W. E. Con..	82	82	82	82

BONDS.

$183,000	‡Balt. & O. new 5s.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
107,000	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i.....	90¼	90½	90¼	90½
833	Erie rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Friday 50 Am. Inter. Corp. 20% sold at 23½, and on Saturday 1,100 U. S. L. & Heat pf. sold at 4¾ high.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	15	16	15	16
B.-Am. T. Co., ord. br	15½	16	15¼	16
Lima Locomotive	19½	20	19½	20
Foole Eng. & M. Co..	140	145	140	145
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	17¼	18	17½	18

OIL ISSUES.

Houston	21⅞	22	21¼	22
Midwest Ref.	54	55	54	55
Pierce Oil	15⅜	15¾	15¼	15⅜
BONDS.				
Pierce Oil 6s.....	84	86	84	86

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	84	85	70	80
Aetna Explosives pf..	84	88	80	87
American Brass.....	265	275	265	265
Atlas Powder.....	250	260	255	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox....	118	125	118	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	335	350	335	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	83	88	78	83
Can. Fdries & Forg..	210	230	210	230
Canadian Explosives.	370	400	370	400
Can. Explosives pf...	110	120	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	885	860	885
Du Pont Pow., new..	350	360	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder	375	385	375	385
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms...	20	22	20	22
Marlin Arms Co.....	34	36	34	36
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	79	83	79	83
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	180	187	180	187
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495		495	
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	475	485	475	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	2450	2550	2450	2550

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916.....	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
6s	—Sept., 1917.....	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s	—June, 1965.....	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1966.....	106¼	106½	106¼	106½
4½s	—Nov., 1957.....	106	106¼	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—May, 1957.....	106	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917.....	101¼	..	100⅞	101¼
4½s	—May, 1917.....	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1966.....	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962.....	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960.....	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60..	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s	—May, 1959.....	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98½
4s	—Nov., 1958.....	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98½
4s	—May, 1957.....	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98½
4s	—Nov., 1956.....	97⅛	98	97¼	97½
4s	—May, 1955.....	97⅛	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s	—Nov., 1936.....	97⅜	..	97⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1956.....	87	..	87	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954.....	87⅜	88	87⅜	88
3½s	—May, 1954.....	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜

LIGHT TRADING IN LONDON.

Money in Better Supply and Discount Rates Ease Off a Fraction.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Money was in better supply and discount rates eased a fraction today. American exchange opened weak, but later was firmer, and cable transfers touched 4.76¾.

The week end brought only a moderate number of orders to dealers on the Stock Exchange, principally in Kaffirs, oil shares, home rails, and the French loan. When these had been executed the market lapsed into dullness. Argentine rails were firm exceptions on American buying.

American securities moved uncertainly. Business in bonds was quieter, and most of the sales are believed to be going through the Government's mobilization scheme, which is working more smoothly than heretofore.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was a market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in which specialties were particularly prominent. The standard list seemingly had adopted a waiting attitude, but such issues as Mercantile Marine, common and preferred, Central Leather and United States Rubber were taken up and advanced. The shares of the first named company reached their higher prices in Wall Street on the Consolidated. The trading in odd lots was on a good scale and the variety of issues dealt in was notably large.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold...	25	25	25	25
60	Am. Beet Sug.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3,210	Am. Can	63½	64⅜	63½	63¾
380	Am. Car & F.	71½	71⅝	70⅜	71
10	Am. Hide & L.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	A. H. & L. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½
80	Am. Linseed..	23½	23½	23¼	23½
40	Am. Lin. pf...	41½	41½	41½	41½
200	Am. Loco.	66¾	66⅝	66	66¼
1,550	Am. Smelting.	105¾	106⅜	105¼	105⅞
30	Am. Tel. & T.	128	128	128	128
1,900	Anac. Copper..	88⅜	88⅞	88⅝	89
470	Baldwin Loco..	111¾	111¾	110	110½
50	Batopilas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Brooklyn R. T.	88¼	88¼	87⅞	87⅞
30	Butte & Sup..	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
190	Cal. Petrolm..	34½	34⅝	32	33⅛
720	Cent. Leather.	53⅞	55½	53⅞	54⅝
130	Ches. & Ohio..	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
19	C., M. & St. P.	101	101	101	101
1,050	C., R. I. & P.	18	18	16¾	17
120	Chino Copper..	54⅜	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝
140	Col. Fuel & I.	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
10	Con. Gas	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
500	Corn Products	25	23¼	23¼	23¼
3,340	Cruc. Steel	69	70	67⅝	68½
180	Dist. Sec.....	46⅜	46¾	46	46⅜
70	Dome M.....	28	28¼	28	28¼
370	Erie	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
20	Gen. Electric..	178	178	178	178
190	Goodrich Co..	72⅜	74	72½	74
30	Gt. Nor. pf....	124¼	124¼	123¾	124¼
20	Guggen. Ex....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
550	Inspiration Cp.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅞	47
20	Interboro Con.	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,200	I. Mer. Mar....	21¼	22⅜	21¼	22
2,650	I. M. M. pf....	82½	85½	82	84
50	Int. Paper pf..	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼
60	Lack. Steel	85¾	85¾	82½	82½
10	Lehigh Valley.	81	81	81	81
20	Max. Mot.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5,590	Mexican Pet...	115	116½	113⅝	114⅜
110	Miami Cop.	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
10	Mo., K. & T..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Mo. Pacific....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
260	Nat. Lead.....	70⅝	71⅜	70	71⅛
120	N. Y. Central.	110	110¾	109¾	110⅜
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
50	Nor. Pacific...	115	115⅛	114⅜	114⅝
10	Ontario Min...	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	Phila. Co.....	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
20	Pitts. Coal....	36¾	36¾	36¼	36½
30	Press. S. Car.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½
180	Ray Copper...	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
250	Reading	82¾	82¾	81⅞	82¼
80	Rep. I. & S...	52¼	52¾	51⅞	52¼
130	So. Pacific....	102½	102⅝	102¼	102½
40	Studebaker Co.	156¼	156¼	154½	154½
890	Tenn. Copper..	60	60¾	60¼	60⅜
70	Union Pacific.	137⅞	138	137⅞	138
10	United Fruit..	149	149	149	149
90	Un. Rys. Inv.	20	20¼	20	20⅛
120	U. Rys. Inv. pf.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
510	U. S. Rubber..	55⅜	56⅞	55⅜	56⅝
6,860	U. S. Steel....	85	86½	85⅜	85⅞
70	Utah Copper...	79⅜	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜
170	Va. Car. Ch....	49¼	49¼	49	49⅜
40	Wabash pf. B.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½
50	West. Md.....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
20	West. Un. Tel.	92	92	92	92
880	Westing. E. & M.	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅜

36,980

BONDS.

$5,000	Ang. French 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

MINING STOCKS.

400	Comstock	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Goldf. Cons..	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
400	Goldf. Merger.	.18	.18	.18	.18
800	Iron Blossom..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
300	Jumbo Ext...	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
500	Lone Star.....	.04	.04	.04	.04
200	Mexican	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Montana	.33	.33	.33	.33
500	North Star....	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,000	Oro	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
300	Sierra Nevada.	.03	.03	.03	.03
550	Tonopah Ext..	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.50
300	Union Cons....	.67	.67	.67	.67
500	United Gold..	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½

5,950

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..	5	Oct., 1920	95⅝	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt..	6	May, 1920	101½	101⅝	4.10
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	5.58
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100½	3.45
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101	4.38
French Govt..	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100	4.40
Italian Govt..	6	Oct., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101¼	5.35
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.80
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt....	5	Mar., 1920	98½	99	5.25

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.20
Amer. Loco...	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.40
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P....	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
A. T. & T....	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Ana. Cop....	3	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.85
•Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.35
•Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101⅜	2.35
B. R. T.....	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Can. No. Ry.	6	Sep., 1917	99	99⅛	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	4	Mar. 1, '24	103	103⅛	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July, 1916	95½	96⅛	12.75
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917 - 1927		100¼	4.67
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	4.40
Cons. Power..	6	May 1, '17	99¾	100	5%
E. Pr. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	4	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	102	4.10
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Gr. Rap. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel..	6	Mar., 1917	101	101½	4.80
Louisv. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.93
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	100¼	101½	5.50
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	98	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
N. E. Nav....	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
No. St. Pow..	6	June, 1917	100¼	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.....	4½	June 15, '21	101⅜	101½	4.15
P. S. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
So. Ry.....	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.85
Sulz. & Sons.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobbing juniors', children's coats; better grade. Sampled, 21 West 36th St., fifth floor.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. —4343.

GINGHAMS.—We are open for all kinds; spot cash; quantity no object. S. Rosenman & Co., 18-20 West 21st St.

SUITS, LADIES'.—Looking at Spring samples, 22 West 26th St., 6th Floor.

MIDDIES' BLOUSES, children's dresses; Southern jobber placing orders. 1,161 Broadway, Room 504.

SERGES, Botany or Garfield's. Will pay cash, any quantity. Tiffany, Mad. Square 2078.

SILKS.—Jobber looking at silk dresses in crepe meteor taffeta, crepe de chine. Call all week. Imperial Skirt and Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

SKIRTS, SUITS.—J. Herstin, Campbell's, Pittsburgh, looking skirts, suits today. 1,239 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking samples. Call, all week, 132 West 21st St., twelfth floor.

TAFFETA.—I am open to buy 100 pieces of taffeta, all colors and prices, for cash. Call at once. Max Kass, 158 West 27th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL.—Mail order house with satisfactory credit wishes to hear from firms in women's and children's apparel, household articles, and novelties; principals only; send prices, samples, and complete information. H. De Haan, 1,832 Widener Bldg., Phila.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, suits and dresses, infants' wear and children's dresses; complete line of women's and misses', infants' and children's for sale at real bargain prices at 104 East 23d St., 10th floor, beginning Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916.

COATS, SUITS.—For January sale, to close out: Talbot Company, 114 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades, all widths; immediate delivery. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

DRESSES.—Street dresses, meteor and taffetas, sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Close out serge, velvet; also graduation samples. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—40 party dresses to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; Sonomor Whis O., 45-53 ggr.; 1, $6.25 ggr.; large quantities. Call Spring 7973.

FRESH SERGES, 36 in. and 42 in., all colors: immediate delivery. J. E. Middle, 377 Broadway.

MIRROR SILK.—Glace taffeta in pastel shades, best qualities, for sale; also black Duchess satin. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

FUR SALESMAN, with good reputable following and some capital wishes to connect with good manufacturer established. K 81 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...3623/4 per cent. for the best names Monday ...3623/4 per cent. Tuesday ...3623/4 per cent.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Platinum Is Dropping.

Now that the holiday rush with the manufacturers is over, platinum prices continue to soften in this market. Yesterday this metal was quoted at $90 an ounce, a figure which, while it is still high, is about $10 to $15 an ounce cheaper than it could be bought a month ago. There is a possibility, it is said, of a recovery within the next four weeks, when the manufacturers will again start buying in order to make up stock, and to fill whatever orders the road men have turned in. Business is good generally in the jewelry field, stocks of all kinds being pretty well depleted by the holiday retail trade. Salesmen who are now on the road are said to be finding the best "picking" they have had for some time.

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Colored Gems More Active.

While business with the local gem importers has by no means assumed the proportions of a boom, there are visible signs that the better feeling in the various branches of the jewelry trade is being reflected in this end. Aquamarines are still the big sellers in the semi-precious stones. Amethyst and topaz are being called for, as are sapphires and fine emeralds. For rubies there is not so much of a demand just now. Large pearls, such as would sell at prices ranging from $1,000 each to several times that amount, have been selling much better of late. Diamonds are also in more active demand. Stocks of almost all gems are getting light here, and values are rising more or less sharply on the most-wanted stones.

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How the War Hurts Him.

The war is making victims out of a lot of American business men, not the least of whom is a manufacturer of "athletic" underwear for men whose plant is located in a small town not far from the place where one of the country's leading munitions plants is established. The victim part works out this way: The munitions makers want girls and so does the manufacturer, but the former pay considerably more wages than the latter can afford to, and in addition are said gladly to pay the railroad fares of the girls who will come and work with them. The work for which they are wanted is said to be light, and at least as congenial as running a sewing machine. As a result of this, the better pay and the opportunity of working in a larger place, the girls are being weaned away from the under-wear factory, and the manufacturer is nearly at his wits' end wondering how he can get his goods out.

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Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Prices continued to harden in the local gray goods market yesterday. Business opened slowly, but before the day was over a volume of merchandise had been moved in a quiet way. The demand was said to cover a wider field than for some time, including print-cloths, sheetings, drills, sateens, and voiles. In the printcloths the bulk of the business was done on 39-inch 68-72s, which sold for 5⅝ cents for delivery in February and March, and on 38½-inch 64-60s, which were disposed of at 4⅞ cents for similar delivery. Sellers are showing less and less disposition to sell beyond the first quarter of the year at current prices. Sheetings were very firmly held, the day's business including sales of 5-50s at 4½ cents and 48-square, four-yards at 5¾ cents, both for shipment in January, February, and March. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4⅞c
39-inch, 72-70s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4½c
39-inch, 66-44s....4¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

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Time to Discriminate.

Speaking of the ease with which salesmen for most lines can obtain orders at present a manufacturer's representative said yesterday that what is needed now is the discriminating salesman. "The man," he said, "who will turn in a large order from a small house that has formerly been a very small customer should be lectured. Merchandise is scarce and should be distributed to the firms that have been best customers in the past. It is up to the salesman to cut down an order on the spot when he knows that such a large quantity will be taken only while conditions remain as they are. In short it is no time for a manufacturer to be good to the first comer. The goods ought to be distributed pro rata on the basis of past business."

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Merino Embargo Not Confirmed.

There has been no confirmation received in official quarters here of the rumor that Great Britain has decided to impose an embargo on merino wool. It would not surprise some factors in the market who were interviewed yesterday on the subject if such an embargo were declared. It is the general sentiment among those who are in close touch with the situation that England is endeavoring to take stock of her supplies. Wool exports from this country have been larger than in normal times, and the quantities taken have given rise to the suspicion that German interests are buying wool for the purpose of storing it away until such a time as the product may be shipped to that country. Those who are well acquainted with conditions in the wool market do not believe the amount of wool held up in this way is a very large item compared with the available supply.

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Linens Are Selling Freely.

As a result of the efforts of the garment trade to obtain colored and white dress linens, and those of the retailers of varying sizes, who are after more desirable goods for their January white sales, local sellers of linens are keeping busy enough. The same condition prevails as to stocks as was the case a week ago, save that they are probably smaller now, and prices are being moved up steadily on the most popular fabrics as the supply dwindles. Manufacturers of garments for Winter resort wear are making considerable use of dress linens this season, particularly whites, and some of them are using handkerchief linen as well. The Southern trade is ordering dress linens freely, and the volume of business on these fabrics is consequently much larger than it was a year ago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

R. B. SKIRT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry, Abram, and Isidor Rubinowitz, doing business as the R. B. Skirt Company at 141 West Twenty-first Street, by A. Avenach, $400; C. Schustak, $20, and A. Munson, $150. They also made an assignment to Jacob P. Levinson.

BARNEY LEVINSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barney Levinson, shoe dealer, 2,940 Third Avenue, Bronx, by W. H. Lyons, $316; Louis M. Taylor, $142, and Powell Shoe Company, Inc., $84. He also made an assignment to Harold Brooks.

NICOLA ARENELLA, tailor, 441 East 120th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,443 in judgments and no assets.

CHARLES RAEDER, salesman, 540 West 144th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with individual liabilities $2,301 and partnership liabilities $1,712 as a partner with Samuel Goldberg in the Mutual Waist Company, and no assets.

SADIE SMITH, corsetiere, 4 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,000 and assets unknown.

BROADWAY ARENA CORPORATION.—Judge Mayer has appointed John Van Praag, George Feinberg, and Frederick W. Stelle appraisers for the Broadway Arena Corporation, Inc., which had a restaurant known as the Astor Gardens at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, and the receiver was permitted to sell the assets at public auction on Saturday.

BROADWAY LITTLE HUNGARY.—Judge Mayer has signed an order directing the United States District Court Clerk to amend the title of the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Saturday against the Broadway Little Hungary, Inc., to Little Hungary, Inc., which had a restaurant at the Broadway and Forty-eighth Street. The Judge also ordered that until C. P. M. today the net proceeds of the restaurant after paying employes shall be placed in the custody of Louis Dorfman and Jacob Meyer to be deposited in their joint names and to be turned over to a receiver. The Sheriff and Marshals are also restrained from interfering with the property.

JOHN SOMMERVILLE ELEVATOR COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the John Sommerville Elevator Company, 156 West Thirtieth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

OSTER & SENSTIUS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Oster & Senstius, trimmings, 2,520 Madison Avenue, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH GOLDBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Joseph Goldberg, shoes, 7,516 Madison Avenue, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH HONIG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Joseph Honig, furniture, 352 West 125th Street, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar.

JOHN F. GRIFFIN, women's hats, 251 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $26,243 and assets $32,569. Among the creditors are H. H. Barns, Stamford, Conn., $8,500; Century Bank, $4,500, and J. L. Kayser of Paris, $3,953.

WILLIAM LENZING, wholesale produce, 45 Little West Twelfth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $11,381 and assets $8,218.

GRUNBERGER & KEST, INC., cloaks and suits, 80 Avenue B, have filed schedules showing liabilities $5,072 and assets $1,360.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,216 and assets $4,325.

CHEROUNY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 Vandewater Street, has made an assignment to John M. Morison. The business has capital stock of $25,000.

ECLIPSE ELECTRIC NOVELTY COMPANY.—Maurice Kornfeld, who with Sigmund Kornfeld did business as the Eclipse Electric Novelty Company, 82 Duane Street, has made an assignment to Joseph Lind.

REUBEN FINE, cloaks and raincoats, 110 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Charles L. Greenhall.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—The Trowbridge Piano Company owes $48,854.53, according to schedules filed today by F. M. Killman, treasurer. The company was petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy on Dec. 8, 1915. The assets amount to $61,294.05 and consist chiefly of real estate, including machinery valued at $20,317.29, stock in trade valued at $16,397.28; notes amounting to $11,091.06, debts due amounting to $8,108.24, and fixtures valued at $3,615.22. There are two secured claims, the principal one being that of Albert C. Mason, Palmer A. Woodward and Ambrose J. Gallivan, all of Franklin, Trustees, amounting to $10,008.75. There are more than 50 unsecured creditors, including the Crippen Company, Inc., New York, $4,752; Comstock, Cheney & Co., Ivoryton, Conn., $3,977.94; Robert A. McNeilly, Natick, $6,288.40; Looschen Piano Case Co., Paterson, N. J., $2,027.27; International Trust Co., Boston, $875; Superior Foundry Co., Cleveland, $2,797.32, and the Sylvester Tower Co., Cambridgeport, $2,363.55.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Carl H. Mayer, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,-931; assets $269.

Jackson & Semmelmeyer, a corporation dealing in cameras, photographic and art supplies, involuntary petition filed in behalf of the Fishel-Adler-Schwartz Company, with claims of $637. Liabilities and assets are not yet estimated.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WALTER H. REDMAN of Bronxville, formerly President of the Capac Paper Company; liabilities, $190,500.

HELENE and JEANNE EVALENKO, formerly dressmakers, 58 Hamilton Place; liabilities, $56,200.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ, cloaks and suits, 36 West Thirty-fourth Street; liabilities, $27,-986.

HORN & BESSELIEVRE, engineers, 310 West Twentieth Street; liabilities, $44,254.

COOPERSMITH & GINDLIN, furs, 41 East Twenty-first Street; liabilities, $25,744.

ABRAHAM BERSE, millinery, 106 West Thirty-second Street; liabilities, $16,172.

ROBERT M. ZUCKER, women's hats, 4 Washington Place; liabilities, $18,334.

RIMBACH & BUGLI, combs, 239 Fourth Avenue; liabilities, $16,095.

NATHAN FRIEDMAN of the Paris Fancy Feather Company, 713 Broadway; liabilities, $12,963.

COHEN & DAVIS, 49 West 125th Street; liabilities, $11,297.

JOHN H. MacDONALD, carpenter, 357 West Sixteenth Street; liabilities, $9,848.

CHARLES C. BIGELOW, salesman, 201 West Seventy-ninth Street, formerly book publisher; liabilities, $7,068.

ISAAC ROSENFELD, salesman, 255 Rivington Street.

SIMON HECHTKOPF, suitcases, 226 West 116th Street.

ALEXANDER DENES, mechanical engineer, 131 East Twenty-third Street.

E. LANGLEY YATES, optometrist, 366 Fifth Avenue.

SCHECHTMAN & ABISCH, furs, 53 West Twenty-fourth Street.

CHARLES DREWES, dry goods, Yonkers.

AVELING & LLOYD, theatricals, 1,558 Broadway.

ABRAHAM DREIBLATT, woman's tailor, 442 and 608 Ninth Avenue.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aarons, Alfred E.—C. Elias.....$1,757.08
Board of Education of City of New York—L. Bruno.....1,880.74
Breitbort, Deni—Z. Podolsky.....124.15
Barwin-Realty Co.—City of New York.2,900.00
Brestlin, Louis V.—J. Jaburg et al....188.07
Boes, Hyman—V. Kornberg et al.....426.66
Ben G. Gross Hat Co., Inc.—L. Jamchick et al.....870.18
Black, David—W. S. Bickham.....180.35
City of New York—H. Spitalnik.....679.97
Copland, Alfred W.—S. H. Leery.....377.38
Cohen, Harry—Meyer Goldberg & Sons.278.66
Carlton Dress Goods Co.—Wright & Graham Co.....152.03
Cricks Rub Corp.—Alco Creature, Inc...436.26
Conway, Frank—Cary Mfg. Co., costs...108.18
Davis, Abraham—Union Railway of New York City, costs.....114.88
Drysdale, Thomas—National Fire Proofing Co.....232.20
De Muth, Jeanette—G. Kemp et al. costs.....170.37
Same—G. Kemp et al., costs.....169.83
Dronnhard, James P.—G. B. Winter.....136.25
De Sabla, Marguerite J. and Marguerite De Sable—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.....8,414.21
Engelbrecht, Gustave—American Distilling Co.....354.79
Friedman, Herman—A. Zalmovitz.....1,501.77
Fleishman, Sol, gdn. —J. Lieberman, costs.....107.94
Francis X. Keil Co.—Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.....107.26
Farrell, Wm. J.—H. Singer.....151.91
F. M. Hanger Construction Co.—Phoenix Sand & Gravel Co.....263.65
Friedman, Herman—H. Goldstein.....369.85
Fashion Costume Co., Inc.—Goldstein & Greenbaum et al.....348.85
Honnecker, George A.—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....111.91
Hymann, Harry—H. Miller.....113.44
Hayes, James P.—A. Seiffert et al.....112.96
Hirshfield, Harry—M. Marks.....178.13
Hoffman, George—L. J. Murray (costs).123.26
Horn, Louis and Mary—J. Browne, Jr.....6,719.73
Isaacs, Jennie, adm.—Paul Bernstein Co.....182.35
John Sullivan Cont. Co.—Empire Architectural Iron Works, Inc.....145.41
Kluge, Boye—Cohen Bros. Coster.....168.21
Koenig, Louis—A. Katz.....115.18
Keyser, Leopold and Sarah—F. Vanderpool.....169.80
Ketcham, Enoch W.—Union and New Haven Trust Co.....14,863.16
Lorts, Philip—Rosebroc Butter & Egg Co.....217.51
Lowenstein, Moses—A. C. Wicke Mfg. Co.....290.51
Meyer, Dietrich—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y.....238.89
Morrone, Michael—D. P. Hays et al...274.41
Meskery, Henry H.—P. Biermonchenk...119.30
McEntee, Rose A.—M. Leerburger.....5,616.25
Munro, Henriette E.—C. J. O'Brien.....114.90
Margolies, Simon M.—J. Bein et al.....106.53
Mehelhiz, Max—Hoffman Bros.....130.14
Nathan Elener & Co.—P. Wilsker et al..912.31
Post, Carroll J., Jr.—Perkins Goodwin Co. (costs).....103.82
Pelmy, William—M. Raymond.....172.57
Reissing, George J.—M. Dziuba.....515.87
Rothschild, Harry S.—American Surety Co. of N. Y.....2,282.54
Raman Realty Co., Inc.—L. Helm.....900.00
Rissetti, Anthony—W. M. Swayne.....224.91
Szekesy, Curt—M. T. Davis.....938.79
Schlesinger, John, and Otto Lorence—H. Goldstein.....383.23
Southwestern Surety Ins. Co. and Sadie Goldberg—People, &c.....3,000.00
Smythe, Rene, or Rene Gilmore, or Mrs. G. H. Gilmore—Y. Pittauer.....215.21
Sire, Albert J.—W. L. Rouse et al.....238.91
Stegman, Frederick—G. H. Bean et al..307.73
Sellis, Thomas—G. Martini et al.....195.00
Schlesinger, John—A. Zalmovitz.....1,566.63
Sandelbaum, Morris—L. Lapidus.....258.90
Therry, Mary C.—Conron Bros. Co.....150.73
Thomas, Geo. H.—Alfred Nelson Co.....135.71
Taggart, Marshall W.—Brentmore Realty Co.....182.20
Thompson-Starrett Co.—J. Carroll.....250.00
Texas Co.—A. F. Georgi.....2,747.33
Union Ry. Co.—M. Brescia.....3,881.50
United Beadwork Co.—C. J. O'Brien...276.92
Von Szandesfiy, Ella—William Filene's Sons Co.....123.95
Wilson, Jack—B. W. B. Brown.....166.65
Whiling, Charles—A. Cohn.....157.91
Young, Ray S., and Ethel E.—Kohler...342.40
Zoldy, Eugene—P. Adison.....103.73

In Bronx County.

Aaron, Herman—City of New York....$265.17
Archer, Frank S.—Same.....53.37
Archibald, Henry—Same.....68.19
Bennett, George S.—Willson & Adams Co.....274.67
Berry, Harris—J. Eisenberg.....237.22
Bergen Specialty Shop—Wear Well Waist Co.....80.98
Coppini, Luigo—V. Baldini.....19.40
Day, John H.—City of New York.....279.42
Drescher, Oswald—Same.....35.98
Groh, Otto—Same.....192.47
Gerhardt, Frank—Same.....35.98
Harrison, Isidor—B. Lorber.....43.41
Hershkowitz, Isidore—R. Bastone et al..190.88
Heilmann, Martin—T. Allison.....110.00
Kellbert Construction Co.—E. Frey et al.114.04
Lynskey, Thomas—S. Fischer.....688.26
Leiman, Samuel, and Louis Kaplan—R. Fuhr.....210.33
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.—E. J. Blatter, as administratrix.....13,637.00
Newman, Adolph—City of New York...388.41
Rothschild, Abraham M., and George C. Beekman—A. Esrick.....22,505.45
Roossin, Louis—M. A. Wynne.....4,322.29
Ramstedt, Frank and Laura—Cosmopolitan Bank.....266.27
Smith, John J.—City of New York.....71.26
Tyler, Frederick A.—H. Horowitz....260.54
Walsh, Daniel O'C.—M. Packard et al..475.34
Weichman, Philip—City of New York..70.76
Wood, Frederick J.—Same.....53.37
Wales, William H.—Same.....279.42

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co.—V. Garcone, Dec. 9, 1915. (vacated)...$4,118.64
Broisted, Henry—City of N. Y., Dec. 1, 1908, (vacated).....207.67
Koehler, Theresa—T. N. Wear, Jan. 9, 1915.....843.40
Lippard, Stewart Motor Sales Co.—Fifty-second St. Co., Dec. 27, 1915.....794.18
Multiphone Operating Co.—City of N. Y., Oct. 26, 1915, (vacated).....258.74
Liebmann, David—Union County Trust Co., Nov. 10, 1914.....4,097.86
North Eastern Construction Co. and National Surety Co.—W. J. Dempsey, May 22, 1915.....3,137.99
Same—Same, Jan. 3, 1916.....169.28
Fire Adjustment Corp. of America, Darius W. Ettinger, Alfred I. Goldstein, and Nathan Friedman—A. Schulman, Dec. 23, 1915.....111.91
Braun, Samuel—P. Wilda, Apr. 28, 1915.110.66
Condon, Martin J.—H. G. K. Heath, Oct. 28, 1915.....2,007.72
Estate Holding Corp.—C. Wooge, Nov. 11, 1915.....200.00
15 West 44th St. Co., Inc., Abraham Slater, Alvin C. Case, and Chas. L. Apfel—Cross & Brown Co., Dec. 31, 1915.....123.78
John Wanamaker, N. Y.—J. Shea, Jan. 14, 1916.....300.00
Lindemann, John B.—Bostnick Goodell Co., Jan. 5, 1916.....168.39
Newson, Nathan—S. Sobel, Oct. 26, 1912.....186.15
Same—S. Lakin, April 28, 1911.....124.97
Schubert Piano Co.—D. B. Hennessy, June 24, 1915.....4,848.00
Same—Same, Dec. 6, 1915.....108.40
Tooker, Anna M.—Hahnemann Hospital of City of N. Y.—Oct. 21, 1913.....219.26

In Bronx County.

Smith, Abraham and Hyman—P. Silverman, July 24, 1915.....$84.50

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Nell & Co.: Miss G. Tobin, waists, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Vinberg, notions, laces; 72 Madison Av.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Tice Sons; C. G. Tice, furniture; Wallick's.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Chas. Ilfeld Co.; A. Stern, notions, men's furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Golden Rule Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Weinman, dry goods, notions, laces, women's garments; 45 Lispenard; Marseilles.
ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 B'way.
ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, general merchandise; Collingwood.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Schwartz, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.
ATLANTA—J. Frohsin; women's, misses' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bose Co; Mrs. A. B. Busha, shirtwaists; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—J. Froshin, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Room 1,717.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central.
AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Eilers Co.; A. Eilers, notions; 72 Leonard.
AUSTIN, Texas—"Swaman's"; Miss F. Melasky, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Von Kamp, Vaughan & Gerald; A. Von Kamp, notions, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; A. Dellevie, rugs, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stein & Co.; M. Stein, waistlens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michael, men's shirts, hats; C. Herman, housefurn. goods, glass, toys; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—T. Blake Co., Inc.; J. Clarke, men's furnishing goods; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, china, glassware, foreign, domestic toys; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; L. Godfrey, men's wear; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, glassware; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. & Co.; J. D. Cerf, shoes; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—B. Birnbaum; A. Grabenstein, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Brothers & Welden Co.; Miss Delia Finley, handkerchiefs, white goods; 229 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery, ribbons, trimmings, jewelry; 225 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. H. Loveman, dry goods; 225 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. C. Longwell, carpets; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co., H. L. Bigge, domestics, dress goods, silks; G. C. Bliss, gloves, knit goods; Grand.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith, Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, underwear, cloaks, suits, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. E. Graham, furn. goods, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane Houston Co.; Miss K. L. Geoghegan, Miss Jean Norfleet; Grand.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; T. C. Donovan, notions; 19 W. 19th.
BOSTON—W. & A. Filene's Sons Co.; C. G. Sheffield, women's suits; Miss A. K. Gilman, misses' skirts, children's coats; W. O'Callaghan, misses' suits, coats, dresses; Capt. C. A. Bradley, men's furnishing goods; W. Blaisdell, buyers; basement buyers; Mr. Koch, millinery; H. Schroeder, women's underwear, kimonos; A. C. Smith, infants', juniors', children's coats, dresses, petticoats; H. Levy, waists; Mr. Thomson, corsets, corset covers, house dresses; S. Goenigsthal, men's, boys, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; W. L. Hall, notions, toilet goods, ribbons, laces, embroidery; A. B. Busha, ladies' ready-to-wear; Mrs. B. Nealer, waists, petticoats; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, house dresses, kimonos; C. A. Smith, petticoats, dress goods, silks; J. Schaefer, men's furnishing goods, underwear, gloves; 225 5th Av.
BRANTFORD, Ont.—Criterion Hat Shop; G. G. Caudwell, millinery, flowers; Room 707, 66 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, draperies; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. Bels, furs; H. E. Goode, toilet articles; G. Brost, electric fixtures; H. Burns, hats, caps; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Fairbairn, knit underwear; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; F. Schaefer, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—G. W. Berry, carpets, furniture, stoves, crockery, drapery, &c.; Park Av.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Welch-Cook Co.; C. B. Mills, dry goods; F. C. Plumb, ladies' furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; H. I. Chambers, men's furnishing goods; F. A. Beall, notions, laces; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; S. Ogus, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufman, Miss A. Reagan, Miss A. Mills, Miss Frazier, coats, suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, ladies' neckwear, fabrics; 225 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. H. Anning, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. Price, linings; F. P. Millington, curtains; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. Dreyfus, hosiery, knit underwear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; E. D. Russell, men's, women's, children's gloves; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. E. Priest, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Salk, clothing, furnishing goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; W. L. Rosenthal, hosiery, knit underwear, sweater coats, fancy knit goods; C. A. Hehge, misc. mer.; 210 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Alschuler, Dreyer & Glick; A. Alschuler, clothing; Imperial.
CHICAGO—J. C. Thompson, furnishing goods; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss S. Stapleton, Miss C. Gleason, Miss A. Erwin, millinery; C. F. Neumiller, laces; F. J. Koler, embroideries; G. A. Tatlinger, notions; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Mrs. G. Dolman, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; R. Reif, Mr. Bentler, rugs, carpets, curtains, bedding, draperies; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; A. Spilker, laces, hosiery, fancy goods, embroideries; 308 5th Av., Room 1,907.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Eiden, underwear, (basement); M. Herz, jewelry, cloaks, diamonds, silverware, stationery, toilet goods; E. Mandel, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, trimmings; Miss L. Solomon, women's skirts, coats, bathing suits; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Liebman, Levi & Mann; H. Liebman, woolens; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Stern-Mayer Co.; L. Stein, woolens; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; W. H. Wilson, untrimmed hats; 5th Av. and 37th.
CHICAGO—H. Ostrowsky Co.; S. Feldstein, men's furnishing goods; H. Ostrowsky, linen, hosiery, gloves; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. W. Jones, gress goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co; G. Alexander, notions, ribbons, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 438 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; C. B. Shilte, flannels; 377 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frazier, colored dress goods, (wholesale and retail;) J. Grauten, silks, (wholesale and retail;) 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; J. Speckman, linens, white goods; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Furneaux & Hoefle Co.; H.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silk; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair; J. G. Rauecher, men's furn. goods, umbrellas; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben Dry Goods Co.; A. H. Brink, dress goods, silks; 377 Broadway, Room 814.
CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; Mrs. J. T. Carson, millinery; 640 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Ratner Bros. & Co.; H. W. Hattner, dresses; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; J. A. Swanson, cloaks, suits, (basement;) 37 West 34th.
CLEVELAND—I. J. Stotter, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.
Hoefle, millinery, laces, ribbons; Herald Square.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, domestics, wash goods, selks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hanle Bros. Co.; H. H. Cawthorne, representing; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Greenberger, Schwartz & Co.; E. Greenberger, clothing; Flanders.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Schmidt, domestics, dress goods; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; P. A. Schneider, notions, ribbons; 354 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Federman & Levy; C. Melancon, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Boston Store; G. A. Wolf, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Tex.—Fitche, Goettinger Co.; Mrs. M. T. Young, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, novelties; G. H. Feythress, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 19 E. 24th.
DANVERS, Mass.—Ideal Baby Shoe Co.; Mrs. A. L. Day, general merchandise; 35 East 21st.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; T. Uhlhorn, hosiery, underwear, laces, neckwear, umbrellas, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.
DENVER—Armstrong Turner Millinery Co.; J. J. Platfoot, silks, ribbons, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
DENVER, Col.—A. Allen; men's furnishing goods, notions, mfr. shirts, pants, duck clothing; Park Avenue.
DES MOINES, Iowa—G. T. Everett, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 303 5th Av., Room 1,603.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. n. Armstrong, dress goods, silks, linens; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. McKnight, notions; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Mauer, women's neckwear, veilings; Miss M. Murphy, laces, embroideries; Miss Kaufman, gloves; Miss N. Shortelle, art needlework; H. A. Lamblyn, mdse. mgr.; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; James Wilson, knit underwear, furnishing goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. Rivers, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, gloves (basement); 354 4th Av.
DETROIT.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; Wm. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Himmelhoch Brothers; H. Himmelhoch, ready-to-wear; 1,261 broadway.
DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Rider, Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, domestics

AUCTION SALES.

JEWELRY.

$50,000 Stock of

JEWELRY

MOSTLY ALL SOLITAIRES
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
TUESDAY, JAN. 25th, 1916,
AT 10:30 A. M.,
AT 539 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.,
A LARGE STOCK OF
DIAMONDS & JEWELRY,
Consisting of a Quantity of
Solitaires and Loose Stones, Gold Watches, Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Silverware, &c.
BEST STOCK SOLD THIS YEAR.
Inspection Jan. 22nd and 24th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

On View This Day.
Sale Commences
Tomorrow 2:30 P. M.
The Very Interesting
Art Collection of
J. DUNBAR WRIGHT,
From His Studio and Home,
Including Fine Chinese Porcelains, Collection of Valuable Paintings, Rare Tapestries, Early Italian, French and English Furniture, Carvings, Curios, etc., etc. Many of these have been chosen by Mr. Wright on his travels around the world.
At Clarke's Art Rooms
Only Address—
5 West 44th St.
(Opposite Sherry's.)
The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

"There is a reason for the large attendance at all of our Auction Sales."
BENJ. S. WISE, Auct'r
will sell at public auction
at the WISE AUCTION GALLERIES
428 Columbus Av., at 81st St. "L."
Today (Tuesday) at 10:30 A. M.
Also following days at 2 P. M.
A Valuable Collection of
Household Effects, Curios, Rugs, Pianos, China, Linen, Etc.
Received from some of the best families in New York.
EXHIBITION Goods on View DURING SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOST RELIABLE
Delivery System
at public auction.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctr.,
will sell on Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1916,
At 10:30 A. M., on Premises of Stables,
Ashland Place near De Kalb Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
(opposite Brooklyn Hospital,)
The entire delivery system formerly of
A. D. MATTHEWS SONS, Inc.
consisting of about
100 High Grade Horses,
Including One Elegant Saddle Horse and One Very Fine Stallion.
100 Fine Single & Double Wagons,
and about 12 Automobiles,
including such as Garford Truck, Fords and Willys Knight Overlands,
also 200 Sets of Harness,
Supplies & General Equipments.
TAKE NOTICE
These horses and this delivery system warrant the attention of anyone who is in need of a reliable delivery system, or any part thereof.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE.
The entire Machinery, Office and Showroom Fixtures, property of Auer & Goldwasser, Manufacturers of Muff Beds, 59 EAST 125TH STREET, N. Y. CITY.
D. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.
Sells Today, Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 1916, Commencing 2 P. M. Sharp, on above premises.
This Stock Consists of a Line of
SKINNER SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS,
Muslins, Cambrics, and Fur Tails, Feathers, Down, Trimmings, Frogs, Tape, Spool Cotton
And a Stock of Muff Beds
The Plant
Which will be sold at 3:30 P. M., consists of about thirty 95-1, 44-20 Wilcox & Gibbs, Chain Stitch, and 2 Jacoby Fur Machines, 20 Power Tables, two 2½ Horse Power Motors, Chairs, Baskets, Cutting Tables, Electric Irons, Counters, Tables, etc. Also one Oliver Typewriter, Combination Safe, Scales, Filing Cabinets, Time Clock, Desks, Partition, Electric Fixtures, and in fact, everything found in an establishment of this kind.
Notice: The above stock and fixtures and machinery are in the cleanest and most desirable sold for a long time at public auction, and will be sold strictly without reserve. Inspection from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sharp.
For further information telephone Spring 4299.

AUCTION SALE
Manufacturing
Jewelry Plant
Thursday, Jan. 20th, 1916,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at
Cor. Hamilton & Union Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
Consisting of No. 1 B & S. Universal Milling Machine, Gem Saws, Engraving Machine, Jeweler's Geared Rolls, (both plain and wire) Emery Wheels, Speed and Bench Lathes, 2 Drop Hammers, Pressure and Exhaust Blowers, Complete polishing and finishing dept., Buffs, Arbors, Sand Blast, etc. 12 Warner and Century Motors from ½ to 5 H. P., Wire Draw Bench, 1 large Mill, large amount of Jeweler's sundries such as Files, Crucibles, etc. Office Furniture and Fixtures, large Jeweler's Safe with electrical protection, 1 large Vault.
WILLIAM A. TOBIAS, Auctioneer, 396 Broadway, New York City.

MERCHANDISE.

$35,000 WHOLESALE STOCK
200,000 YARDS
DOMESTIC FLANNELS, COTTON GOODS, Linen, Toweling and Table Covers, PEDDLERS' SUPPLIES,
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers, Bedspreads, etc.
Frank Jacobovitz & J. Siegel,
Will Sell Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916,
10 Lispenard St., near West B'way.
For full particulars follow this paper.
FRANK JACOBOVITZ. Telephone 2950 Franklin.
S. SIEGEL. Telephone 2224 Orchard.

Bankrupt Stock and Fixtures
MILLINERY
Formerly Thomas Sullivan & Co., Inc., Bankrupts. Actual inventory about $35,000. Will be sold at public auction today, Tuesday, commencing 10:30 A. M., on premises, 693-695-697 Broadway, N. Y. C., cor. 4th St.
ALL LILIENFELD, Auctioneer.
No fine displayed. Descriptive Catalogues at sale. Auctioneer's telephone, 2224 Orchard.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—411—G. D. Rogers v. the County of Hennepin et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

133—Northern Pacific Ry. Co. v. M. A. Meagher et al.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and judgment of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Washington affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to said District Court.

153—W. W. White v. United States, and 154—J. D. Ford v. Same.—Judgments affirmed.

142—N. Basso v. United States.—Judgment affirmed.

159—L. B. Coates v. District of Columbia.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

167—W. B. Thompson v. City of St. Louis.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

158—H. Nelson v. R. G. Wood.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

172—The Chattanooga Bank Co. v. C. Stilwell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

672—R Kitchens v. J. C. Hamilton, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

726—W. B. Shattuck, trustee, &c., et al. v. the Title Guaranty and Surety Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

395—United Railways Co. of St. Louis v. the City of St. Louis; 396—St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co. v. Same; 470—Same v. Same, and 471—United Railways Co. of St. Louis v. Same, and 373—St. Louis Transit Co. v. Same.—Motion to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument on Monday, April 3, next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

731—H. E. Filler v. E. Steele, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on Monday, April 3, next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

792—Wells, Fargo & Co. v. the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

1035—United States v. M. Booth, administrator, &c.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for appellant.

694—Chin Fong v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

434—David Lamar v. United States.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

192—United States v. M. Booth, administrator, &c.—Mandate granted on motion of counsel for appellee.

720—W. P. Clement et al. v. D. W. Jones.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

768—Yes Kong v. W. W. Sibray, Immigration Inspector, et al., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

343—Thomas Stronsdige v. E. M. Allen, Warden, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of the motion, and for appellant in opposition thereto.

1207—Peter Merriam, Executor, v. J. Sadfield, et al.—Argument concluded for appellees.

179—W. J. Carey v. E. R. Donohue, trustee, &c.—Argued.

181—H. H. Pingl et al. v. T. F. Pinal et al.—Argued.

184—I. Straus et al., trading, &c., as R. H. Macy & Co., v. Notasemo Hosiery Co.—Argument commenced for petitioners.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 18: Nos. 184, 171, 180, 185, 180, 187, 188, 73, 127, and 189.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Karl Kiefer Mach Co‹ Same‹Heyman.
Kieffel & Esser‹ Dietzgen
Grandison‹Nat Bk of Commerce.
Church‹Swetland.
In Werke Action G.‹Re Rosenthal.
Cuomo‹US.
Re Boessneck.
Dann‹Morgan.
Phila & Reading Ry Co‹Sherman.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 13th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Doolin‹Schneider.
Furness Withy & Co‹ SS Arandora.
Price‹Costello.
McCaffrey‹S I R T.
Morin‹Cargo of logs.
Pendleton‹Tug C Gallagher.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar:

United States Corn Products Refining Co. v. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building. At 10:30 A. M.:

Case on—Yunwerke‹Singer Mfg Co. At 1:30 P. M.:

Abrast Realty Co‹Maxwell.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

US‹Webber.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Gombert‹Niagara Jct Ry.
Schweid‹Storaudt.
Hogan, ex‹Seymour.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Re Miller.
Noah‹Bank for Sav.
Marcus‹Krinsky.
Scarpenato‹Cosgrove.
Albrite‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Bergstrom‹Kitz-Carlton, &c., Co.
Craprizzo‹Cent N E RR.
Ottmann‹Blaugas Co.
People‹Reilly.
Little & Ives Co‹ Lecouver Press Co.
Bernstein‹La Feira (2.)
Robin‹CNY.
Sure Seal Co‹Losier.
Dick‹Bilsch.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Belley‹Hyman.
Kaufman‹Bush.
Sullivan‹Hoe (2.)
Re Pitckett.
Provenzano‹Ward
Re Stockell.
Stiefel‹Stiefel.
Re Stockell.
Shapiro‹Clews.
Rea Piano Co‹Morer.)
Pegram‹Jentiewein.
Stein‹Pechter.
Isseson‹Straubourger.
Herrman‹Michaelsner.
Isseson‹Straubourger.
Re Title & Guar Co.
Forbes & Morgan‹Emerson Bldg Co.
Re Acme Braid & Trimming Co.
Martin‹New Trinidad Lake Asphalt.
Gladstone‹Frieder.
Forde‹Bullwva.
Buckley‹Buckley.
CNY‹Rosenblum.
Re Cohen (John.)
Mitchell‹Cubero.
Mantel‹O'Brien.
Nail Say Bk‹Banner.
Bachid Co.
Weinreb‹Piller.
O'Brien‹Mogin.
Knoff‹Knoff.
Association‹Sozler Purchasers‹C H Page Co, Inc.
Same‹Harry S Haupt.
Re Title Guar Co.
Brown‹Harrigan.
Kessler‹Huastecs Pet.
Knight‹same.
Re Cender, Smith & Howland Co.
Finkelstein‹McArdle.
Re Smyth.
Re Chas F Schmidt & Peters.
CNY‹Bloomenfield.
Gritz‹Rocke.
Wallach‹McMahon.
Lowd‹Ordway.
CNY‹Nixon.
Same‹Steckler.
Orphanage‹Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Humphrey‹ Humphrey.
Schlichter‹ Schlichter (2.)
Meigel‹Schwarzstein (2.)
Re Abramowitts (Heller.)
Evans‹Rubber Goods Mfg Co.
Tracy‹Phipps.
N Y Trust Co‹Fagan.
Re Robinson (Kelly.)
Sohn‹Niagara Alkali Co.
Sobel‹Sobel.
Wagner‹Wagner.
Union Square Bank‹ Fuchs.
Jacobson‹Jacobson.
Reader‹State Bank.
Cohen‹Oval Const Co.
Nelson‹Nellson.
Re Greenwald & Pollak (2.)
Re Roth.
Erlanger‹Lauer.
State Bk‹Van Arsdale
Same‹Mayhew.
Williamson‹Riviera Realty Co.
Franco-American Chemical Co‹McKee Glass Co.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Glendenning‹Western Union Tel Co.
Son Francisco‹ &c‹ Pine Hold Co. (7.)
Schwartz‹Glass.
Tucker‹Weeks.
O'Connor‹Cox.
Re Dexter. (1,073 1 Ay)
Re same. (1,568 2 Av.)
Re same. (1,528 2 Av.)
Re same. (1,507 2 Av.)
Re same. (162 E 88 St.)
Mazuraztic‹Makuszewycz‹Berger.
Berger‹Berger.
Juhe‹Juhe.
Dautsch‹Berger.
Wilhelme‹Wilhelme.
Perenich‹Perenich.
Ceenger‹Ceenger.
Preferred causes:
Cong of Countrymen, &c‹Quasiswitch.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.‹Lasman.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Kean, Van Cortland Co‹Purdy. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan‹McLaughlin, Badgsley‹Gen Con W & Liquor Co.
Ford‹Palmer.
Barratt Mfg‹I B Con.
Sance Aleman Transatlantica‹Solomon.
Mackenzie‹Burke.
Galvin‹Rosenbaum.
Harris‹Hersohkowitz.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Friedman‹CNY.
McKeon‹CNY & McLaughlin's Sons.
Bradley‹I R T Co.
Lacho‹Theodora.
Goldberg‹Bd of Educ.
Mitchell‹CNY.
Hensle‹Edison El Ill.
Markowitz‹B V Const.
Ehrenzweig‹Schwartz.
Miller‹B, Q Co, &c, RR.
De Carluccio‹CNY.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Locasoˆ Shaughnessy.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bleasington‹N Y & Q. Vesey‹N Y Rys.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—Bradley.
Buchler‹Kuruheedt.
Lapinsky‹Kaufman.
Thorman‹United Mar Real & Imp Co.
Schaurting‹N A Brew.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goodman‹Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Gerard‹McMullen.
Sun‹Triest Co, Inc.
McGuire‹Douglas.
Roland‹Wooten.
Wein‹Fed Ir, &c, Co.
Hurley‹Muller.
Welch‹N Y & H & H R R.
W Kessler‹N R Ry.
M Kessler‹same.
Peter‹Ebling Brew.
Janchenak‹S S Silver.
Cerusoˆ Gibian.
Napestek‹Penn RR.
Cirlo‹Market & Fair-lem Auto Truck Co.
Oshrin‹Shapiro.
Cottingham‹N Y Edison Co.

PART VIII.—Recess.

Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XII.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Roache‹I R T Co.
Douglas‹A L Mordecai & Sons.
Puma‹Masen.
Rosen‹Cobert.
Binder‹N Y Consol RR
Urban‹Antiuck.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)
Socha‹C RR of N J.
Kehoe‹N Y & B RR.
Egan‹CNY.
A Aaront‹Cutler-Williams Corp.
Z. Aaron‹same.
Murphy‹Century Holding Co.
Stryker‹Penn RR.
Goodwyn‹Dry-NYC Realty Co.
Roseliob‹E Rutzler, Kowitz‹CNY.
McArdle‹Jankelson Realty Co.
Girchel‹Geragel.
McGourty‹Coon.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Isaacs‹Jung.
R De Gregorio‹Maudeimann.
D De Gregorio‹same.
Donohue‹Brady.
Fahey‹same.
J Nurse‹N Tel (2).
B Nutt‹same.
Cladin‹Hexamer.
Blumenfeld‹A Sliz, Inc.
Lanza‹So Pac Co.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Fourth Nat Bk‹ Lewis.
McDougald‹Martin.
Balter‹Batchelder.
Lloyd‹Silverthorne.
CNY‹Polo Contest.
Rose‹Cohen.
Driscoll‹Hecht.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
All cases in Part XV. are marked ready and the following will be called today:
Pyramid Co. Hanna Co‹ Wetmore.
Silberman, Schampain Co‹Shongood.
Zak‹Simpson.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Katz‹Rieser.
Wolfert‹Northern Assurance Co, Ltd.
Springer‹People Vaudeville Co.
Coles‹Stillman.
Hickson‹Westervelt.
Crocker‹McDougal.
Goodkind‹Lunenfeld, L Bush‹Greeley Sq Amus Co.
C Bush‹same.
Spencer‹Williams.
McCarthy‹Bdway Music Corp.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Clarke‹Martin. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Lizzie‹Hyman.
Zadee B Stewart, John B Ireland.
Catherine Danaher, C N Macedo, (2.)
Domenico Pellicani.
James P Larkins.
James Carson.
John M Regan.
Anna Courtois.
Luigi Costabile.
Nathan Hirschhorn, George Marzulli.
Dennis McCarthy.
Demit Wawrotski, John Zagardo.
Harry Mosher.
Magdalena Ilgrmann, &c.
George P Johnson, Ewen McIntyre.
Frederick Schulemann
Andrew Engesser, Ellen Dellett.
Susan McGlone.
Collis P Huntington, James B Horner.
Frederick Schulemann
Mary J. Morris, Nellie M Noe.
John A Long, Sophie Gerowitz, &c, Paul W Orvis.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will:
Emily H Myers, Mary E McGirr, &c, Susan of Susanna Muller.
Augusta I. Jones, Helen Palmer.
W H Beaudine, Luther Baldwin, Edward Collard.
Mortimer Clapp, Meyer Jonasson.
Simon Bickart, &c, Mary C Leary, Leopold Seimer.
Kath C Woods, &c, Thomas S Ryan.
William H Lee, Laura Bachman.
Leander L Frost, Dennis Scanlon.
Wills for probate:
Anna Lipp, May Hughes.
Annie M Gage, Chas Reiger.
Mark S Rosenthal, Montague Flagg.
Ellen M Grady, Laura B Hunting.
Prunella Sherry, Abraham Weinstein.
Lily E Jones (2.)
Thomas B Rushby.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Groshut‹Kinetophote Co. (2.)
Mazza‹Patterson, Coniglio‹Well & Mayer.
Sciotino‹Lehmeyer, Satinsky‹Susser.
Hodge‹Brookfield Holding Co.
Schaefer‹Gottlieb, Singer‹Siris.
Frechtman‹Gevirtz.
Wise‹Suffa (2.)
Churchill‹Schiller.
Waterson‹Glass.
Genvert‹Liebman.
Davidson‹Strandland.
Consol Chandelier Co‹ Convent Park Const.
Hays‹Young.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Birnbach‹Weitzman.
Townsend‹Brown.
Safir‹N Y Rys.
Realty Super‹Young.
Levine‹Int R T Co.
Levin‹Hesse.
Steinthal‹Payton.
Tram‹N Y Rys.
Briskman‹Daly.
Cafarella‹Blumenthal U S S. Co.
Condon‹Knickman.
Kinstler‹Lee Bros St.
Feldman‹N Y Rys.
Apostello‹N Y Rys.
Grossman‹Guttman.
Moss‹Keystone Tire.
Wile‹Liverpool.
O'Connor‹The Tin Gas
Markowska‹Uosinski.
Yochelson‹Schulman.
Mindlin‹Altman.
Elliott‹N Y Rys (2).
Paumbo‹Fargo.
Middleton‹I R T Co.
Portuguese‹Lipp.
Macarone‹Strauss.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Pfatz & Bauer, Inc,‹ Herbst.
Yalowitz‹Yalowitz, Lefkowitz‹Brecher-Cadden Co.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.), at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Frachtenbroit‹Public Bank.
N Y Studios‹Katz.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Honig‹Rubel.
Von Cesen‹Son.
Kuerz‹Maier.
Klein‹Schloss.
Burns Co‹Merchants' Bank of Pitts.
Fox‹Brody.
Leonard‹Goudle.
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Union Sq Sav Bank‹Fuchs—Wm Klein, Esq—Blum—Max Levine.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Carbolene Barclay—Wm C Arnold. Jones‹Wingart—Phoenix Ingraham. Leroy‹O'Connell—Chas M Russell. Lincoln Trust Co‹Green, Jr—Geoffrey Konte. Lawyers Mtg Co‹Munday—Jacob A Canter. Waters‹Rafferty—Roger Sherman. Braun‹Alfred H Townley. Ellinger‹Schoch—Edward L Laute.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Abraham Cohn‹Oscar Lindquist—J Romaine Brown Co. Met Sav Bank‹Temple C Burge—Chester J Hymes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Neushotz.
Re Knapp & French, Inc.
Parsons‹Pierce.
Crisculo‹Crews.
McLaughlin‹Ideal Iron Works.
Futterman‹Storch, Shaw‹Lockwood.
Levy‹Tenevsky (2.)
De Vinne‹McGarry.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Rogozin‹Rogozin.
Merrick Theatre Co‹ Weissgerber Amuse.
Altman‹Salerno.
Nahm‹Hyman.
Heinrich‹Acker.
Spindler‹Simplex Imp.
Friesen‹173d St Imp Corp.

Highest number reached in regular order 417.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Berlinger‹Eagle Metal Sup Co.
Demarest‹Rice.
Lee‹Ocean El Ry.
O'Brien‹Lohman.
Carlson‹Carlson.
Stange‹G Roberts Co.
Green‹McMullen.
Snare & Trieaf Co.
Mulligan‹N Y Rys.
Torrance‹Simplex Auto Co.
Beagen‹Bendheim.

Highest number reach in regular order, 418.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Zimmerman‹I R T.
Stewart‹Sauer.
Boyer‹same.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Heyman‹Union Ry.
Dauman‹Helbrun (2.)
Steinberg‹Greenbaum (2.)
Eversman‹I R T.
Robitzek‹Stanton.
Leitz‹Janpole & Werner Const Co.
Dillenberger‹N Y Rys, Essig‹Fuerst.
Re Halmoyiel.
Karkins‹Adiaby.
Re Oppenheimer Furn.
Caperino‹Fox Co.
Skahan‹Lamb.
Moore‹Trainor.
Cohen‹Tekel.
Pluss‹Schneeberger.
Chesbrough‹R Carvel Co, Inc.
Auerbach‹Werle.
Johnson‹Nelson.
Tornberg‹Bandurek.
Silberstein‹Carter.
Trahan‹Watson.
Bolognese‹River View Manor Asen.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.
Pepperman‹Pepperman.
Williams‹Maller.
Severy‹O'Connor & B H RR Co.
Stagliano‹Stagliano, S & H Holding Co‹ Olmsted.
Rosenberg‹N Y Consol RR.
Branch‹Hinson.
Eldorado Zion Hospital, Inc.
Modern Holding Co‹ Kirkmew Rity Corp.
Saldo‹Goldstein.
Gabrilowitz‹Hankin.
Rabinowitz‹Foreman, Dickholtz‹Dickholtz.
Quilty‹Gibbons.
Dorb‹Fells.
Eagle Oil Supply Co‹ Herman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 731.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Asphalt, J.; Part III., Nolan, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Tompkins, J.
Weinsbenker‹Wanamaker.
Schaefer‹Borough Asphalt Co.
Arcuri‹Walmsley.
Hanlon‹C B H RR.
Massaro‹Powers et al.
Neuweiler & Swanson‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Witkiewicz‹Jamison et al.
Selver‹Alphonsus.
McLellan‹Un Cork Co.
Reiner‹N Y Rys Co.
Ash‹CNY.
Dailey‹Nassau Rd.
Elmore‹Hall et al.
Nicholson‹Nassau RR.
Normile‹Atlantic Basin Iron Works.
Von Braunsberg‹Blumenthal.
Shea‹Nassau RR.
Thompson‹Vaucura Oil Co.
Mazzi‹Penn RR.
Gleichmann & Co‹ Wittenstein et al.
Braitling‹Nail et al.
Conran‹Driscoll.
Hirsch‹Giles.
Kleinman‹Ehrlich.
Devitt‹Stockel.
Farley‹Lord & Burnham.
Enggren‹I R T.
Carter‹Nassau RR.
Beckwith‹Marquardt.
Kleinlein‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Bloet‹Nassau RR.
Delghan‹Same.
Michitsch‹CNY.
Wilson‹Cohen.
Lassart‹McDouall.
Leach‹CNY.
Egloff‹Transit Dev.
Behan‹Schoenbaum.
De Batts‹Norton & Gorman.
Seelig‹Obermeyer & L.
Fitzpatrick‹Dessart.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Ross‹Ludwig.
Scully‹Shaw.
Goldberg‹B H RR.
Lane‹O'Neill.
Damsky‹N Y Tel Co.
Duhamel & Sons‹ Franklin Auto Co.
Daley‹Longrgan et al.
Kiernan‹Ralph Builders' Supply Co.
Butler‹B H RR.
Silverman‹Levine.
Paulsen‹Murphy.
Weinstein‹Nassau RR
Roshkofsky‹Busch.
Weinick‹I R T.
Rauch‹Nassau H RR.
Harding‹same.
Henry‹Nassau RR.
Ericsson‹Gen Paper Co.
Greisnky‹L I RR, Aust‹Kenney.
Avona‹Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Peterson‹Coastwise Dredging Co.
Yakaitis‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Schulman‹Am Tob Co.
Sullivan‹Meyer et al.
Doodoo‹B H RR.
Kriskburg‹NY Con RR.
Napoli‹Nassau RR.
Cox‹Globe Const Co.
Humphreys‹Stoppani et al.
Wenning‹Turner & Blanchard.
Moore‹Neurological Institute of NY.
Hayes‹Wheelock.
McAuley‹Jamison et al.
Brandow‹Coopers & Iron Factory.
Novicki‹Ry Co.
Hennessey‹Edison El Ill Co.
Bongnon Contg.
Vincent‹Ludwig.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 730.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—Calendar called in Special Term room, ground floor, at 10 A. M. No case will be set down for a day on the call of the day calendar. Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
Cardwell‹Clark et al.
Lombardo et al‹General et al.
Endicott Bldg Co‹ Barrymore et al.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Fenn‹Kerstein.

Highest number reached is 139f.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Bogart‹N Y C & H R. Mahoney.
Morgan‹Sanborn.
Usher‹Callanan.
Ruppell‹N Y C RR.
McVeigh‹Roulston.
People‹Mahoney.
Banner‹Frazer.
Chas. Reiss Coal Co.
Walling‹Commi Adv'r
Romano‹Caldara.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Schenley‹Stein-Davis.
Hickey‹O'Brien.
Mechanics Bk‹Hirshhorn.
Chatham Rty Co‹Solomon.
Re Whitney St.
Re St Felix Av.
Re Ditmarg Av.
Olsen‹Olsen.
Blitz‹Wilson.
Rittermeyer‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Fleming‹Int H RR.
Quinn‹same.
Meyer‹Rechtschaffer.
Seitz‹Auburndale Rty Co. (a case.)
Sixt‹Sixt.
Caravellavs‹Pastor.
Hittel‹Erie RR.
Rehbein‹Hartog C Co.
Bruckner‹Bruckner.
Guehrenz‹Huebiein.
Re Amer Sur Co. (Burtis-La Moyne.)
Re Lincoln Co. (Kertscher.)
Longardino‹Rabito.
Parella‹Bernagozzi.
Lowenthal‹Brewster.
Cohen‹Judkins & McC
Feaher‹Stein-Davis.
Weseloh‹Gust Markert Realty Co.
Velez Land & Bldg Co‹O'Brien.
Pace‹Pace.
Snedecker‹Nolan.
Guindon‹Bloch.
Putterman‹Ford Mot.
Schimmer‹Bracco.
Simon‹Simpson.
King‹Hill.
Hill‹Regan.
Mulligan‹Sweeney.
Re Chapman.
Re King-Hannigan. (House of Good S.)
Montalbano‹Seaman.
Re Fulton, Adams, & Willoughby Sts.
Pitman‹Case.
Mackey‹Illinois Sur.
Ryan‹Ryan.
Hayes‹Hayes.
Lilienthal‹Lilienthal.
Arp‹Arp.
Empire Brick & Sup Co‹Maguire.
Silberstein‹Carter.
Trahan‹Watson.
Bolognese‹River View Manor Asen.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
North Eastchester Con Co (2 cases.)
Anderson‹Williams, Liebfeld‹Noyes.
Colender‹Bradley Const Co.
O'Brien‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Lavine‹West 8th RR.
Williams‹Purcell.
Hud Riv Blue Stone Co‹Golding.
Kellogg Struct‹Lawson M C & Gar.
McLean Hts Con Co‹ Peeley.
Barrella‹West St Ry.
Morrissey‹CNY, NH & H RR.
Daniels‹Yonkers RR.
Same‹Cushman.
Lucas‹Benedict Roofing Co.
Siesel Co.
Amberson‹C of New R.
Petitte‹NY Cent RR.
Cooley‹West El RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1585.

PART I.—Special Term—Young J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Frasco‹Larzelere.
Hamilton‹Ward.
Lauritzen‹Italian S Bk.
Govers‹City of New Rochelle.
Dolan‹Italian Sav Bk.
Press‹West 8th Corp.
Connolly‹Owen.
Nostro‹Santoro.
Edwards‹Scarsdale Real Estate Co.

The Highest number reached on call, 30. The day calendar will consist of fifteen cases. Causes will be added from day to day until calendar is disposed of.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Short causes.
Farley‹Oakland Beach Realty Co.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
James F Sutton, Mary J Jackson, Matilda Gruber, Francis A Riddlebock, Edward Lyman Bill.
Admin'trator's acct's:
Harriet B Harriman, Ann Abbott.
Timothy J Hartnett, Executor's acct's:
Catherine F Beecher, Caroline P St Orr.
Louise M Lockwood.
Compulsory acct's:
At Yonkers tomorrow, Wills for probate:
Eugenie Denis, Elizabeth Pierpont.
Executor's acct's:
William Fidgeon.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
La Medica‹Bracialello, Machine Const Co.
Schmaling‹Ball.
Difate‹Hodgman Rubber Co.
Alworth‹NY Tel Co.
Kelsey Smith & Co‹ Malcolm.
Landiffe‹Dodge.
Faulkner‹Vll of White Plains.
Travis‹Vll of Ossining
Force‹Cassidy.
Charla‹Pirone.
Rudd‹Delfino.
Wells Douglas Co‹ Cedar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Engento‹O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Swenn‹Mason-S Tran, Co.
Gotshall.
Kirschler‹Eastern N Y Ry.
Nasiok‹Gotta Elevator Co.
Lovewell‹Higgins.
Perry‹Barrett Mfg Co.
Forst‹Man Prod Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
North Eastchester Con Co (2 cases.)
Anderson‹Williams, Liebfeld‹Noyes.
Colender‹Bradley Const Co.
O'Brien‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Lavine‹West 8th RR.
Williams‹Purcell.
Hud Riv Blue Stone Co‹Golding.
Kellogg Struct‹Lawson M C & Gar.
McLean Hts Con Co‹ Peeley.
Barrella‹West St Ry.
Morrissey‹CNY, NH & H RR.
Daniels‹Yonkers RR.
Same‹Cushman.
Lucas‹Benedict Roofing Co.
Siesel Co.
Amberson‹C of New R.
Petitte‹NY Cent RR.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Bronx Borough Acreage and Mansion Purchased by Catholic Institute —Charles Frohman Estate at Rye, N. Y., Sold—New Yorker Buys $50,000 Home at Briarcliff—Suburban Deals.

An important deal in the Bronx, involving the sale of the former country home of Princess Lucinge, formerly the wife of the late Joseph Stickney, the coal operator, was an interesting feature in the realty market yesterday. The property contains from five to six acres, with large frontages on Eastchester Road, Paulding and Laconia Avenues. A large house, having nearly forty rooms, is on the property.

The property has been purchased by the Catholic Institute for the Blind, which now occupies leased quarters at University Avenue and 175th Street. It is the intention of the Trustees to remodel the old house, and it is expected to be ready for the use of the institute before the close of the year. John Conyngham of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., figured in the deal as the seller of a half interest. The Princess Lucinge, since her late marriage, has lived in Paris.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley were the brokers in the transaction. It was a cash deal and, according to the brokers, established a new record for average plots in that section of the Bronx, which is between Woodlawn and the Pelham Parkway.

Charles Frohman Estate Sold.

The country estate of the late Charles Frohman, known as Hidden Brook Farm and consisting of about sixty acres of land, with old-fashioned farm house and farm buildings on Purchase Street, in the town of Rye, N. Y., has been sold to Carl H. and Walter P. Pforzheimer, dealers in Standard Oil securities.

The house was remodeled for Mr. Frohman by Stanford White. The property was owned jointly by Mr. Frohman and Charles B. Dillingham. It is located in the neighborhood of the country estates of Whitelaw Reid, Oliver Harriman, Oscar S. Straus, Dunlevy Milbank, and Hobart J. Park. Charles Field Griffen & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

O. B. Mairs Buys $50,000 Briarcliff Estate.

Olney B. Mairs of Manhattan has purchased from the Briarcliff Lodge Association its property known as Greylock, situated on Central Drive in the village of Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County. Greylock consists of two and one-half acres of high land, a large residence and outbuildings. The place adjoins the estates of C. P. Case and H. H. Albright and is the last large residence in the Briarcliff Lodge grounds. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale, the property being held at $50,000.

Buyers for Tenements.

William Cholst purchased for investment from Leonard Weihl, 1,434 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, located between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. L. H. Reinig was the broker in the transaction.

The Schwerk estate of Chicago, Ill., sold to William Lustgarten, 459 West Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 98.9 feet, located 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

This is the first transfer of the property in over half a century. J. B. Finneran and P. J. Ryan negotiated the sale.

Quick Resale of Bronx Plot.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have resold for the Podgur Realty Company the plot on the south side of 171st Street, 172 feet west of Third Avenue, 72 by 100 feet. The purchasers, the Avenue St. John and Fox Street Company, give in part payment 1,713 Unionport Road, a three-story brick front and rear tenement, with stores, on a plot 25 by 115 feet.

The Podgur Realty Company obtained the 171st Street plot in a trade last week from the Henry Morgenthau Company in exchange for 986 Avenue St. John through the same brokers.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren have sold in conjunction with John J. Brady 730 Garden Street, between Prospect and Crotona Avenues, a five-story new law apartment dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100 feet.

The S. B. Building Corporation, Samuel Behrman President, sold to an investor, for cash, 892 Fox Street, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 49 by 100 feet, between Tiffany and Barretto Streets. Epstein & Yarfitz were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Frederick T. Heemsoth has sold for the James B. Roche Realty and Construction Company the two-story and cellar frame and stucco dwelling 3,720 Avenue J, on a lot 16.6 by 100 feet, to Emil Schmidt for occupancy.

Newark Investment Deal.

Joseph Isaacs has sold the three four-story brick apartment houses at 305, 307 and 309 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J., for Isaac Schreier to Isaac Sandusky of New York City for investment.

Spirited Bidding for Yonkers Parcel.

After spirited bidding the parcel 6 and 8 North Broadway, Yonkers, a four-story brick building, with store, on a plot 50 by 60.5, was sold yesterday to Hanora Morrissey for $78,500.

The sale, which was a Supreme Court partition action, took place at noon at the front entrance of the City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Contract Awarded for New M. F. Plant Dwelling.

Contracts for the erection of the new home of M. F. Plant, at the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, have been awarded to M. Reid & Co., Inc. The new structure will be of brick and limestone, five stories in height, on a plot 50 by 120.

Bronx Builders Secure $180,000 Loan.

Building and permanent loans aggregating $180,000 have been secured by the Benenson Realty Company from the Lawyers Mortgage Company on the five five-story apartment houses to be erected on the west side of Decatur Avenue, beginning 145.2 feet north of 194th Street. Each structure will occupy a plot 50 by 151.

Charles Schaefer, Jr., architect, recently filed the plans for the operation and placed the cost at $265,000. A. Blumenthal negotiated the loan.

Convent School on East 86th Street.

Plans are being prepared by McGinnis & Walsh, architects of Boston, for a six-story building to be erected at 112 to 118 East Eighty-sixth Street for the Sisters of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, which for several years has conducted its school on a plot in the rear, at 111 to 115 East Eighty-fifth Street. The Eighty-sixth Street plot was purchased some time ago. It has a frontage of 70 feet by 113, between Park and Madison Avenues.

To Boom Florida Land.

James R. Murphy, for many years associated with Joseph P. Day, who assumed the Presidency of the Florida Farms and Homes, Inc., about a year ago, has been elected President of the Associated Land, Development and Colonization Interests of Florida.

This organization, following a meeting of the leading owners and colonization promoters at Jacksonville, Fla., was formed with the primary motive of driving out irresponsible and fraudulent dealers and agents and to advance the interests of the State.

Country Dwellings Leased.

John F. Scott has leased for M. Keller his home on Mistletoe Way, Cedarhurst, L. I., to W. Redmond Cross.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for A. C. Sherman his country home, known as Eastcliff, at Rye, fronting on the water, including a large house, garage, garden, and five acres of ground, to John T. Terry, Jr.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the store No. 6 West Sixty-first Street in the American-Circle Building, to Field-Baran Co., Inc., for a term of years.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased for the Heroy Estate 15,000 feet of space in the store and basement, 108-10 Duane Street, to the New York Paper Corporation. The building will be thoroughly remodeled and the upper part leased for salesrooms.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased the ninth and tenth floors at 406-26 West Thirty-first Street, containing 40,000 square feet, to H. W. McCandless & Company for the manufacture of miniature lamps.

The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregateed rental of $160,000. Lessee is an associate company of the Westinghouse Electric Company and has been located for the past eighteen years at 67 Park Place.

Ogden & Clarkson Corporation has leased the fourth floor in the building, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 10 East Thirty-ninth Street, to the M. H. Birge & Son Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for a long term of years.

Realty Votes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Company, in accordance with their established custom, gave their fourth annual dinner to their entire staff at "Maison Arthur," Saturday evening. The profit-sharing plan has now been put into effect, and it was announced that the past year was the most successful in the history of the organization.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Neil Av, n s, 26.1 ft w of Matthews Av, 52.2x108.11x50x93.6; George Hauser against Michael Tracy et al.; Neier & V. D., attorneys; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $2,130.59; taxes, &c., $69.06; to the plaintiff for $1,000. By Herbert A. Sherman.

Decatur Av, e s, 111.8 ft s of 205th St, 50x100, vacant; A. M. Bull against M. E. Vonder Linden et al.; F. P. Schenck, attorney; W. H. Daly, referee; due, $3,157.04; taxes, &c., $364.62; to Ernest Meaching for $3,789.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

1024 St, 9 West, n s, 151 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.11, five-story flat; John Bopp against Thomas Blake et al.; E. M. Burghard, attorney; L. F. Levy, referee; due, $20,525.79; taxes, &c., $1,260.07.

115th St, 203 East, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against L. A. Weber et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; J. Downing, referee; due, $6,690.08; taxes, &c., $210.87.

By Henry Brady.

136th St, 148 West, s s, 283.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Agnes Hines against Albert Oppenheim and another, executors; W. C. Daly, attorney; R. C. Murphy, referee; due, $8,590.28; taxes, &c., $1,140.

128th St, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Fidelity Trust Co. against L. L. Miller; Gordon Gordon, attorney; L. Hess, referee; due, $4,945.04; taxes, &c., $220.73.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

40th St, 460 West, s s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x49.5, frame shop; George Karole against H. A. Wingert et al.; Davis, D. T. & D., attorneys; H. A. Friedman, referee; due, $3,070.53; prior mortgage $4,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

9th Av, 602, e s, 75.1 ft n of 48th St, 25.1x100; three-story tenement; Sarah Follis against Louise Eckhardt; W. G. McCrea, attorney; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $4,839.66; taxes, &c., $4,352.81.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

University Av, w s, at 180th St, (proposed,) two vacant plots, 109.2x150.4x irregular, and 62.4x37.1; M. B. Averill and another against F. J. Hennessy et al.; Goldsmith, C. C. & W., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; partition.

Oliinville Av, w s, 300 ft s of 213th St, 75x100; Oliver Davison against Nicholas Illich, executor, et al.; Davidson & U., attorneys; L. J. Curren, referee; due, $1,796.02; taxes, &c., $1,079.67.

Bonner Place, 9, n s, 166.6 ft s of Morris Av, 31.3x75, five-story flat; Matilda Muendel against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $2,260.08; taxes, &c., $629.55; prior mortgage $16,000.

168th St, n s, 78 ft w of Lind Av, 38.6x74x irregular, vacant; Lyon Realty and others, executors, against August Nelson; Thornton & E., attorneys; V. N. Mollenhauer, referee; due, $2,192.67; taxes, &c., $80.30.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 27.8x115, four-story tenement; Annie Khaey against John Werle et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, E. D. Browning, referee; due, $8,096.25; taxes, &c., $660.51.

By James J. Donovan.

172d St, n s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 30.7x105.6x irregular, vacant; C. Beck against J. A. Woolf et al.; Reed & P., attorneys; Lamont McLoughlin, referee; due, $2,852.15; taxes, &c., $1,103.82.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans for new buildings filed in Manhattan yesterday. The following plans for alterations costing more than $5,000 were filed:

John St, s e corner of Broadway, to three five-story stores and offices; estate of William Chesbrough, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 1 Park Row, architect; cost, $25,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 48th St, to five-story stores and offices; Silk Realty Co., 428 West 40th St, owner; Worthman & Braun, 114 East 28th St, architects; cost $9,950.

50th St, n s, between Broadway and 7th Av, to a two and four-story theatre; Winter Garden, owner; H. J. Kemp, 116 East 16th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Lafayette St, n e corner of Howard St, to five-story stores and lofts; Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, owner; N. G. Kelsey, Yonkers, N. Y., architect; cost, $20,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 52.5 ft n of 175th St, 54x103.7; 173d Street Holding Co. to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 100 Broadway, Jan. 17, 5 years, 5½ p. c.....$52,000

AVENUE C, 21, w s, 22.10x72.7, Avenue C, 25.8 s 83d st, e 2d Av, 22.1x72.4; Peggy Reiss to Max D. Steuer, 55 West 88th St, or 42 Broadway, Jan. 8, due, &c, as per bond.....$4,000

BOYCE'S AV ST, s w corner of B St, 100x174.7; Tubby Hook Realty Co., 316 West 105th St, Jan. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St....$7,500

WEST END Av, e s, 82.2 ft n of 74th St, 20x70; Paterno Construction Co. to Lewis W. Boynton and another, executors, Ulster Park, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$50,000

2D AV, 745, —x—; Michael Flood and another to Lion Brewery, 104 West 108th St, Jan. 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,500

10TH AV, w s; Marginal St, e s; 16th St, n s; 17th St, s s, the block; Merchants' Refrigerating Co. to Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 130 East 15th St, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400,000

93D ST, 333 East, n s, 25x100.8; John Uhden to John F. Wohlberg, 110 9th Av, Jan. 12, due as per bond.....$2,500

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Morningside Av East, 16.8x100.11; Anna M. Zinssmeister to George Lodge, 124 Sterling St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $8,500, Jan. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Maerkle & M., 233 Broadway.$750

Bronx.

BROADWAY, e s, 175 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Poplar Realty Co., Inc., to Margaret Wilson, 111 West 76th St, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

COURTLANDT AV, 790 and 792, e s, 50x92; Sidney R. Hickox to Henry Stevens, 2,656 8th Av, Jan. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$3,500

DECATUR AV, s e side, 95.4 ft s w of 193d St, 80.9x125.11; Henry F. Keil to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, Jan. 17, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$80,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 229.5 ft s of 170th St, 31x212.6, also land in N. Y. County; Realty & Commercial Co. to Solomon M. Schatzkin, Rutherford, N. J., prior mtg. $45,000, Oct. 15, 1915, due Oct. 31, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St.....$30,000

KINGSBRIDGE RD, s w side, being part of lot 96, map South Belmont, 20.7x96.3x18x106.4; Evelyn Cunningham to John W. Bohl, 200 South St, Jan. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

KINGSBRIDGE RD, s w side, being part of lot 96, same map, 20.7x116.5x18x105.4; Hugh P. O'Rorke to same, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

KINGSBRIDGE RD, s w side, being part of lots 95 and 96, 20.10x96.5x18x85.11, same map; Catherine O'Rorke to same, Jan. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 89 ft n of 229th St, 25x102; J. Fletcher Poulsen to John J. Fleming, 3,400 Corlear Av, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas C. Larkin, Woolworth Building.....$500

PROSPECT AV, e s, 62.6 ft n of 179th St, 22x150; Edward E. Strauss to Otto Sattler, 2,042 Ryer Av, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

RYER AV, e s, 84.10 ft s of 180th St, 24.5x100.10; Martin Kilpatrick to David Stevenson & ano., trustee, 1 West 59th St, Jan. 17, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Brown & Falkenburg.....$4,500

RYER AV, e s, 260.4 ft s of 184th St, 75x100; Faiella Construction Corporation to Van Dyck Estate, 331 Madison Av, Jan. 7, building loan, 1 yr, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$50,000

VALENTINE AV, w s, 226.7 ft s of 184th St, 200 to Ryer Av x75x200x75; Faiella Construction Corporation to Ajay Realty Corporation, 261 Broadway, prior mtg $100,000, building loan, Jan. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

SAME property; same to same, prior mtg $107,500, Jan. 7, due as per bond, 6 p. c. same attorney.....$2,250

VALENTINE AV, w s, 226.7 ft s of 184th St, 75x100; Ajay Realty Corporation to John W. Devoe, 422 3d St, Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,250

SAME property; same to Edw. Burke, 10 West 61st St, Jan. 7, 1 year; same attorney.....$3,250

SAME property; Faiella Construction Co. to Van Dyck Estate, Jan. 7, building loan, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$50,000

LOT 189, map Jos Husson; Daisy L. Rheinish to Marg't M. Kunzig, 2,030 Westchester Av, Nov 17, 1915, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$3,500

155TH ST, n s, 355 ft w of Elton Av, 20x100; Matthew McCabe to Frederick K. Nieschlag, 596 Riverside Drive, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$8,500

165TH ST, s e corner Butternut St, 42.4x104.1; Louis Lowenstein to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Jan. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guaranty & Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,000

183D ST, s s, 116 ft w of Bathgate Av, 16x92; Edward Emden to Railroad Co-operative Building & Loan Association, 103 Park Av, Jan. 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edwin J. Crandall, 103 Park Av.....$400

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 76, store, &c.; Lydia Y. Thomas to Nathan L. Fischer and another, 142 Rivington St, 3 years, from May 1, 1916.....$2,500 to $2,700

GRAND ST, 381-381½, store and basement; Samuel L. Bernstein et al. to Samuel L. Rubin, 132 Essex St, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, James L. Lefkowitz, 309 Broadway.....$3,000

2D AV, 745, store and basement; Patrick K. Purcell to Michael Flood and another, 542 West 125th St, 10 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St....$1,500

4TH AV, 388, all; Theophile Kick to Benny Di Salvo and another, 75 73d St, Brooklyn, 4 years, from Jan. 1, 1916.....$3,600

457TH ST, 21 West, second loft; Gifford Pinchot to Leon Duchemin, Arrochar, S. I., 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St.....$2,200

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 172d St, store, &c.; Benenson Realty Co. to Beel Flapan, 401 East 152d St, 5 years from March 15, 1916; attorney, Moses Koerner, 1,570 Washington Av.....$1,080

FOX ST, 835, all; James Powers to Saul Seltzer, 1,201 Gilbert Place, 3 years from Jan. 15, 1916; attorney, Saul Seltzer, 1,201 Gilbert Place.....$1,600

3D AV, 2305, all; Henry Wallenstein to Long's Hat Stores, Inc., 200 Greene St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$2,500 and $2,700

172D ST, 491 East, basement; Benenson Realty Co. to Beel Flapan, 1,070 Washington Av, 5 years from March 15, 1916; attorney, Moses Koerner, 1,570 Washington Av.....$684

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,562; E. George & Co. against George B. Burnett, owner; Paramount Contracting Co., contractor.....$30.60

BROADWAY, 1,751; American Radiator Co. against Studebaker Corp., owner; S. L. Snyder Co., contractor.....$146.42

DOWNING ST, 39 and 41; Gelband Conveyors, Inc., against Lillian Boetke, owner renewal.....$330.00

PARK AV, 1,901 to 1,915; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Third Av. R. R. Co., owner; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....$245.00

WEST END AV, 835; Charles Mock against Morian L. Lord and Arthur B. Bastine, trustees, &c., owner; Goodale, Perry & Dwight, contractors.....$216.94

4TH AV, 2220; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Forbes J. Hennessy, owner; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....$136.00

42D ST, 140 to 144 West; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against John Volz, owner; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....$173.80

82D ST, 14 to 19 East; Joseph J. Kitzhenry against John J. Gerarty, owner; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....200.00

44TH ST, 15 West; S. H. Pomeroy Co. against 15 West 44th St. Co., owner and contractor, renewal.....$739.50

98TH ST, 25 West; Abraham Dukarovitz against Fanny Frabk, owner and contractor.....$5.20

99TH ST, 17 West; Beluck Paint Supply Co. against Sarah Birnbaum, owner and contractor.....$25.00

111TH ST, 112TH ST, ST. NICHOLAS and LENOX AVS, 10.9x134.8x236.10x201.10; Louis Yavno et al against Gramont Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.$680.00

113TH ST, 503 West; Charles Mock against Alfred and Hannah Blumenthal, owners; Frederick B. Lozier, contractor and lessee.....$21.77

124TH ST, 426 West; Joseph Shansky against Port Jervis Land & Improvement Co, owner and contractor.....$11.75

125TH ST, 14 to 28 East; H. A. Bergers Metal Ceiling & Fireproofing Co., Inc., against James Everard's Estate, Farmers Loan & Trust Co., and Mary M. Everard, trustees, &c., owners; Baker, Smith, Richardson & Palaca Casino Co., contractors, renewal.....$935.00

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,018; Nicholas Mascio against Annie V. Shields, owner; Nicola Grassi, contractor.....$96.00

BAILEY AV, 3,472; Victor Zambetti against Morris Raab, owner and contractor, renewal.....$272.26

PARKER ST, 1,662; Charles C. Koenig against Carmela Janaro, owner and contractor.....$65.48

WATSON AV, 2,128; Charles C. Koenig against George Duncan, owner and contractor.....$40.86

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MORTON ST, 9 and 11; Greenberg Construction Co., Inc., against Miriam L. Trigg et al., May 8, 1915.....$998

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; Edwards Electrical Construction Co. against Chelsea Terrace Realty Co. et al., Dec. 16, 1915.$699

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore G. Wood against same, Dec. 16, 1915.....$74

Bronx.

CROTONA PARK NORTH, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, —x—; Congress Varnish Works against Freown Co., Inc., et al., Sept. 28, 1915.....$29

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$30,000 Tapestry brick residence, Spanish tile roof, 11 rooms, 4 baths, sleeping porches, dining solarium, sun porch; convenient Lackawanna.
$22,500 Colonial residence, tapestry brick, tile roof, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, every appointment.
$11,000 Attractive residence, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tile kitchen, sun porch, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, every appointment.
$10,000 Nine rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, every convenience.
$9,000 Colonial Palace, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch.
These properties have the most select locations, on large plots. Any intelligent purchaser cannot afford to buy without giving them a careful inspection. They are without exception the finest properties that Montclair has to offer, in style, design, construction and price.
MAY BE SEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY
THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE
6 large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; in the hills of New Jersey; only 32 minutes out.

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.
MODERN FACTORY
FOR SALE, in New Jersey, 3-story brick, 40 ft. x200 ft., with 40x40 ft. boiler extension, on lot 150x340 ft., containing two 75 H. P. boilers, one 125 H. P. engine, one dynamo, several motors and blowers, pulleys, shafting, fireproof vaults, complete office equipment with time clock, &c.; siding on both Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads. Particulars address William Robinson, Ocean Grove, N. J.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.—On January 11, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 75 cases of Tomato Catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court thereon, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on January 31, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place they may appear and be turnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 11, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. — REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Telephone, 744—Cortlandt.
Joseph P. Day
AUCTIONEER

TRUSTEE'S BANKRUPTCY SALE

ESTATE OF ADOLF MANDEL, BANKRUPT.
BY ORDER OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.
HON. EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS, TRUSTEE.
WILLIAM ALLEN, ESQ., REFEREE.

Tuesday, January 25th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

In conference with the Committee of the Depositors of Adolf Mandel, Bankrupt, I have been ordered to sell at public auction the following properties. I may add that my office is endeavoring, where mortgages are due within a year, to have them extended so that they will run at least a full year after the sale. The appropriation is not a large one for advertising, so I am going to suggest that anyone interested in getting property classed as "tenement house" property cut this ad. out and study it carefully. The offering also includes several business buildings and vacant parcels located in Bronx, Kings, Queens and Nassau Counties. We have given the rents of each piece as we have been able to procure them. Extensions have been secured on a number of mortgages due or about to become due.

N. W. Cor. Suffolk & Broome Sts.
A 6-story brick store and loft building, 22x52.6. First mortgage of $22,000 at 5% due January 1, 1917. Rent $5,040 per annum.

198 Broome Street.
A 6-story brick store and loft building, 25x59.11x irreg. First mortgage of $16,000 at 5% due Sept. 25, 1917. Rent $3,240 per annum.

120 Suffolk St.
A 5-story brick store and basement, 24x75. First mortgage $14,000 at 5%, open. 60% may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%; said mortgage not to exceed $14,000. Rent $3,252 per annum.

S. E. Cor. Suffolk & Rivington Sts.
A 5-story brick store and tenement, 18.9x52. first mortgage $25,000 at 5%, due Oct. 28, 1916. Rent $8,948 per annum.

149 Rivington St.
A 3-story and basement brick business building, 18.9x52. First mortgage $14,000 at 5%, open. 70% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%; said mortgage not to exceed $12,500. Rent $2,100 per annum.

155 Rivington St.
A 4-story and cellar brick and stone building, 22x100. First mortgage, $21,000 at 4½%, due Sept. 24, 1916. Rent $3,600 per annum.

156 Rivington St.
A 4-story and basement brick store and tenement in front and 5-story brick tenement in rear, 20x100. First mortgage, $18,500 at 5%, open. 60% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%; said mortgage not to exceed $15,000. Rent $2,184 per annum.

240 East 10th St.
A 5-story brick store and tenement, 28 x92.3. First mortgage, $22,000 at 5% due June 9, 1916. Rent $2,640 per annum.

297 East 10th St.
A 4-story and basement brick apartment house, with 4-story brick extension, 24.2x100.6. First mortgage, $18,000 at 5½% due Sept. 20, 1918. Rent $3,996 per annum.

225 East 82d St.
A 6-story brick store and tenement, 25.10x102.2. First mortgage, $24,000 at 4½% due Oct. 29, 1917. Rent $4,296 per annum.

312-314 East 98th St.
A 1-story frame stable and factory, 50x100.11. First mortgage of $7,000 at 5% due January 1, 1918. Rent $1,020 per annum.

207 East 100th St.
A 5-story brick tenement, 25x100.11. First mortgage, $16,000 at 5½% due January 15, 1917. Leased at $1,700 per annum.

234 East 110th St.
A 4-story brick store and tenement, 25 x110. First mortgage, $12,000 at 5%, due May 22, 1916; $10,000 may remain on mortgage for 3 years. Rent $1,320 per annum.

S. E. Cor. Lexington Ave. & 118th St. and 6 Adjacent Parcels.
To be sold as one parcel.
Six 3-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 16.8x67.9½ each. No. 1,895 Lexington Av., 17.7x67.9½. Rent $600 per annum each.
Three-story frame dwelling in front, and two-story frame dwelling in rear, 25½x100.11. Rent $720 per annum. First mortgage, $55,000 at 5% due December 17, 1917, (on all 7 parcels.)

646 and 648 Lenox Ave.
A 6-story and basement brick store and tenement, 50x85. First mortgage, $35,000 at 5% due Sept. 29, 1917. Rent $4,650 per annum.

BRONX BOROUGH.

N. E. Cor. Findlay Ave. & 165th St.
A 5-story and basement brick store and apartment house, 40x100. First mortgage, $35,000 at 5% due July 22, 1917. Rent $7,632 per annum.

N. W. Cor. Teller Ave. & 165th St.
A 5-story and basement brick store and apartment house, 33.2x100. First mortgage, $30,000 at 5% due July 22, 1917. Rent $6,744 per annum.

1044 to 1080 Findlay Ave.
To be sold separately.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Near zero weather prevailed tonight over much of the country east of the Mississippi River. No relief was in prospect for tomorrow, but the Government forecasters predicted slightly warmer weather for Wednesday.

Skies were fair with the mercury around zero north of the Ohio during the day. It was cold southward, too, and sleet storms swept many sections all the way to the Gulf. The centre of the cold wave was over West Virginia. At Elkins, which was the coldest spot in the country, except Far Northwestern points, the thermometer registered 4 degrees above zero. Miami, Fla., was the warmest place, with a reading of 74 degrees.

On the Pacific Coast a new storm was moving eastward.

The precipitation area continues to be of great extent, and in the last twenty-four hours it covered the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lake region, the extreme Northwest locally, and the districts west of the Rocky Mountains generally, except the north plateau. Over Southern California the rainfall was excessive.

Partly cloudy weather with local snows will continue in the lake region, and during Tuesday night and Wednesday the snow area will probably extend over Eastern New York and New England. Elsewhere, east of the Mississippi River, the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, but with increasing cloudiness Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley.

In the interior temperatures will rise slowly Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Wednesday in the Atlantic States. There is no prospect of considerably warmer weather in the near future.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Fair and continued cold Tuesday. Local snows at night or Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.

Southern New England—Fair, continued cold Tuesday, Wednesday warmer, probably local snows.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday, Wednesday cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Snow and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy, probably snow near Lakes.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cold Tuesday; Wednesday, cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....40	25	4 P. M.....48		15
6 A. M.....40	20	6 P. M.....49		14
9 A. M.....42	15	9 P. M.....50		11
12 M.....43	15	11 P. M.....51		10

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 16; at 8 P. M. it was 13. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees, at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 10 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 33 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:18—345 E. 115 St.; John Dizzarl.....$100
3:50—85 Delancey St.; F. Fleminger...Slight
3:50—4 Forsyth St.; A. Axelrod.....Slight
3:20—118 W. 28 St.; N. Teligodos.....$500
10:50—293 E. 149 St.; Wm. Nathan....Slight
P. M.
12:30—1,265 Washington Av., I. Schultz.Slight
1:00—58 Nassau St.; Weber & Heilbroner.....Slight
1:10—67 W. 19 St.; Sam'l Grossman...$2,000
1:30—61 St. Nicholas Av.; V. Klein..Slight
2:20—4 Hester St.; Jacob Kottik....Slight
2:25—437 E. 12 St.; Frank Senteleto..Slight
3:50—35 W. 124 St.; Mary Keyes.....Slight
4:05—426 W. 125 St.; M. Weinstein..Slight
4:15—788 3 Av.; Edward Klein.....Slight
4:40—B'way & 116 St.; Columbia University Club.....Slight
4:45—26 W. 116 St.; J. Solomon.....Slight
5:20—268 W. 118 St.; Jacob Melkey..Slight
5:35—325 E. 125 St.; Joseph Negang..Slight
5:35—131 W. 14 St.; C. W. Kuhnes.....None
6:30—1,430 Brook Av.; Sam'l Beder..Slight
6:30—744 Columbus Av.; D. Newman..Slight
6:55—61 Cherry St.; F. Cascarella....Slight
7:20—1,315 Amsterdam Av.; not given..Slight
7:30—3 Manhattan St.; E. Feldman...Slight
7:35—27 Manhattan St.; Monday Sons..Slight
8:35—1,486 6 Av.; Pinkus Rieman.....Slight
9:35—W. 11 St.; Sam'l Reichenbaum....None
10:10—254 Grand; Jacob Isaac.....$2,000
10:35—192 Lenox Av.; Hungarian Republican Club.....Slight
10:25—343-345 W. 30 St.; Delaney's Hygeia Ice Co.....Not given
10:35—333 E. 56 St.; Parnes.....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, noon, Jan. 15: Lieuts. J. F. Stober, 11 I. D. to 163, assignment to clerical duty discon.; T. Conboy, clerical duty, 163 to 16 I. D.; Patrol. W. J. Connor, clerical duty, 17 I. D. to 16 I. D. 4 P. M. Jan. 15: J. J. Finnegan, 18, clerical and house duty, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, 4 P. M. Jan. 18: D. J. Maher, 276 to 274, bicycle to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M. Jan. 20; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge, 30 days, 9 A. M. Jan. 21; Capt. Clifford, Bridge, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M. Jan. 21; Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 173, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M. Jan. 15; Patrol. J. McNamara, 143, to 160, duty in raided premises, 25 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 25; A. Brown and T. Minogue, 150, to 171, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 16; J. E. Cone, 171, to 168, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 15. To 168 from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 15, temp. assignment to 3 I. D. discontinued; H. C. Widder, 153; J. J. Govern, 154; J. O'Connor, 167; G. Zeiss, 172; B. J. Oswald, 188; J. J. Grady, 157; J. S. Perfors, 172; G. R. Kelly, 172. To 168 from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 20: G. Clark, 16; F. L. Burke, 31; F. J. Reilly, 66; J. L. Burke, 146; W. Goodburn, 165; J. Duffy, 172; F. Coyle, 26; T. Sick, 42; P. P. Hoffman, 144; T. N. Hill, 161; J. P. Shea, 172. To 3 I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 15: W. J. Gallagher, 25; R. Tesla, 36; E. M. Taylor, 37; J. Bishop, 35; T. Logan, 36; D. McKeon, Traffic C. From 4 P. M. Jan. 18: W. Weissheier, 156; E. J. Karl, 165; H. Bestmann, 159; J. J. Shortell 278. To 6 I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Jan. 18: T. Collins, 36; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42; E. D. Baker, 37; J. J. O'Neill, 63.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Lieut. W. McCarthy, 22, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Jan. 19; Sergt. W. Mehren, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 21; Patrol. W. F. Dougherty, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 17; J. H. Ward, 158, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 16; A. J. Hovorka, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 22.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. J. J. Samuel, 52, 6:40 P. M., Jan. 6, during disability; F. Sheridan, 69, 7:20 A. M., Dec. 31, 1915, to noon, Jan. 7; E. Fehlhammer, 65, 12:15 A. M., Dec. 31, during disability; G. J. Lachner, 168, 5 P. M., Jan. 9, during disability; T. V. Hall, 175, 5 P. M., Jan. 9, during disability; J. F. Miller, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 5:35 P. M., Jan. 11, during disability.

Fine Imposed: M. B. McGrath, 162, (while in uniform and off duty, was standing at bar in rear room of liquor saloon drinking whisky,) 10 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. H. Schneir, 16, (absent from post;) C. Leff, 18, (absent from residence without permission;) P. Maher, 29, (failed to respond to flashlight signal;) M. Solomon, 29, (same;) F. P. Kunkel, 37, (absent from post;) F. W. Claus, 39, (had soiled pillow slip on his bed;) C. A. V. A Bauer, 42, (on adjoining post;) C. Cramb, 154, (absent without leave;) D. F. Cashman, 172, (failed to report.)

The following having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint, are reprimanded: Patrol. G. F. Bailey, 14, (absent from post;) J. J. Callahan, 14, (absent from special post;) C. Schauss, 14, (same;) C. P. Clancy, 29, (improper patrol;) M. J. Manisor, 37, (absent from post.)

Appointments as special patrol, revoked: H. J. Padden and C. W. Reagle, with the Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Jan. 12.

Fire Department.

Death: John Castles, retired Chief of Battalion, died on Jan. 14. The funeral took place from his late residence, 569 W. 183 St., Yesterday.

Penalties Imposed: Fire. 3d gr. W. I. Foley, Eng. 220, (making a false entry in company journal,) seven leaves withheld; Fire. 3d gr. J. P. Lyons, Eng. 202, (absence without leave,) three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. G. H. Crowe, H. & L. 129, (neglect of duty,) one leave withheld; Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Boyce, Eng. 220, (absence without leave,) twenty-three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. S. Lukacs, Eng. 209, (neglect of duty,) one leave withheld.

Charges dismissed: Lieut. Louis Lange, Eng. 202, (neglect of duty;) Fire. 1st grd. O. J. Junkermann, Eng 267, (conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman;) Fire. 1st grd. R. F. Brannigan, Eng. 263, (disrespectful language;) Fire. 1st grd. C. C. Straub, Eng. 287, (absence without leave;) Fire. 3d grd. L. F. Buehler, Eng. 206, (reckless driving.)

Reprimanded: Fire. 1st grd. P. Diele, Eng. 249, (conduct prejudicial to the good order of the dept.;) Fire. 1st grd. F. Wardell, Eng. 243, (same.)

Reinstated: Fire. 1st grd. W. H. Weickum, assigned to H. & L. 8 A. M. Jan. 18; Fire. 4th grd. E. D. Slevin, assigned to H. & L. 9, 8 A. M. Jan. 18; Fire. 1st grd. E. P. McCallan, assigned to Eng. 33.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the following positions has been closed: Chemist, grade 2 and 3, five candidates; charity application investigator, female, about fifty candidates; Chinese interpreter, four candidates; resident physician, male, grade 2, one candidate.

Practical tests for auto truck driver, Part III., Motor class, were begun yesterday, and will be continued today.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 2 at the New York Custom House an examination for deputy shipping commissioner, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of clerk (deputy shipping commissioner,) at $900 per annum, in the offices of the United States Shipping Commissioners throughout the United States. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, report writing, copying and correcting manuscript, geography and civil government of the United States, training and experience. The optional subjects are typewriting, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

The Civil Service Reform Association has sent communication to President Wilson saying that the only matter which should be considered in determining whether Edward M. Morgan should be retained as Postmaster is his "demonstrated abilities and fitness for the office." The communication calls attention to the fact that President Wilson retained Postmaster Pearson.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MOST desirable all-light factory for sale; all brick and concrete; corporation liquidation; must be sold; easy terms to responsible party. New Jersey shore, adjacent Hudson River; railroad siding; main factory, 200x200, 60,000 sq. ft.; small factory, 8,000 sq. ft.; yard space, 10,000 sq. ft.; engine, generator, motors, boilers, pumps, steam piping and appliances for producing power and heat. Wesselman & Kraus, Attorneys, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

NEW HOTEL AT FAR ROCKAWAY.
17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bath houses. One block from station, ½ block from ocean. Unfurnished. Reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story brick.
54x100, on plot 64x200.
Every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 70 Warren St., New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

IN THE BERNARDSVILLE SECTION OF N. J. Charming Colonial Place of four acres. It is beyond criticism. Price $25,000. Details furnished by mail. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.
BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges,)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity, phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large, sunny room, southern exposure; other rooms.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Changed management; comfortable rooms, large, small; superior table; moderate.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Small rooms; running water; well furnished; unexcelled board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; table guests.

58TH ST, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; table guests; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit people desiring comfortable house with refined surroundings.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, BROADWAY, WEST.—An ideal location, fine rooms; excellent table. Columbus 2380.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION.—Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cuisine.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large south room, bath, single, heated; home table; electricity.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodation at table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, private baths, steam, electricity, excellent table; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front room; "L;" park; permanent guests; superior board.

93D, 109 WEST.—Front room, private bath, well heated, $8; other rooms.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for bachelors or married couples; meals optional; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Charming family hotel of high standard; grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$15 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; careful chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

OVINGTON AV., 220, (70th St., Bay Ridge.)—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; near subway; private family.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

An unmarried lady desires, out of large city, with young women or a married couple, without children, a warm, sunny, quiet, neat room, alone, and good plain meals; describe location, surroundings, occupation, if any, &c.; give references and state terms by week and by month. Address Rest, P. O. Box 521 New York.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6; another $4; telephone.

68TH ST., 282 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private; convenient; reasonable; references.

West Side.

77H AV, 2,386, (139th.)—Large rooms; bath; reasonable rates to desirable gentlemen.

218T, 234 WEST.—BUSINESS GIRL, sunny room, elevator, breakfast privilege, $4; smaller, $3; references. Rand.

87TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large front room, beautifully furnished, magnificent private bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with bath; in small, quiet home.

56TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heat, electric lights; gentlemen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONY I. S. T.; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, closets; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—First class rooms, with or without board; near subway.

77TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $8-$9; telephone.

78TH, 253 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 116 W.—Suites and single; privilege of practicing vocal or instrumental; ref.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; private house; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath, lavatory, select, references.

82D ST, 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms in newly furnished house; every convenience.

85TH, 108 WEST.—Entire second floor, together or separately; select private house; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; $6; gentlemen only.

87TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable two; piano, telephone; gentlemen. Gielas.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Rooms; large, medium; single; private baths; electricity; $4-$7-$10.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; double and single, running water, southern exposure.

95TH, 147 WEST.—Parlor floor, complete kitchenette, bath, every convenience, suitable couple.

95TH, 171 WEST, (near Broadway, subway express.)—Beautiful rooms; every comfort. Marsh.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, subway, furnished room, bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Light, clean room, every convenience. Apartment 8.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front; $7; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient location. 2B.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (near 69th St.)—Room overlooking Park; $7. Col. 5277.

For business woman or teacher; large, sunny furnished or unfurnished, facing street; closet, private bath; light housekeeping privileges; telephone; $5. Call evenings, 609 West 127th St., Apt. 2B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Duplex rooms; one, two gentlemen; elegantly furnished; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
105 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; all desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Small apartment for two months; first-class house, with, without hotel service; within walking distance theatres and stores; responsible people only considered. K 88 Times.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

A large 7-room apartment in a well-kept house; 4 rooms have southern exposure; $125 monthly and references. Phone 7728 Riverside. 471 Central Park West.

TO SUBLET,
VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL APARTMENT of 3 rooms and bath; furnished. Inquire office The Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th, (near Broadway.)—Fully rented; waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH, 120, 11 all light, well furnished rooms to let, or address W. R. Stewart.

Sublet desirable six-room high-class elevator apartment; 165th St. and Broadway. Sequoria, Apt. 8D.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
RYAN-PARKER M. SECURITY CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.; (424.)

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

$100—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500
F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

Furnished apartments for Winter season or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

Sublet nicely furnished apartment; $200. 25 West 59th St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Brooklyn.

Two rooms and bath, modern improvements, corner building, opposite Hotel Bossert; very desirable; convenient to subway; $50 to $55. Apply Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Doctor's Office, 115 East 53d St.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

N. E. COR. 107TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
7 rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; all outside rooms.
Corner apartment; $1,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEBURNE, 324 WEST END AVE.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

THE GRAMONT,
215 West 98th St., N. E. Cor. Broadway.
6 rooms and 2 baths,
$1,650; southern exposure.

93D ST., 69 WEST.—Elevator apartments; 6 and 8 rooms and bath; $900 per annum.

THE KANAWAH.
111th St., 203 West—An attractive six-room elevator apartment; rent moderate.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 231 W. 92d St.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APTS., Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8, 9, and 10 rooms; 2 and 3 baths.

176TH ST., 600 WEST.—Modern fireproof building; 3 rooms; $30; 5 rooms, $48.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive: 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $3,000. Riverside Drive, 106th to 157th St.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

79th St., 315 West.—Elegant apartments, 6-7 rooms; excellent neighborhood.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

68th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Well furnished light, independent two-room apartment, with bath, wanted by responsible party; west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. Answer with full particulars, including price. K 67 Times.

Couple want 6, 7 rooms; furnished apartments, on or near Park Av., Feb. 1 to Oct.; $800 month; highest reference. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Wanted—Two connecting rooms, with bath; one very large; apartment hotel; full particulars. K 86 Times.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC LANDAULET.
MUST BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY; late model; electric starter; electric light; practically new landaulet, by MOORE & MUNGER; without a blemish of any kind; now mounted on a chassis; also 7-passenger touring body, with all appointments; demountable rims, with all excellent, nobby thread shoes and one extra inflated, BRAND-NEW, that has never touched the ground; motor is in perfect condition; complete outfit to be sacrificed; any demonstration desired, day, evening, or Sunday; is on exhibition on the carriage floor of the Brighton Livery Stables, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

STEVENS-DURYEA 6-48 LIMOUSINE, (7 passenger.)—A handsome body, upholstered in English whipcord; complete in every detail; mechanical condition of this car first class; fully equipped; tires new, paint good; price $1,000. Z 338 Times Annex.

Stearns Knight 1913 limousine; brand new body; Gray & Davis electric system; newly painted; cowl, sloping bonnet, and radiator; factory equipment; overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns Knight 1915 five-passenger touring, "light 6"; painted French gray; black molding; special upholstery; one-man top; Gray & Davis electric system; guaranteed. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

List with this office any cars you may have for sale; selling high-class used cars a specialty. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

De Dion (1916) Landaulet, "20," town car. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 48 H. P. S. G. V. (1914) landaulet, 36 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3246 Bryant.

EIGHT-CYLINDER KING; late improved model 1915; used as demonstrator, 5,000 miles; perfect condition. Inquire 250 West 54th, 9th floor.

IF YOU NEED A GOOD USED TRUCK, see A. C. Whitefield, Used Truck Dept., 427 West 42d St. Bryant 8530.

Mercer runabout; self-starter; electric lights; A1 condition; great bargain; $1,200; see that car. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway, (Columbus 5070.)

Limousine bodies, $25, $50, $75; (clean up.) 305 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS
LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES, LATEST MODELS.
Polite liveried chauffeurs. Excellent service. Lowest rates; Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

Packard Cars.—Up-to-date limousine and landaulettes from $3 per hour; special rate daily or monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. 'Phone Lenox 9045.

For Rent.—Elegant automobiles; reasonable. Schmalz, 332 East 67th St. Telephone Plaza 5217.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co, southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business gentleman desires bachelor quarters, not too far uptown; must be independent and cost $25 or less monthly; give full particulars. K 87 Times.

Unfurnished.

In east fifties or sixties, comfortable unfurnished room; southern exposure; use of bath and telephone; electric; about $3.50; state size and terms. K 85 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge stenography, typist, office detail; five years' experience; contracting architectural line preferred. Bookkeeper, 431 Park Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience manufacturing corporation; stock transfers, financial department. A 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; eight years' experience; efficiency unquestionable; highest reference. Box 298, 1,010 East 163d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced; best references. L. Lerman, 673 Sneidiker Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; balances, controlling accounts; $15. A 253 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, secretary, teacher; public school experience; out of town, traveling, or few hours daily. X 209 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out; telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, French; reasonable; remodeling. 317 West 14th. Tel. 7816 Chelsea.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; refined; good cook; competent for responsibility in adult home; suburbs. M., 58 Buena Vista, Yonkers.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent, good packer and caretaker; been in many foreign countries; good sewing knowledge; three languages; ten years' best references. Camille, 62 West 36th St.

NURSE GIRL.—Girl wants position as nurse girl one or two children; no cards. Eva Weidelheld, 1,018 3d Av.

NURSE.—Refined German wishes care of child, mornings or afternoons; references. K 77 Times.

SECRETARY, filing clerk, stenographer; thoroughly competent, desires permanent position. N 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; GOOD APPEARANCE; EXPERIENCED; $10. CHARLOTTE SCHUETTE, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) American, neatly dressed, painstaking, trustworthy, 4 years' experience, capable mastering technical details, tenders her services reliable house; references; $10. G 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (24,) 7 years' experience; educated, capable, good personality; executive ability; highest credentials; $18. N 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) clean cut American, 5 years' experience; good speller, accurate, rapid transcription; standard operator; $12. N 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; well educated; eight years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; handle mail my own volition; $15. N 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 2½ years' experience; reference, former employer; $10. A 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; good worker; $15; agencies ignored. E. K., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office worker; conscientious, good education, references; $10. N 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good education; commercial, technical; $15. A 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; neat, rapid, accurate; $8. A 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; five years' experience; $12. S 350 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants work evenings. Write Box 25, 1,035 3d Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 69th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1900.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5185. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, Chambermaids, Nurses, Couples, Chauffeurs, Butlers, Waitresses, Laundresses, &c. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d St.) Murray Hill 3971.

COOKS, $20-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, (2;) untrained maid. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 5463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, housework, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 9022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COOK, $30; nurse, houseworker. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 9,339.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT MATRON for a Jewish Orphan Asylum in Erie, Penn.; one with fine personality and previous training; will receive liberal salary. Apply in person only, Tuesday at 3 P. M., at 470 West 145th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, for manufacturing concern in Bayonne, capable taking complete charge of books; double entry; must be familiar with cost accounting; state age, experience, and salary expected; address own handwriting; references required. A 244 Times Downtown.

MARKERS AND FITTERS ON BOYS' WASH SUITS. PIDDIAN & WORMSER, 826 BROADWAY.

MODELS FOR DRESSES, SIZE 36.
JOSEPH,
632 5TH AVENUE.

MODEL WANTED, SIZE 36, FOR SUITS AND COATS; LONG SEASON. KURLAN & BERNSTEIN, 63 WEST 36T

3D TRACK SERVICE OPENS IN CONFUSION

Some East Side Expresses Are "Packed to Guards," Others Run Only Half Filled.

JAM AT FORTY-SECOND ST.

On the West Side Congestion Occurs at 66th Street — "Takes Time to Educate Public," Hedley Says.

The new express service was inaugurated on all four elevated railroads of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday morning. Although full announcement of the new services had been made in the newspapers a majority of the southbound passengers remained faithful to their accustomed routes, with the result of great congestion on the Third Avenue line, while the new Second Avenue and Sixth Avenue expresses had seats to spare. There was uncomfortable crowding at the Forty-second Street station on the Third Avenue line and at the Sixty-sixth Street station on the Ninth Avenue line.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough; George Keegan, assistant to the Vice President; J. S. Doyle, Superintendent of car equipment; George H. Pegram, Chief Engineer, and S. D. Smith, Superintendent of elevated lines, rode on the first express trains that came down from the Bronx and watched the course of the traffic. As a result Mr. Hedley ordered last night the installation of a number of "barkers" at the Brooklyn Bridge terminus of the Second and Third Avenue lines to announce in true Coney Island style that for those traveling north of the Harlem River the Second Avenue expresses were far better than the Third Avenue ones, and to invite all north of the river passengers to step to the higher level, where those trains started.

"You can't alter the traveling habits of several hundred thousand persons in one day," said Mr. Hedley later, as he was asked how the new system was working. "If we had had more time we might have spread the news of the new Second and Sixth Avenue expresses, but, as it was, a great many persons seemed never to have heard of them. So the trains came down only partly filled, while the old routes, especially the Third Avenue expresses and locals, were filled to the guards."

The Interborough hoped from the third tracking to relieve the Third Avenue line, which had for years been the most congested in the city. Mr. Hedley pointed out last night that the result sought should be simple.

Same Stations in the Bronx.

"Two out of three passengers who have been using the Third Avenue expresses to and from the City Hall," he said, "live north of the Harlem. There the same stations are used by the Second and Third Avenue trains, and it is as easy for a passenger to get on a Second Avenue as a Third Avenue express, say at 174th Street. But they have never thought of the Second Avenue route, and have not understood that from now on the Second Avenue trains will run straight through to Brooklyn Bridge, City Hall, instead of stopping at Chatham Square, and so necessitating a change of cars. The result today was they crowded into the Third Avenue expresses just as they used to do, though the Second Avenue expresses were running half empty. Yet the Second Avenue makes better time than the Third, as it has fewer stops.

At Forty-second Street the old Third Avenue expresses used to become locals and stop at the Thirty-third and Twenty-eighth Street stations, but yesterday the passengers for the stops last named had to transfer at Forty-second Street, and found to their disgust, as the locals pulled in, that they were crammed to the uttermost and it was almost impossible to get on.

"All that would have been avoided," said Mr. Hedley, "if passengers had learned the advantages of the Second Avenue line, and gone by that, thus easing up the Third Avenue."

The new Sixth Avenue express service was not patronized either, as much as the Interborough officials would have liked, but the officials believe that these lines will be popular as soon as apartment dwellers of Harlem learn how convenient it is for shopping tours.

There were difficulties yesterday about transfers at Sixty-sixth Street, resulting in such jams of people that some persons accustomed to travel on the old Ninth Avenue expresses contended they had made better time on the downtown trip by several minutes under the old system, as they used to run straight away from 116th to Christopher Street, but have now to stop at Sixty-sixth, Thirty-fourth, and Fourteenth Streets.

Asked about the number of expresses the Interborough would run during rush hours, Mr. Hedley said that the present service of from one and one-half to two minutes' headway was practically a minimum.

When, however, the extensions are ready up into the Bronx, he will have larger terminal yards, and it may then be possible to put more trains on. As things are, the Interborough on the Third Avenue line has to make up its trains at the 129th, 161st, and 177th Street stations, besides at Bronx Park, its terminus, and one the Ninth Avenue line it must use the third track north of 135th Street as a terminal yard, instead of operating expresses on it, because it has no terminals.

Express Running Time.

The actual running time of expresses from City Hall on the east side were yesterday, as taken by a TIMES reporter, as follows:

	2d Av. Minutes.	3d Av. Minutes.
Bronx Park	..	54½
Tremont Avenue	..	47½
156th Street	..	37½
Freeman Street	36	..
Intervale Avenue	33	..
Jackson Avenue	30	..
149th Street	27	34½
143d Street	25	32½
138th Street	24	30½
125th Street	20	25½
100th Street	..	22½
Eighty-sixth Street	16	14½
Forty-second Street	11	10½
Twenty-third Street	..	..
Fourteenth Street	6	..
Ninth Street	..	8½
Houston Street	..	6½
Grand Street	..	4½
Canal Street	..	3½
Chatham Square	..	3½

Actual running times from Rector Street by the west side express trains, as noted by a TIMES reporter, were:

	Sixth Av. Minutes.	Ninth Av. Minutes.
155th Street station	49	31
135th Street	42	24
125th Street	30	21
110th Street	36	19
68th Street	28	13
53d Street	25	..
34th Street	16	10
14th Street	11	7
Christopher Street	..	6
Bleecker Street	8	..
Desbrosses Street	..	3
Franklin Street	4	..
Warren Street	..	2
Park Place	2	..

In Brooklyn the B. R. T. also started yesterday two new express services. Fourth Avenue trains ran every five minutes from Bay Ridge Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where a transfer could be made to expresses running under a four-minute headway to Chambers Street by way of the Manhattan Bridge. The other express service was on the Broadway line to Canarsie and Cypress Hills. Some slight congestion was experienced in the morning rush hours through the operating difficulties caused by the meeting of the Canarsie, Cypress Hills, and Myrtle Avenue trains at Essex Street.

POLITICS IN SMITH CASE.

Contempt and Impeachment Proceedings Follow Trial of Jersey Boss.

The second trial of Samuel W. Smith, Chairman of the Hudson County Republican Committee, following the disagreement of the jury on the charge that he had conspired to exact a bribe from the proprietor of a resort, was postponed indefinitely yesterday by Judge George G. Tennant of the Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, while Judge Tennant investigated a report that he and County Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth, who is Democratic National Committeeman also, were to be impeached. The statement was contained in a recent issue of The Hudson Dispatch, which is published by Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin.

It was said that Richard Doherty, counsel for Smith, had planned to visit Trenton last night to consult with legislative leaders over the proposed impeachment which would be asked, the article said, in the case of Judge Tennant because of his conduct of the first trial and his failure to investigate a charge that Smith's name had been inserted in the indictment after it had been handed up by the grand jury. The prosecutor would be attacked, it was said, because he had made this change in the document.

Before Judge Tennant had concluded his investigation the affair had assumed the complexion of a squabble between the Republicans and Democrats of Hudson County, and it developed that William P. Verdon of Hoboken, Republican County leader, for whom Judge Tennant issued a summons, had already started for Trenton to try to bring impeachment proceedings.

J. F. Byrne, a newspaper reporter, who had written the offending article, was called before Judge Tennant as soon as court opened, but he refused to answer any questions until he had consulted with his employers, and Judge Tennant permitted him to telephone to his office, though not to leave the court house. As a result Mr. Martin hurried to court and Byrne returned from the telephone to say he had been released from his obligation and could say he had gotten the story from Mr. Verdon.

Judge Tennant at once cited Verdon and Haddon Ivins, editor of the newspaper, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court, and the attempt to serve this summons disclosed the fact that Mr. Verdon had departed for Trenton.

Mr. Doherty denied he had ever told Mr. Verdon of contemplated impeachment proceedings, as Byrne's article said.

Counsel for Percy A. Hopkins, indicted with Smith in the same connection, took advantage of the turn of affairs to gain an indefinite postponement for his client, also saying a fair trial would be impossible with the present panel of jurors. Prosecutor Hudspeth offered no objection.

SMITH NEWSPAPERS SOLD.

W. W. Chapin Gets The Newark Star and The Eagle for $235,000.

The Newark Daily Advertiser Publishing Company, publishers of The Newark Evening Star and The Newark Morning Eagle, formerly owned and controlled by ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., were sold for $235,000 yesterday at public auction by the Fidelity Trust Company, as receiver, to William Wallace Chapin of New York, former publisher of The Chicago Herald, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and The San Francisco Call.

Louis Hood, chief counsel for the trust company, the auctioneer, announced that Andrew M. Lawrence of Chicago, formerly connected with the Hearst newspapers, was the successful bidder when the offer got to $235,000. Mr. Chapin had bid $220,000, Charles J. Boyle of New York, representing the advertising agency of Paul Block, incorporated, bid $230,000.

When ti was found that Mr. Lawrence was unable to furnish a certified check for $23,500, 10 per cent. of the total amount, bidding was resumed and Mr. Chapin announcde his willingness to increase his bid to $235,000. He stated that like Mr. Lawrence he had no certified check, but suggested that his bankers in New York be called up on the telephone to ascertain his financial standing. This was done and Mr. Chapin's check for 10 per cent. of the total amount was accepted by Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, where the auction was held.

The sale will now be submitted to Vice Chancellor Howell of the Chancery Court for approval next Tuesday. Pending the court action the newspapers will be continued by the receiver. A bill of sale will be given to the purchaser three days after the sale is confirmed by the court.

LEGISLATORS GREET THAW.

Hasn't Any Fear of Going Back to Matteawan, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Harry K. Thaw appeared in the Assembly chamber tonight and held a reception after the session. He stopped here on his way to Pittsburgh. Speaker Sweet had issued to ex-Assemblyman Frank K. Johnston, of Thaw's counsel, a pass "for himself and friend," and when the lawmakers gathered around Mr. Johnston lined them up and one by one they shook hands with Thaw. In the meanwhile the Senate had adjourned and half of the members of the upper house met Thaw.

"I haven't any fear at all of going back to Matteawan," Thaw told them. "It is true that I am under $35,000 bail. That bothers me chiefly because it worries mother so much. It doesn't worry me at all. I don't believe the Attorney General will ever press his appeal for waiving all other considerations, the record of my sanity trial last Spring is all in my favor. I could start a riot here tonight and it would have no bearing on my case. The appeal is on the record of the trial alone. I am free and happy. I don't mind losing the interest on $35,000, and soon I will save that. For mother's sake I wish it could be settled tomorrow."

CHURCH RIOTERS ARRAIGNED

Held in $2,000 Bail Each—Deposed Priest Is Arrested, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Jan. 17.—Seventy-one men who fought yesterday against a company of State troopers and a squad of Deputy Sheriffs for control of the Sacred eHart Church at Dupont, were arraigned before Judge Fuller, sitting as a committing Magistrate today, and held under $2,000 bail each on charges of rioting. All of the prisoners had spent the night in the county jail and hospitals, and about fifty of them went back to jail in default of bail.

The Rev. Edward Guoiza, the deposed priest, in whose behalf the riot was started, was arrested today on a warrant issued by the District Attorney. He was released on a $3,000 bond.

George G. Ruezor, aged 50, died today from wounds, and Joseph Bish, aged 30, is expected to die. Ross W. Humer, State trooper, reported dead early today, is still in a serious condition from a fractured skull. It is estimated that about 100 rioters were hurt, and that the injuries of about a score are of a serious nature.

WON BY TRAFFIC POLICEMAN

Widow to Marry Obliging Bluecoat, Who Cranked Her Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Traffic Policeman Henry O'Brien stood at Main and Van Houten Streets in the cold weather a week or so before Christmas, and between times, in directing traffic, swung his arms to keep his blood in circulation.

"Oh, you poor man, you look as though you were freezing to death," said a pleasant voice, and O'Brien, turning around, saw an attractive woman sitting at the wheel of an auto which had stalled. The policeman volunteered to crank the motor for her.

Today he admitted that the woman he had aided was Mrs. Annie Roe, a widow of Rutherford, N. J., and that their wedding was set for the eve of Washington's Birthday.

"I'm the happiest man in Paterson," he said today, when the other policemen congratulated him.

MAY TAKE SUBWAYS FROM SERVICE BOARD

Bill Planned at Albany to Give Supervision to a City-Controlled Organization.

BROWN COMMITTEE'S PLANS

Plan to Give the City a Greater Share of the Excise Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Remedial legislation for New York City, but not of a character that would increase substantially the measure of home rule now exercised by the City Government, will be recommended in a preliminary report of the Brown Committee, which has been investigating New York City finances. The report will go to the Legislature early next week. One of the bills, which Senator Brown, it is said, will introduce, would take from the Public Service Board the supervision of subway construction in New York City.

"When our report goes in," Senator Brown said tonight, "it will, in my opinion, be satisfactory to the people of the city of New York and to a majority of the city officials. I believe we will succeed in establishing closer and more cordial relations between the city of New York and the rest of the state."

Senator Brown said that he did not propose to say what city officials would be satisfied with the report, or identify the minority in the City Government that it would not please. From developments at the hearings, however, it may be taken for granted that Mayor Mitchel will be found in the latter category. The Mayor has pleaded in statements before the committee, as well as in other public utterances for complete home rule.

It was said here tonight that financial interests holding big blocks of New York City securities have urged upon the committee the advisability of retaining every legislative check on the expenditures of New York City that now exists, and if possible to add more. Chairman Brown has had it impressed upon him by financiers interested in the stability of New York City securities that without such checks the city administration, wielding to local pressure, might launch out upon a financial policy of adventure that would bankrupt the municipality.

It was asserted tonight that the remedial legislation contemplated would include a bill under the provisions of which not only New York City, but other municipalities throughout the State would have turned back into their treasuries a larger portion of the excise, tax and other indirect revenues than they receive under existing laws. This is one of the recommendations made by Mayor Mitchel to the committee. Another measure, it was said, would abolish all compulsory voting, while maintained by the city treasury, are not directly amenable to the Boar dof Estimate.

Senator Brown has promised to introduce two measures which are being prepared under the auspices of the Allied Real Estate interests, which provide for the abolition of the Court House Board and the Board of Water Supply, which has exercised supervision over the Catskill water project. The work of the Board of Water Supply it is proposed to turn over to the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

The bill laffecting subway construction, it was said tonight, would take from the Public Service Commission for the First District all supervisory functions in connection with the construction of new subways and turn them over to a department, either existing or to be created under the city administration, leaving with the Public Service Commission only its regulatory functions, and requiring the State to pay for the maintenance of the commission. This would decrease the demands on the City Treasury from this source about $600,000. The present cost to the city of maintaining the Public Service Commission is about $2,000,000, but the bulk of this expenditure is charged up to the supervision of construction, which some other department would be compelled to assume. Practically the only difference would be that the department which had the function would be transferred would be under the direct control of the Board of Estimate in so far as its budget is concerned, whereas the Public Service Commission is not.

Senator Brown said tonight that his committee had already completed most of the work mapped out for it when the investigation began. The committee will sit in New York City on the last three days of this week and will return for more hearing next month.

Much of the infomation in the hands of the committee has been gathered not at public hearings but in private interviews with city officials and financiers.

Justice Dugro it was learned tonight has written a letter to the Allied Real Estate interests in which he urges that with a comparatively slight expenditure the present County Court House can be made serviceable for a good many years to come.

JOBS MAKE WHITMAN THINK.

Has Six Men in Mind for Public Service Commissioners.

Governor Whitman plans to return to Albany today. He said last night that he did not expect to have any trouble in getting his budget plans through the Legislature. He said he had already effected a $2,500,000 saving in the State Government, and he said there would be only one outcome if his plans should be held up.

"There are three big matters which are causing me much thought," said the Governor. "First is the fact that two places will have to be filled on the Public Service Commission of this district and one on the up-State commission. Then there is the vacancy caused by the unfortunate death of Justice Brady, and last, but not least, there remains the situation involved in the charges against the Industrial Commission. The Riley matter I shall decide this week. I will examine the affidavits in the case when I get back to Albany."

The Governor denied emphatically that his secretary, William A. Orr, expected to be appointed in Supt. Riley's place.

"He would not take the place," the Governor declared, "if it were offered to him, and I need him too much to make the offer."

In speaking of the vacancies to be on the local Public Service Commission the Governor said he had received no list of candidates from the Republican organization.

"It is no easy task to find the right men for the job," said the Governor. "There are plenty of applicants, of course. Many of the people I have in mind, and there are at least six, shrink from the attendant notoriety. They are sensitive about themselves and their families."

The Governor said that opposition to boxing in the armories of the city had come from many quarters outside of New York. People in Washington even wrote to him about it, he said. The Governor plans to come to New York again next Friday evening to review the Honor Legion of the Police Department and to attend the Amherst College dinner.

Wilson to Admit Mrs. Pankhurst.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17. — It was made known today that President Wilson was opposed to the action of the Immigration Board in New York in excluding Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffragist, who came to the United States to raise funds for the stricken people of Serbia. The understanding in official circles has been that when the papers in Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal reached Washington the board would be overruled. She is now on parole pending action on the appeal.

BIG THRONG HEARS TRIBUTE TO OSBORNE

Carnegie Hall Crowded for Testimonial Meeting to the Indicted Warden.

WADHAMS PRAISES HIM

And Isaac N. Seligman Says Work Started by Noted Prison Reformer Must Not Be Interrupted.

A large audience in Carnegie Hall applauded heartily last night when speakers told of the work done by Thomas Mott Osborne in Sing Sing Prison at a meeting arranged as a testimonial to the former Warden, who is now under indictment. Among those who paid tributes to the prison reformer were Francis Lynde Stetson, Judge Wadhams of General Sessions, and Dr. Felix Adler, head of the Society for Ethical Culture. On the platform were many men prominent in the life of the city.

Joseph H. Choate, formerly American Ambassador to England, was to have presided, but he was taken ill shortly after he arrived at the hall. Adolph Lewisohn, President of the National Committee on Prisons, announced to the audience that Mr. Choate had been obliged to go home, and introduced Isaac N. Seligman as the Chairman of the evening.

Mr. Lewisohn said that the work of Mr. Osborne must not be interrupted.

"All who have prison reform at heart," he continued, "know that it contains so much of promise that to discontinue it would be a public calamity. Mr. Osborne has given his life to the improvement of prison conditions in the best interests of the community at large. Since he has been in charge at Sing Sing there has been a tremendous improvement in the condition of the prisoners physically, spiritually and mentally. Can there be any better work than this of making good men out of poor material, instead of increasing, and, in some cases, creating, by a stay in the prison, disease of mind and body? Let us continue the good work of curing instead of increasing the evil conditions!"

Special interest centred in the address of Judge Wadhams because of his official position in the State. In introducing him said that the Judge had just handed to him a copy of resolutions a dopted by the Grand Juro rs' Association of New York County, in which they expressed their entire confidence and belief in the purity and the integrity of the personal character of Mr. Osborne and the motives which actuated him in his labors for prison reform.

Judge Wadhams in his address reviewed the methods of punishment which had been in vogue in this State in years past and then declared that he believed the methods introduced by Mr. Osborne to be of the greatest value.

"His theory this," he said, "that the act is the child of the mind. No blow was ever struck until the mind had telegraphed to the hand. Hence it was that Thomas Mott Osborn sought to build up in each man a sense of self-control and responsibility by taking convicts out of their cells."

The Judge said that with the building of a swimming pool, the introduction of games, and the starting of the Welfare League there had come to Sing Sing a new spirit, and the prisoners had come to take a new hold on life. The proof of the pudding was in the eating, the speaker said, and he asserted that in his own experience he had found that no one man who had come up for sentence when who had served previous prison terms had come out of Sing Sing since Mr. Osborne had been Warden.

"The Osborne method," he continued, "is the best insurance policy which the State of New York has against the recommission of crimes by convicts. Do you want to cancel the policy?"

Shouts of "No! No!" answered the question. "The old system has failed—the new system is making good."

Judge Wadhams said that the reason Mr. Osborne was attacked was because he played no favorites and that when he found in Sing Sing a rich prisoner who had never been in a cell he sent him to one. The Warden had been attacked, too, because he had suppressed the liquor and drug traffic and had played no favorites for contracts, either for supplies or buildings. He declared that the prison under the Osborne regime had been twice as efficient and had paid 100 per cent. more.

Dr. Felix Adler said that he had spoken in Carnegie Hall many hundreds of times, but that he did not believe that he had spoken there or elsewhere on a subject which concerned the ethical life of the community as that which had brought out the audience which he saw before him.

"I find," he continued, "that Mr. Osborne's figure is significant, not because he is attacked, not because he is bold, brave man and, as I fully believe and you believe, a pure and upright man, but because he stands today as the head of a great redemptive movement. I have come here tonight to say that I do not believe a word of these accusations. These charges have not touched their object. The missle which has been hurled against him is suspended in midair and, like the boomerang, it will turn around and smite those who hurled it."

Miss Lillian D. Wald, the head of the Henry Street Settlement, told of the work of Mrs. Osborne as she had observed it from various angles.

Mr. Stetson said that in honoring Mr. Osborne he had not to apologize for him, but to attest his great service to a great cause.

"In so doing," he continued, "We have no purpose of inveighing against any lawful authority. Respect for the law is the duty of us all. If any public officer or public body believes that the law has been broken by Mr. Osborne, that body or officer must proceed according to its or his sincere belief. But we simply do not believe it. Our belief in Mr. Osborne is not so fragile as to fall before blasts from the mouths of a few convicted felons. We prefer, and we are entitled to prefer, the evidence of his open and honorable life and of the great body of those who know him without as well as within prison walls."

Resolutions offered by Mr. Lewisohn and passed unanimously tendered to Mr. Osborne sincere appreciation for the great service which he had given to prison reform and pledged to him unswerving confidence in his personal and official integrity.

MAY KEEP RILEY PRISON HEAD

Governor Said to Hesitate Over Removing Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A week ago, when charges were filed against State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley in connection with the Osborne case, it was predicted here that Governor Whitman would remove him at once. Since then the situation has changed, and politicians expressed the belief tonight that the Governor was by no means sure that the removal of Riley would be good policy.

Riley's counsel, ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, will go before the Governor tomorrow to make a plea on behalf of his client. The charges before the Governor set forth that Riley tried to influence the case against Warden Osborne by transferring from Sing Sing to Dannemora convicts who might be called by the former Warden of Sing Sing in his trial on charges of perjury, malfeasance in office, and immorality, brought by the Westchester County Grand Jury.

Mr. Brackett called at the Executive Chamber today to make his final answer to the charges, supplementing the reply he made to them at the hearing last Tuesday, but he found the Governor was in New York. He left with the Governor's secretary, William A. Orr, a number of affidavits, and notified him that he wished to file another document. When Orr suggested he leave it then, Mr. Brackett responded that he would insist upon a conference with the Governor.

While Mr. Brackett refused to discuss for publication what he would say to the Governor, it was understood he would express surprise that, in view of the Governor's prompt action looking to the removal of Riley, he has taken no action against Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing, in view of the two escapes and one suicide in the short time Mr. Kirchwey has held the Wardenship.

Supt. Riley's hands are tied as to the discipline of Kirchwey, because of a promise made by counsel when the Governor granted an extension of time to the defense that prison matters would remain undisturbed until the Governor reached a decision on the charges.

OSBORNE PLEADS 'NOT GUILTY'

His Trial on the Charge of Perjury Is Set for Feb. 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 17.—Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, pleaded not guilty to the indictment for perjury found against him by the Westchester County Grand Jury, before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court at White Plains today. The date for his trial was tentatively fixed for Feb. 7.

FIND MUTE RECLUSE DEAD.

Aged Man Had Starved Himself, Though He Had Money in Bank.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Although he had money in the house and books showing deposits in New York banks and two gold watches, one said to be worth more than $200, William B. McCullough, 70 years old, who was found dead yesterday in the McCullough homestead at Broadway, is believed to have starved himself to death.

McCullough, who was formerly in the brokerage business in New York with his brother Lawrence, had lived by himself since September, when he moved to the homestead and neighbors believed he was in poor circumstances. This impression was given out by Mr. McCullough who said that relatives had borrowed large sums of money from him and had not returned them.

The McCullough homestead stands across the way from a building formerly conducted by the grandfather of the dead man. In the Winter, persons living in the neighborhood having compassion for the old man because of his supposed poverty, frequently visited the house, carrying warm food. They also expressed pity for him because he was a recluse. His other faculties were unimpaired and it is said he had received an excellent education.

Yesterday afternoon William Berry went to the house with some broth that his wife had prepared for the old man. Receiving no response to his knocks he called on Justice of the Peace Philip C. Cook and Constable Daniel Riddle, who accompanied him to the homestead. The men forced an entrance and found McCullough dead on the floor in a bedroom on the second floor. The rooms on the first floor were devoid of furniture and there were no carpets on any of the floors. There was not a chair in the bedroom, the only furniture consisting of the bed, a trunk and a few boxes. An oil stove was still burning on one of the boxes, but a pail of water in the bedroom was frozen.

SLINGSBY CASE UP AGAIN.

Legitimacy Question to be Argued on Appeal in a British Court.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In the Court of Appeals today there was reopened the Slingsby legitimacy suit, which is based on the claim of Lieutenant Charles R. Slingsby of San Francisco to the English fortune and the estates in Yorkshire of the late Rev. Charles Slingsby. The case involves the question whether an infant born in San Francisco, and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife, Dorothy, is the rightful successor to the valuable Slingsby estates.

Mrs. Slingsby gave birth to a child in San Francisco in 1910. Testimony taken before the District Attorney of San Francisco in connection with the suit in the Probate Court tended to show that the Slingsby heir had died, and that a child belonging to a Mrs. Lillian Anderson of California was substituted. In February of last year a decision was rendered against this contention, declaring that the son of Lieutenant Slingsby was the legitimate heir. It is the appeal from this decision which came before the court today.

It is expected that the hearing will be drawn out over a long period. All of today's session was taken up by Sir Edward Carson, counsel for Lieutenant Slingsby's brother, who is the appellant.

Sir Edward went over much the same ground as was covered during the previous trial. He declared that the story of Mrs. Slingsby was "a tissue of falsehoods," and asserted that she had deceived her husband.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Thomas Livingston, 60 years old, of 331 East Ninth Street, New York, was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge Osborne and a jury, on a charge of homicide. He is alleged to have stabbed and killed John Gillen, 55 years old, of 28 Bowery Street, in a drunken brawl on a tug, on Nov. 8, 1915.

PATERSON.—The trial of Dimitro Major of Passair, N. J., began yesterday before Judge Klenert on a charge of bigamy. Major entered the defense that he was intoxicated when he was married the second time. The case was put over until his first wife could be brought from Allentown, Penn., to testify.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It was announced yesterday that the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Rutgers College, would be celebrated on Oct. 13, 14, and 15. Delegates from Holland and England, as well as the universities and colleges of this country, will be invited to attend. Rutgers received its charter as Queen's College in November, 1766.

TRENTON.—Dr. J. J. Savitz, Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Edna White of the Dickinson High School, were appointed yesterday by State Commissioner of Education Kendall to prepare a code of morals suitable for teachers and parents in the development of character in youths.

TRENTON.—Under the direction of William L. Waldron, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, the inspection of druggists' scales in the State of New Jersey has been completed, and shows that 11,545 were confiscated as inaccurate out of a total of 42,251 tested.

TRENTON.—The State Board of Health in its December report shows a total of 2,824 communicable diseases in the State. Tuberculosis leads with 718 cases, an increase of 71 over November. Scarlet fever showed an increase, while the number of diptheria cases decreased.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHANGES ITS PLANS

Apartment House Will Share Park Avenue Block Front with New Church.

BEAUTIFUL MODEL SHOWN

Representatives of Vanderbilt Family Pleased with Treatment of Memorial Portal.

Members of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and others who attended the exhibition of the model of the new church yesterday in the office of the architect, Bertram G. Goodhue, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, learned for the first time that the Vestry had decided to cut down expense by using only a part of the Park Avenue block front already purchased. Plans were at first drawn to utilize the entire front from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street. On the Fiftieth Street corner were shown in the first drawing an Italian garden, and toward the rear, on the Fiftieth Street front, an Italian villa that was to house the parish work.

The model discloses an apartment house that it was said will be at least seventy-five feet front. It will stand well back from the avenue in an endeavor to protect the approach to the church. The restriction upon it is thirty-two feet. The model is so large that two persons were able to go within it at the same time.

A striking feature of the exterior is the coloring. The Italian is strongly presented. The color is finished by the brick. These are not divided as in so many buildings between different stories, but form the main parts of the walls from the ground up. The Indiana limestone furnishes the corners and the copings, and the brick the other parts. The effect is to scatter the colors from ground on top of dome. The Italian effect is further heightened by the tile roofs, and the carved figures of angels and saints. Six of the latter appear above the entrance on the Fiftieth Street side, but it was said yesterday they remain to be named by the rector and vestry.

The Vanderbilt family, always supporters of the old church and its work, and the donors of the parish house in Forty-second Street, were represented at the exhibit yesterday by two members, and they expressed themselves pleased with the treatment of the Vanderbilt memorial portals. These, with the setting of a Park Avenue front, will have an effect they never had in Madison Avenue. The treatment is similar to the porch that was built for Trinity Church, Boston, after the death of Richardson. Around the cornice of the porch, above the portals, will be a frieze band that will be readable from the avenue.

Objection was made yesterday to statements that the new church will cost $3,000,000. It was said that no such sum of money is to be put into the church itself, and that nobody could tell yet what the new St. Bartholomew's would cost. Plans have not been drawn with a hard and fast money limit. It was denied also that any attempt had been made to rival St. Thomas's either in cost or architecture.

PLAN BIG TEUTON FAIR.

Madison Square Garden Engaged for Ambitious Project.

A committee of 1,500 men and women has been formed to arrange for a fair and bazar to be held in Madison Square Garden for the benefit of German and Austro-Hungarian war sufferers. The fair will last eleven days and will open on March 30 next.

Dr. Emanuel Baruch is the Chairman of the Committee of 1,500, Julius P. Meyer the Treasurer, and George von Skal the Secretary. The office of Mr. von Skal, to whom those desiring information should apply, is at 5 Beekman Street, Room 306.

"The entire proceeds of the fair," says the preliminary announcement issued yesterday, "are to be devoted to alleviate the suffering caused by the war in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the countries allied to them. There will be, approximately, 300 booths, of which more than two-thirds have already been applied for. They will be in charge of women's committees representing the various German, Austrian, and Hungarian societies. The Bulgarian Relief Committee and the Turkish Committee will also participate.

"The concert hall of the Garden will be devoted to concerts and other performances of a superior character. There are to be two moving-picture theatres, vaudeville performances, band concerts, and many other entertainments. The various sub-committees are now being organized, and the affair promises to be the largest enterprise of the kind ever held in the United States, if not in the world. No applications for space for selling goods will be considered unless the whole gross proceeds are turned over to the Fair Committee."

INVESTIGATE TRACY WIDOW.

Persons Sued by Her Seek Evidence in Wyoming and Idaho.

Justice Donnelly of the Supeme Court will be asked today to appoint a commission to take testimony in several Western States respecting Mrs. Hortense Pine Tracy, who says she is the widow of Edward Tracy, the brewer, and who is suing for dower rights in a large amount of realty. The pupose is to learn if she was ever married before her alleged marriage to Mr. Tracy, whether she was married afterward, and, incidentally, to find out as much about her past life as possible.

Frank L. Crocker of the law firm of Crocker æ Wickes said in his affidavit that information concerning the plaintiff in the various suits against realty owners in this borough came from Karl Palme, a lawyer of Boise City, Idaho, and from Philip S. Dean, who has been sent to the West to find out as much about the plaintiff as he could.

In her suits the plaintiff alleged that she married Mr. Tracy in Lansingburgh, N. Y., in 1872, and that soon thereafter she went West. She said she was still Mr. Tracy's wife when he died in 1898. It has been alleged, however, that she married George Washington Adams in Wyoming in 1887, and divorced him a few years later on the ground of desertion.

Mr. Crocker represents Mrs. Henry C. Phipps in the proceedings, butother persons who are being sued by Mrs. Tracy join in the request for the Western evidence. The property in which the plaintiff seeks dower is located in the heart of Manhattan. Among the owners are Mrs. Phipps, Andrew Carnegie, the Century Theatre, the Society of Ethical Culture, David Lydig and Mrs. Sarah C. Mills. The total value of the property affected has been estimated at upwards of $10,000,000.

URGES SWEDEN TO PREPARE.

Must Take Measures to Maintain Neutrality, King Gustave Says.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Swedish Parliament was opened today. In the speech from the throne, as forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, King Gustave said:

"A formidable struggle of ever-increasing intensity, which will decide the future of nations, is taking place. Our Government earnestly hopes to be able always to maintain the neutrality which it decided to observe from the beginning of the war, but in order to maintain neutrality and the sovereignty of Sweden increased forces on land and sea must be in readiness.

"Sweden has felt the effects of the war in numerous ways during the past year. The belligerents have neglected in an ever-increasing degree to observe international law, providing for protection of neutrals and for limitation of deeds of violence."

King Gustave emphasized Sweden's part in upholding international law, and the constant difficulties she was meeting in obtaining her economic rights, on account of the attitude of belligerents.

"The Government has been compelled more than once," he said, "to resist attempts to place the industrial and commercial rights of the country under the usurped control of another power.

On account of these conditions, King Gustave asserted that it was necessary to carry on vigorously the task of providing for national defense. He said that the Government would ask Parliament to appoint special delegates for the purpose of discussing national questions of a secret nature with the executive branches.

FIELDER NAMES STRICKER.

Perth Amboy Man Succeeds Senator Florence as Prosecutor.

Special to The New York Times.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 17.—It became apparent tonight in the first night session of the Legislature that the Republican majority does not intend to impede the civil service investigation which has been conducted by the Democratic State Administration when Assemblyman O. H. Hammond introduced a bill to provide $5,000 for the inquiry. The commission of the previous committee expired after its revelations of abuses had led to the dismissal of a Republican attache by Controller Edwards.

Bills and resolutions introduced tonight called for an inquiry into the rise in price of gasoline; for empowering juries to order life imprisonment for murderers, the infliction of the death penalty now being mandatory; for a committee to arrange a visit by the Governor, Legislature and State officials to the Billy Sunday Tabernacle; for the payment of bounties of twenty-five cents for each hawk killed and fifteen cents for each crow.

The Senate passed its first bill of the session, providing for the completion of the Shore Boulevard in Cape May County. The Senate failed to confirm the appointment of Grover C. Richman as Prosecutor of Gloucester County, and it was rumored that the Republicans will seek to hold up the nomination in the hope that a Republican Governor will be elected in the Fall to nominate a Republican Prosecutor.

Governor Fielder announced tonight that he had appointed Joseph E. Stricker of Perth Amboy as Prosecutor of Middlesex County, succeeding W. Edwin Florance, now a Senator.

$25,000 GEM THEFT IN HOTEL GOTHAM

Pearls, Diamonds, and Even Mrs. George Bird's Wedding Ring Were Stolen.

REPORT TO POLICE DELAYED

Five-Room Suite Entered on Saturday While the Birds and Their Maid Were Absent.

Jewels valued at $25,000 were stolen from the suite of George Bird, a retired business man, on the twelfth floor of the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Bird and their maid were away from their rooms. First estimate of the value of the stolen gems was $10,000, but the police say that the list given them by Mr. Bird indicates that the jewels are worth $25,000.

The police were not notified of